



Acerca de este libro

Esta es una copia digital de un libro que, durante generaciones, se ha conservado en las estanterías de una biblioteca, hasta que Google ha decidido escanearlo como parte de un proyecto que pretende que sea posible descubrir en línea libros de todo el mundo.

Ha sobrevivido tantos años como para que los derechos de autor hayan expirado y el libro pase a ser de dominio público. El que un libro sea de dominio público significa que nunca ha estado protegido por derechos de autor, o bien que el período legal de estos derechos ya ha expirado. Es posible que una misma obra sea de dominio público en unos países y, sin embargo, no lo sea en otros. Los libros de dominio público son nuestras puertas hacia el pasado, suponen un patrimonio histórico, cultural y de conocimientos que, a menudo, resulta difícil de descubrir.

Todas las anotaciones, marcas y otras señales en los márgenes que estén presentes en el volumen original aparecerán también en este archivo como testimonio del largo viaje que el libro ha recorrido desde el editor hasta la biblioteca y, finalmente, hasta usted.

Normas de uso

Google se enorgullece de poder colaborar con distintas bibliotecas para digitalizar los materiales de dominio público a fin de hacerlos accesibles a todo el mundo. Los libros de dominio público son patrimonio de todos, nosotros somos sus humildes guardianes. No obstante, se trata de un trabajo caro. Por este motivo, y para poder ofrecer este recurso, hemos tomado medidas para evitar que se produzca un abuso por parte de terceros con fines comerciales, y hemos incluido restricciones técnicas sobre las solicitudes automatizadas.

Asimismo, le pedimos que:

- + *Haga un uso exclusivamente no comercial de estos archivos* Hemos diseñado la Búsqueda de libros de Google para el uso de particulares; como tal, le pedimos que utilice estos archivos con fines personales, y no comerciales.
- + *No envíe solicitudes automatizadas* Por favor, no envíe solicitudes automatizadas de ningún tipo al sistema de Google. Si está llevando a cabo una investigación sobre traducción automática, reconocimiento óptico de caracteres u otros campos para los que resulte útil disfrutar de acceso a una gran cantidad de texto, por favor, envíenos un mensaje. Fomentamos el uso de materiales de dominio público con estos propósitos y seguro que podremos ayudarle.
- + *Conserve la atribución* La filigrana de Google que verá en todos los archivos es fundamental para informar a los usuarios sobre este proyecto y ayudarles a encontrar materiales adicionales en la Búsqueda de libros de Google. Por favor, no la elimine.
- + *Manténgase siempre dentro de la legalidad* Sea cual sea el uso que haga de estos materiales, recuerde que es responsable de asegurarse de que todo lo que hace es legal. No dé por sentado que, por el hecho de que una obra se considere de dominio público para los usuarios de los Estados Unidos, lo será también para los usuarios de otros países. La legislación sobre derechos de autor varía de un país a otro, y no podemos facilitar información sobre si está permitido un uso específico de algún libro. Por favor, no suponga que la aparición de un libro en nuestro programa significa que se puede utilizar de igual manera en todo el mundo. La responsabilidad ante la infracción de los derechos de autor puede ser muy grave.

Acerca de la Búsqueda de libros de Google

El objetivo de Google consiste en organizar información procedente de todo el mundo y hacerla accesible y útil de forma universal. El programa de Búsqueda de libros de Google ayuda a los lectores a descubrir los libros de todo el mundo a la vez que ayuda a autores y editores a llegar a nuevas audiencias. Podrá realizar búsquedas en el texto completo de este libro en la web, en la página <http://books.google.com>

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

GoogleTM books

<https://books.google.com>



Princeton University Library



32101 060094511



U.S. Congress. Senate, Committee on foreign
relations

INVESTIGATION OF MEXICAN AFFAIRS

HEARING

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

PURSUANT TO

S. Res. 106

DIRECTING THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS TO
INVESTIGATE THE MATTER OF OUTRAGES ON CITIZENS
OF THE UNITED STATES IN MEXICO

PARTIAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE, ABSTRACTS OF TESTIMONY,
AND INDEX

PART 23

Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1920

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

HENRY CABOT LODGE, *Massachusetts, Chairman.*

PORTER J. McCUMBER, *North Dakota.*

WILLIAM E. BORAH, *Idaho.*

FRANK B. BRANDEGEE, *Connecticut.*

ALBERT B. FALL, *New Mexico.*

PHILANDER C. KNOX, *Pennsylvania.*

WARREN G. HARDING, *Ohio.*

HIRAM W. JOHNSON, *California.*

HARRY S. NEW, *Indiana.*

GEORGE H. MOSES, *New Hampshire.*

GILBERT H. HITCHCOCK, *Nebraska.*

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, *Mississippi.*

CLAUDE A. SWANSON, *Virginia.*

ATLEE POMERENE, *Ohio.*

MARCUS A. SMITH, *Arizona.*

KEY PITTMAN, *Nevada.*

JOHN K. SHIELDS, *Tennessee.*

C. F. REDMOND, *Clerk.*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

ALBERT B. FALL, *Chairman.*

FRANK B. BRANDEGEE.

MARCUS A. SMITH.

DAN M. JACKSON, *Clerk.*

MARY CATHERINE EARLY, *Clerk.*



INVESTIGATION OF MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

PARTIAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The committee was appointed under Senate resolution 106, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon certain facts, matters, and suggestions with reference to *Mexican affairs* as affecting American citizens and American property rights; the relations between the two countries, etc.

[Senate resolution 106.]

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to investigate the matter of damages and outrages suffered by citizens of the United States in the Republic of Mexico, including the number of citizens of the United States who have been killed or have suffered personal outrages in Mexico, and the amount of proper indemnities for such murders and outrages; the quantity of damages suffered on account of the destruction, confiscation, and larceny of personal property and the confiscation and deprivation of the use of lands and the destruction of improvements thereon; the number of citizens of the United States residing in Mexico at the time Porfirio Diaz retired from the Presidency of Mexico, and the number of citizens of the United States at present residing in Mexico, and the nature and amount of their present holdings and properties in said country; and in general any and all acts of the Government of Mexico and its citizens in derogation of the rights of the United States or of its citizens; and for this purpose to sit at any time or place during the sessions of Congress or during recess and with authority to subpoena such witnesses and documents as may be necessary, and to make a report of its findings in the premises to the Senate; and the said committee shall further investigate and report to the Senate what if any, measures should be taken to prevent a recurrence of such outrages.

The subcommittee appointed under this resolution consists of Senators Albert B. Fall, of New Mexico, chairman; Frank B. Brandegee, of Connecticut; and Marcus A. Smith, of Arizona.

The committee organized in the city of Washington on the 8th day of August, 1919.

Among its assistants and employees, appointed by the committee, were the following:

Francis J. Kearful, ex-Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

Maj. Dan M. Jackson, clerk, resigned from the office of the Judge Advocate General to serve with the committee.

Mr. Henry O. Flipper, Spanish translator, historian, and thoroughly familiar with Mexican law, residence, El Paso, Tex., as translator and interpreter.

Capt. W. M. Hanson, investigator, captain of senior company Texas Rangers, furloughed by Gov. Hobby, of Texas, in order to serve with the committee.

Gus T. Jones, investigator, special agent Department of Justice, El Paso district, given furlough in order to assist the committee.

Capt. George E. Hyde, investigator, assigned by the Chief of Military Intelligence, War Department, to assist the committee.

Estelle Stewart, stenographer and clerk.

Harry G. Clunn, stenographer and clerk.

Later, Mary C. Early, clerk to committee, in place of Maj. Dan M. Jackson.

In addition to the above regular employees, special confidential investigators were in the employ of the committee.

The clerical force of the chairman also gave a great deal of time to the affairs of the committee.

The committee held its first hearing in Washington on Monday, September 8, 1919.

Hearings have been held in Washington, New York, El Paso, Laredo, Brownsville, and San Antonio, Tex.; Tucson and Nogales, Ariz.; and Los Angeles and San Diego, Calif.

The committee in its investigations have had hearings at the places aforesaid, and at its first meeting authorized its assistant, Judge Francis J. Kearful, to examine witnesses and take evidence in behalf of the committee, and the same authority was conferred upon Investigators Capt. W. M. Hanson and Gus T. Jones.

By resolution it was agreed that either member of the committee might act for the committee wherever he should be from time to time in conducting hearings, etc.

TRAVEL.

One member of the committee in the conduct of the investigations, accompanied by one or more other members and also by one or more of the investigators and assistants, has traveled in taking testimony, etc., more than 12,000 miles.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Immediately after the appointment of the committee the Secretary of State of the United States was notified by the chairman of such appointment and the general objects of the investigation and was requested to cooperate with the committee in such investigation.

From time to time special requests were made of the Secretary of State for specific papers, data, and information, and it is with great pleasure that the committee reports cheerful cooperation between the Department of State and the committee and expresses its appreciation of the courtesy with which the requests of the committee have been treated, and gratitude for the very great assistance rendered the committee by the department.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Following a request of the committee the Chief of Military Intelligence, United States Army, designated Capt. George E. Hyde to assist the committee in its investigation, and Capt. Hyde accompanied the committee to various border points, attending hearings and rendering assistance in its investigation.

To the local intelligence officers along the border at San Antonio, El Paso, Nogales, and other points the committee is especially indebted for their very efficient cooperation, advice, and assistance.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In response to requests made by the committee upon the Treasury Department for permission to examine records in the office of different collectors, etc., such permission was immediately granted, and through same valuable data and information was obtained.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Not alone through the courtesy of the department through the Chief of the Bureau of Investigation and district representative, Charles E. Brenniman, in furnishing Gus T. Jones, but through many other evidences of cooperation, this department rendered most efficient service to the committee.

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Officers of the Immigration Department along the border cooperated with the committee and rendered it very material aid in its work.

Francis J. Kearful severed his connection with the committee by presenting his resignation to the chairman on April 14, effective May 6, 1920, to attend to personal business.

Maj. Dan M. Jackson resigned as clerk on April 1, effective May 1, 1920, to resume the practice of law.

While the services of these gentlemen were of very great benefit to the committee, in the taking of testimony, it was deprived of their assistance in the compilation of this report.

TESTIMONY.

The committee has examined and taken the evidence of 257 witnesses, of which number the evidence of 52 was taken in executive session; the record of which, together with the documentary proof, embraces approximately 5,000 pages of the report.

REPORT.

The **CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,**
United States Senate:

Your committee heretofore appointed under Senate resolution 106, for the purpose of conducting certain investigations more specifically set forth in the resolution itself, beg leave at this time to make a report of their labors, investigations, and conclusions based thereupon.

You are respectfully referred to the preliminary statement preceding this report, and made a portion of same, as to the organization and method of operation of the committee.

Under the resolution as drawn, the committee proceeded with its investigations, construing the duties imposed upon it to be embraced generally under the following specific heads:

- I. Number of American citizens who have been killed.**
- II. Number of American citizens who have suffered personal outrages.**
- III. Amount of proper indemnity for such murders.**
- IV. Amount of proper indemnity for outrages.**
- V. Quantity of damages suffered on account of the destruction, confiscation, and larceny of personal property and the confiscation and deprivation of the use of lands and the destruction of improvements thereon.**
- VI. Number of American citizens residing in Mexico at the time Porfirio Diaz retired from the Presidency of Mexico.**
- VII. Number of American citizens residing in Mexico at present.**
- VIII. Nature and amount of present holdings and properties in Mexico of citizens of the United States.**
- IX. Generally, any and all acts of the Government of Mexico and its citizens in derogation of the rights of the United States or of its citizens.**
- X. What, if any, measures should be taken to prevent a recurrence of such outrages, etc.**

In presenting a detailed report, however, the committee have thought best to transpose the subjects as set out in the foregoing list, and report first upon Nos. VI and VII, to wit:

- (A) Number of American citizens residing in Mexico at the time Porfirio Diaz retired from the presidency of Mexico.**
- (B) Number of American citizens at present residing in Mexico.**

At the outset of its investigation as to the number of Americans residing in Mexico at the period of the overthrow of the Diaz government, the committee was confronted with the difficulty of obtaining any reliable data whatsoever from Mexican sources because of the very well recognized fact that no correct census of the Mexican, Indian, or any other population has ever been taken by the Mexican Government. Of course, attempts to take a census have been made from time to time, but the results of such attempts have generally been recognized as of little or no value by those acquainted with Mexico and its population. From no Mexican data obtainable has it been possible even to estimate the number of Americans reported in Mexico.

Consular offices have made more or less full reports from time to time upon various matters connected with American investments in Mexico, and incidentally from some particular locality there have been attempts to estimate the number of Americans in such consular district.

The general opinion of Americans who had been in Mexico prior to 1911 and who are best acquainted with the country, has been to the effect that there were, at the time of the overthrow of Diaz, 60,000 Americans in the entire Republic. Of course this would not include those merely visiting Mexico or some State or city therein from time to time and remaining a few days or a few months, but this general estimate would be that of the actual resident American population in the Republic.

The testimony in this case shows through the estimate of those who should be best informed (for instance, that of Mr. Henry Lane Wilson, United States ambassador to Mexico at the period mentioned, pt. 15, p. 2249), that there were then 75,000 Americans, including transients, in the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. Wilson, referring to such population and to the occupation of Americans in Mexico, estimates that there were then 2,000 Americans on the railways; probably 5,000 engaged in mining, and possibly 8,000 engaged in educational work and residing in the country for reasons of health, diversion, or investment, etc.

The investigation conducted by this committee would indicate that there were very many more farmers in the Republic of Mexico than estimated by Mr. Wilson; in fact, it is shown by such testimony, from those entirely familiar with the particular subject, that in certain agricultural colonies alone, in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora in the north, to wit:

The Colonies of Dublan,
Juarez,
Pacheco,
Garcia,
Chuichupa,
Diaz,
Morelos, etc.

There were more than four thousand (4,000) Americans engaged in agriculture at the time referred to.

In addition to the foregoing are the American colonies of—

Atascador,
Camacho,
Columbus,
Chemal,
Colonia,
Medina,
Manuel,
Rio Verde,
San Dieguito,
Santa Lucrecia,
San Pedro,
Sinaloa-Sonora,
Valles,
Victoria,

or a total number of families in all colonies at the date mentioned of approximately three thousand (3,000), averaging five (5) persons each.

The evidence would also show that aside from those mentioned as engaged in agriculture in the colonies or groups of families, Americans were settled in practically every State in the Republic, in larger or smaller numbers, engaged in sheep, cattle, and horse raising; and in agriculture, and agriculture in connection with stock raising; in plantations and ranches and small farms throughout the different valleys and agricultural districts, raising sugar, coffee, tropical fruits of all kinds, and, in the higher altitudes, in raising potatoes, wheat, and crops of like character.

The evidence shows that these Americans had taken into the Republic of Mexico, in practically every instance testified to, improved breeds of stock, improved and up-to-date agricultural implements of all kinds, and also that they were engaged not only in farming by their own labor and that of their own families, but that they were employing large numbers of Mexicans in such labor. From the evidence before us, the committee deem themselves justified in venturing the assertion that for every American engaged in agriculture and stock raising in Mexico, there were on an average at least five Mexicans employed by such Americans.

The committee from the evidence which they have obtained, such information being embraced in the testimony herewith reported, estimates that at the time of the overthrow of Diaz there were more than 15,000 Americans residing permanently and cultivating lands on small holdings, as distinguished from plantations and grazing-stock ranches, producing crops and raising stock in Mexico.

INDIVIDUAL AMERICANS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS.

The Americans in Mexico, in addition to the occupations mentioned—that is to say, those engaged in agriculture, mining, and rail-roading—were engaged in the development of the other resources of Mexico in every State in the Republic.

They were engaged in the construction of irrigation enterprises upon a small scale and of a private character; some upon a much larger, and some upon an enormous scale, endeavoring to put in cultivation hundreds of thousands of acres of land which could not

be cultivated except by the construction of dams, canals, locks, or other irrigation works, including reservoirs for the storage of water, etc.

Not only hundreds, but thousands, of Americans were employed in such work, both skilled and common labor, in construction and working for wages; others in overseeing and teaching the ignorant Mexican laborers; others, of course, in keeping accounts, commissaries, etc. Other Americans were engaged in developing water power; developing electric light plants furnishing power to the mines, mills, and for other purposes throughout the Republic; and those engaged in this work were not only employing and teaching vast numbers of Mexican laborers but were also employing Americans both as workmen and as foremen in all such enterprises.

Americans from 1906 to 1910 had carried the first sawmills into the northern portion of Mexico, packing same over the mountain trails upon mule back, and later constructing roads over which to transport heavier and better machinery; establishing up-to-date band mills, dry kilns, etc., with a daily capacity running into the hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber.

In these enterprises, likewise, large numbers of Mexicans were employed under the direction of a very large number of skilled American workmen, and working with them were Americans engaged in common labor.

American oil drillers had drilled every well producing oil in Mexico; had set up every rig; had put together every piece of machinery; had set up practically every hoist upon every mine, and erected the boilers for the making of steam.

It is needless to attempt to describe here the various enterprises in which Americans were engaged, except to convey some proper idea of the total number of Americans residing in Mexico at the time of the Diaz overthrow.

Again, to sum up; the committee think it safe to say that the aggregate of American population in Mexico in 1910-11 was fully that fixed by ex-Ambassador Wilson, that is to say, 75,000.

The investigation by the committee and the testimony taken, justify the committee in saying that there are not more than 12,000 at the present time in all these enterprises.

In answer to a request for specific information upon this subject, the State Department recently handed the committee a report from American consuls, of date September 16, 1919, by which it appears that there were at that date 11,864 Americans in the different consular districts in Mexico.

Of this number 4,000 are reported in the Tampico district, while in 1910 it is well known that there were not more than 1,200 Americans in the same district.

AMERICANS DID NOT REGISTER AT CONSULATES.

Prior to 1910, or to the overthrow of Diaz, not one American in three, operating or residing in the Republic of Mexico, ever recorded himself at the American consulate or was known to the American consul unless he became acquainted with him socially or called upon the consul for the verification of a deed or an instrument executed in Mexico concerning interests or property in the United States.

Americans going into Mexico across the border sought no passports and exhibited none, but traveled back and forth as freely as if the boundary line did not exist, except as they came in contact with the customs officers on either side of the line.

The consequence was that, however efficient the consul, in no single consulate in the Republic from the years, at least, 1884 to 1910 was it possible for the consul to have knowledge of the number of Americans in his district unless that number was very few and he was brought in personal contact with them.

When Americans were ordered out from time to time, from the year 1912 down to the present, at intervals of a few months, by their benovolent and protective Government at home, it has been suggested to them that they could go to the consul and leave a list of their property.

INCREASE OF POPULATION, TAMPICO DISTRICT.

It will be remembered that oil development in Mexico dates from about the year 1910, and, as hereinbefore stated, by paying taxes to the Carranza Government, however so often the amount of such taxes might be illegally raised, and by paying for protection to "Pelaez" or some other patriotic collector in the outlying districts, American oil companies at and around Tampico have been enabled to furnish approximately one-third of the oil used by the Allies in winning the war, and by extraordinary efforts in the face of most stupendous difficulties and at enormous additional expense are continuing, to some extent, to meet the increased needs for gasoline and oils in the economic development of this country.

Thus by their efforts they have been able to secure the services of additional Americans and have thus increased the American population of the Tampico consular district from 1,200 to 4,000.

An American who knows Mexico, and has known it for 20 years or more, when asked how many Americans he thinks remain in Mexico, will almost invariably reply, "Not more than 8,000." Such American has not considered the increase in the American population at Tampico, due to the causes just stated, and therefore when such increase in population is added to his figures his guess or estimate is approximately correct.

(A) NUMBER OF AMERICAN CITIZENS WHO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN MEXICO.

(B) NUMBER WHO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH ATTACKS OF RAIDING PARTIES FROM MEXICO OR THROUGH SHOTS FIRED ACROSS THE BORDER INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Again the committee were compelled to attempt to overcome difficulties, which can not readily be imagined by those not familiar with occurrences in Mexico during the last 10 years, in attempting to obtain entirely definite and reliable information upon which to report the number of Americans who have been killed in Mexico during the period mentioned; that is to say, from 1910 to the date of this report.

On September 9, 1919, after the appointment of your committee, and in answer to its request, the State Department furnished us with the number of "Claims filed for the alleged killing of American citizens, 73."

The committee, after devoting several months to the taking of individual testimony and to the comparison of same, together with the data furnished by the State Department and such other reliable data, documentary and otherwise, as it has been able to procure, can finally report definitely that not fewer than 461 Americans (see pp. A, B-I, this report) have been killed in Mexico owing to revolutionary disturbances in that country or during the period of such revolutionary disturbances, which, it is unnecessary to say here, have been continuous since 1910-11 to the present time.

You are respectfully referred to pages B-I of this report for an itemized list containing names and other data concerning said deaths and in confirmation of this report.

(B) NUMBER OF AMERICAN CITIZENS KILLED ON AMERICAN SOIL THROUGH ATTACKS BY RAIDING MEXICANS

Or by shots fired across the international boundary by Mexicans from Mexico, number, 126; as will be seen by the summary accompanying this report on page A.

A large number of Americans who lost their lives within the State of Texas, as herein reported and more specifically set forth on pages A, J, K, were killed in the carrying out of what is known as the "plan of San Diego," which will be hereafter referred to, and during the period which was declared by the Supreme Court of the State of Texas, in the Arce case, on April 17, 1918, to be a period of war between the Carranza recognized de facto government of Mexico, and the United States of America.

Through the decision rendered in this case it became necessary for officers in charge of prisoners convicted of murder in the lower courts, to turn such prisoners loose and allow them to find their way back, or to escort them in safety, to the international boundary and to seek sanctuary for their crimes in the Republic of Mexico.

The large number of those killed in New Mexico, were killed during the Columbus raid in March, 1916, when followers of Pancho Villa led, as the evidence in the trial of some of his associates shows, by that redoubtable chieftain in person, in the dead hours of night, attacked American citizens in their homes in a town situated 3 miles from the international boundary and supposed to be guarded from danger by American troops encamped at the town.

The greater number of those citizens reported as killed in the State of Arizona, were killed during supposed battles between the contending forces upon Mexican soil, by shots fired from the Mexican side, while pursuing their peaceful avocations in the streets of their own cities, in a State of the American Union.

Of those so killed in the State of Arizona, the larger number were killed and wounded in the streets of Naco, where a street of ordinary width marks the dividing line between Sonora and Arizona.

American troops were stationed in and around the American town, for what purpose is not shown in the evidence except by the sworn testimony of Capt. Wheeler, sheriff of Cochise County, Ariz., and others. (See pt. 12, p. 1873.) This evidence discloses the fact that Wheeler was informed by the officer in command of American troops that should there be an attempt by himself or his posse or by the use of State troops to interfere with either or both Mexican

factions for the purpose of saving lives of American citizens on American soil that, much to the regret of such officer, who delivered this ultimatum with tears running down his cheeks, he, the sheriff and his posse, or State troops to be sent at his request when attempting such purpose, would be arrested by the United States troops under command of the American officer in pursuance of his orders to that effect.

NUMBER OF AMERICAN CITIZENS WHO HAVE SUFFERED PERSONAL OUTRAGES IN MEXICO DURING THE PERIOD 1910 TO DATE.

Again, the difficulties which confronted the committee in the attempt to secure data of a reliable character which it might be justified in presenting in answer to the last above direction were almost insurmountable. As some of these difficulties will be hereafter more fully referred to only a few may now be necessarily mentioned, to wit:

First. Americans who have been humiliated and insulted and assaulted in a very large number of cases have continued to reside in Mexico, or having removed therefrom, have been so overwhelmed by loss of their life's savings that a more or less slight personal injury has never been referred to, and after a short period of time has come to be considered an entirely unimportant matter.

Second. As will hereafter be shown, the Mexican Government, through all its consuls and the embassy and by proclamation both in Mexico and the United States, warned all persons who might expect or desire to volunteer testimony before the committee or whom the committee might desire to summon, that no such witness testifying before this committee would be allowed to return to the Republic of Mexico.

These instructions were of an official character (see pt. 12, p. 1837, of testimony) issued by the foreign office of Mexico and were observed by Mexican consuls located in all the cities of the United States, and particularly those along the border line between Mexico and this country.

All Mexican citizens or former Mexicans, fugitives or otherwise, in this country were by proclamations (see p. 1185 of testimony) coming from Mexico warned that should they give evidence before this committee they would be regarded as traitors to their own country.

In the statement furnished us on September 9, 1919, by the Department of State, and heretofore referred to and printed as a part of this report (p. 90), it will be seen that "Claims filed for all injuries to the person number 97."

From the evidence taken by the committee, documentary and by way of sworn testimony of witnesses, the committee are enabled to report, as will be seen by the summary (p. A in this report), 198 cases of personal injury.

AMOUNT OF PROPER INDEMNITY FOR MURDERS.

Of course, it has been impossible for the committee to arrive at an amount which might be considered by a court, or by a claims commission, as the proper or just amount of compensation for the death of any individual.

The report of the State Department (p. 90 herein) shows that as before stated, 73 claims for damages for killing American citizens, have been filed with that department in 48 of which the amount of damages is set forth and the total amount of damage in said 48 cases is \$2,317,375.

A simple calculation will show that the average amount of damage claimed in each case would approximate \$50,000.

Under a joint resolution of Congress, approved August 9, 1912, a committee of United States Army officers was appointed to ascertain and report among other things the amount of damages for the killing of Americans on American soil by firing across the international line at Douglas, Ariz., and El Paso, Tex., in April and May, 1911.

Among those claiming damages were many who were not American citizens and many of the claims were for personal injuries not resulting in death.

Of the three American citizens killed, claims of whose heirs were proved up, were those of Celia Griffiths, for death of husband; A. R. Chandler, for death of son; and Joseph W. Harrington, for death of brother.

In the Griffiths case the commission assessed the damages at \$15,000. One of the commissioners, however, recommended the amount of \$32,000.

In the Chandler case the commission recommended \$12,000, one of the members recommending \$22,000.

In the Harrington case the commission recommended \$15,000, one of the members recommending \$25,000.

It may be interesting to note here that concerning the cases just referred to the Government of the United States declined to make diplomatic representations or other demands for the payment of damages, but did notify the claimants that their claims might be filed with the State Department or ambassador in Mexico City, who would transmit them to the foreign office in Mexico City to be dealt with as the Mexicans saw fit, at least for the time being.

Claimants were later notified that Mexico had appointed a consul, a Mr. Llorente, and a counsel, Mr. Richardson, to consider these claims at El Paso, Tex., and Douglas, Ariz., and that such claimants might present their claims, if they so desired, at such points.

The claimants did submit their claims to the parties mentioned, although doing so under strong protest filed with our State Department.

The result was, in the Griffiths case, for example, that the consul, Llorente, announced that Mexico would recommend damage in the amount of \$2,000 and no more; that his reason for figuring this sum was the precedent established by the United States in the case of a Mexican killed while fleeing from an officer who had him under arrest on American soil, with proper warrant charging him with a felony and who, in the endeavor to recapture his escaped prisoner, was compelled to kill him. Claimants were politely informed that no more would be paid for an innocent American going about his business in the streets of his own city on American soil than had been received by Mexico for the death of a Mexican criminal fleeing from an officer who had arrested him.

It may also be interesting to note that neither Mr. Llorente nor the Mexican Government ever offered to pay the sum of \$2,000 for the death of Griffiths.

Very recently the Congress of the United States has appropriated the sum of \$71,000 for the payment of injury and death claims as assessed by this commission and the amounts so appropriated have been distributed to the proper parties.

Thus by the action of this commission in two cases \$15,000 was assessed in each for death, and \$12,000 in the third, or an average of \$14,000. However, sums of \$22,000, \$25,000, and \$32,000 were recommended by some members of the commission, or an average of \$26,500 in each case.

To your committee it would appear that the maximum amount payable under any circumstances should be accorded the heirs and representatives of those Americans residing or being in Mexico conducting themselves as peaceful, law-abiding citizens, who without provocation or cause were murdered.

Thus the committee feel justified in stating that the aggregate amount of damage for the death of Americans, both those in Mexico and those who lost their lives on American soil under the circumstances described, should be in each case not less than \$25,000, or a total of \$14,675,000.

DAMAGES FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

It will be discovered by reference to page 90, containing the data furnished by the State Department, that 97 claims in which damages have been fixed are on file with that department and that the total of such damages claimed is \$1,476,629, or an average of approximately \$17,000 in each case.

None of these personal injury cases have been paid except by the United States Government through the appropriation of \$71,000 above referred to and with the further exception of one claim which was sued upon and paid in the amount of \$4,000 by the Mexican consul, the attorney for the claimant in this case being at that time an assistant United States district attorney.

In so far as the committee is informed no death claim has been paid nor presented by this Government with demand for payment except the

CLAIM OF THE HEIRS OF JOHN B. MACMANUS, PRESENTED BY WILLIAM J. BRYAN AND PAID BY PANCHE VILLA AND ZAPATA WHILE IN POWER IN MEXICO CITY.

NOT PURPOSE OF COMMITTEE TO DETAIL INDIVIDUAL HORRORS.

It is not the purpose of this committee to recite individual cases of outrage nor through any other method to attempt to arouse the passion of the American people, but we suggest that in the quiet and peace of their own domicile members of the committee and others should take part 7, page 956, and read the story of Mrs. Susan Moore and her experience at Columbus, N. Mex.

Here this fine American woman, her house raided at night by the Villa bandits was held by two of them and surrounded by a mob of

jeering, yelling villains while she saw her husband shot to death in her presence and within 3 feet of her person, her rings torn from her fingers and herself wounded.

Read the testimony of Miss Anita Whatley (part 8, p. 1083), a delicate little American girl helping to support her invalid father and family, dragged from her bed in the city of Parral in the dead hours of night and threatened with death unless she disclosed the hiding place of money; carried to the street and surrounded by brutes, one of whom sawed at her toes in the endeavor to compel her to disclose where the money was. Identifying the leader of the band, she says he was turned loose without any punishment. She remained in Mexico only to witness the loss of everything which represented the savings of her family, some of whom she is now attempting to support through a position which she holds with the department of education of the State of Texas.

Read the testimony of Mrs. Sturgis, to be found in part 7, page 919 of the record, and imagine how you would feel were this one of the women of your family who endured the dreadful experiences related in this simple tale.

Read the experience of Mrs. James Carney, part 10, page 1506, and picture to yourself a little woman accustomed to all the luxury which wealth might give her and later to the comforts of the salary earned by her husband as superintendent of large constructions at Durango; she now earning a living for herself delivering messages for the Western Union Telegraph Co. on the streets of El Paso, Tex., while her husband is among those who have disappeared from off the face of the earth and nothing known of the circumstances except that he left Durango, with other Americans, in attempting to make his escape from the bandits by endeavoring to reach the coast, 150 kilometers distant.

Now, remember that for years American Army and American officers have been placed along the border under strict orders to prevent any American going across the line into Mexico with arms of any character, and picture to yourself the following occurrences:

A brilliantly lighted banquet hall in a great hotel in the city of El Paso, Tex.; an assembly of gentlemen met to do honor to a great Mexican hero, Gen. Alvaro Obregon; compliments exchanged and assurances of renewed esteem and affection given; among the guests several mining men, including Charles R. Watson, superintendent of the Cusi Mining Co., who is desirous of returning to Chihuahua to reopen his mines.

Gen. Obregon urged Americans to go back and "gave the Americans very warm invitations to return to Mexico and open their industries there, stating that it was necessary for the peace of the country that workmen be given work" and he "reiterated a number of times the invitation that Americans go and open up mines, smelters, and other interests."

Then follow Watson and his 16 companions as they seek assurances of protection from their own Government and secure "salvo con-

ductos," or safe conducts, from the Mexican authorities. They proceeded to Chihuahua where, upon the insistence of some of the members of the expedition, an armed guard is requested of the commanding general, who informs them that 1,000 soldiers have been sent out ahead and that there is no possibility of danger.

Of course, they are not armed, because their country would not allow them, even if the Mexicans permitted it, to carry arms into Mexico.

Their train is stopped within a few miles of Chihuahua and these men are slaughtered like cattle and their naked bodies placed upon or strewn along the railroad right of way for American friends to seek out and identify a few days later.

Then to see what one American citizen not compelled to trust to the protection of his country nor to that of Mexicans, but relying upon himself can do, read the story of the fight at Brite's ranch on Christmas Eve, 1917.

See an old Texas ranger and a grandfather with his wife and daughters preparing a Christmas tree for his grandchildren; see the old frontiersman next morning attacked by Mexican bandits, first outside the house, with his Winchester killing two officers, and then with the assistance of his son, armed only with a shotgun loaded with bird shot, account for five more Mexicans and compel them to sue for terms of peace that they might escape his deadly fire and return without further fatalities to the Mexican side of the river.

QUANTITY OF DAMAGES SUFFERED ON ACCOUNT OF THE DESTRUCTION, CONFISCATION, AND LARCENY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND THE CONFISCATION AND DEPRIVATION OF THE USE OF LANDS AND THE DESTRUCTION OF IMPROVEMENTS THEREON.

Before endeavoring to answer the above question it will be well enough to review as briefly as possible, the activities of Americans in the Republic of Mexico prior to the year 1910, from such official and other data as the committee have been able to secure upon the subject.

The great period of development in Mexico began with the years 1880-1882, and the period of American investment might be said to date subsequent to the year 1885.

In 1902 Consul General Andrew D. Barlow made a report to the State Department, in which among other things he said:

Five hundred million dollars gold is, in round figures, the amount of American capital invested in Mexico by 1,117 American companies, firms and individuals.

This amount has practically all been invested in the past quarter of a century, and about one-half of it has been invested within the past five years.

The impetus given to Mexico's industries by this enormous augmentation of the Nation's working capital accounts in no small degree for the great industrial progress which it has made during the past 25 years. With Mexico buying 56 per cent of all her imports from the United States and selling 80 per cent of all her exports to the United States, and with this enormous investment of American capital in Mexico, the commercial bond between the sister Republics is one that can hardly be broken. It is one, too, that is constantly growing in strength. The flow of American capital into this Republic has apparently only begun. Each year, Mexico buys more from, and sells more to, the United States. The community of interest is growing daily, and certainly makes for harmony between the two nations.

Gen. Barlow states that he was assisted in making his report by 38 consular officers of the United States in Mexico outside of the city; by 5 consular officers of Great Britain, and 5 consular officers of Germany in places where the United States had no consular representatives, and by a score of well informed individuals throughout the Republic.

Among other things it appears from this report that about 70 per cent of the total American investment of Mexico is in railroads.

He states that all of the important railroads in Mexico with the exception of the Interoceanic, running between Mexico City and Vera Cruz; the Mexican Railway, also running between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz which is controlled by English capital; and the National Tehuantepec Railway, then under reconstruction by S. Pearson & Son, were owned by American capital.

He calls attention to the fact that \$158,999,979.45 represents the amount which had actually been paid out up to date of his report, for the construction and equipment of the Mexican Central Railroad alone, and this by American capital.

He reports that in haciendas, ranches, and farms American capital was then invested to the extent of \$28,000,000.

That \$80,000,000 of American money was invested in mines.

That the fourth heaviest investment of American capital was then in manufactories and foundries.

Next in importance was the investment in banks, trust companies, investment companies, and money exchanges.

Next in order came assay offices, chemical laboratories, ore buyers, ore testers, smelters, and refiners.

He calls attention to the fact that all of Mexico's large smelters are operated by American capital.

He states that Americans have "of late" been building many electric light and power plants, gas plants, waterworks plants, telephone systems, and similar plants.

Gen. Barlow goes fully into the investments in the different States of the Republic, and his report is a very interesting one. It may be found commencing on page 433, Commercial Relations of the United States, volume 1, 1902.

At about the date of the outbreak of the Madero revolution a statement of the wealth of Mexico and the ownership of property therein was prepared by Marion Letcher, American consul at Chihuahua, and filed with our State Department. This statement was known to Mr. Letcher and is well known to others not to be correct, but will give some idea of the situation, and it is mainly correct as to percentages:

Valuations.

Class.	American.	English.	French.	Mexican.	All other.
Railway stocks.....	\$235,464,000	\$81,237,800		\$125,440,000	\$75,000
Railway bonds.....	408,926,000	87,680,000	\$17,000,000	12,275,000	38,533,380
Bank stocks.....	7,850,000	5,000,000	31,000,000	31,950,000	3,250,000
Bank deposits.....	22,700,000			161,933,012	18,560,000
Mines.....	223,000,000	43,600,000	5,000,000	7,500,000	7,830,000
Smelters.....	26,000,000			7,200,000	8,000,000
National bonds.....	52,000,000	67,000,000	60,000,000	21,000,000	
Timberlands.....	8,100,000	10,300,000		5,600,000	750,000
Ranches.....	3,150,000	2,700,000		14,000,000	
Farms.....	900,000	760,000		47,000,000	1,200,000
Live stock.....	9,000,000			47,450,000	3,800,000
Houses and personal.....	4,500,000	680,000		127,020,000	2,760,000
Cotton mills.....		450,000	19,000,000	6,000,000	4,750,000
Soap factories.....	1,200,000			2,780,000	3,600,000
Tobacco factories.....			3,238,000	4,712,000	895,000
Breweries.....	600,000		178,000	2,822,000	1,200,000
Factories.....	9,600,000	2,780,000		3,270,200	3,000,000
Public utilities.....	760,000	8,000,000		5,155,000	275,000
Stores:					
Wholesale.....	2,700,000	110,000	7,000,000	2,800,000	14,270,000
Retail.....	1,780,000	30,000	680,000	71,235,000	2,175,000
Oil business.....	15,000,000	10,000,000		650,000	
Rubber industry.....	15,000,000			4,500,000	2,500,000
Professional.....	3,600,000	850,000		1,560,000	1,100,000
Insurance.....	4,000,000			2,000,000	3,500,000
Theaters.....	20,000			1,575,000	500,000
Hotels.....	260,000			1,730,000	710,000
Institutions.....	1,200,000	125,000	350,000	74,000,000	200,000
Total.....	1,057,770,000	321,302,800	143,446,000	792,187,242	118,535,380

NOTE.—From the testimony taken and other evidence in the possession of the committee, the committee reports that the total amount of American investments in Mexico in 1911 were more nearly \$1,500,000,000 than the total set forth in the column above, \$1,057,770,000.

TOTAL WEALTH AND APPROXIMATE PROPORTIONS, AMERICAN, BRITISH, MEXICAN.

The total wealth of Mexico as it appears in this table was \$2,434,241,422, of which Americans owned \$1,057,770,000; English, \$321,302,800; and the Mexicans, \$793,187,242. The figures given in the table as to British ownership should, from the best information in my possession, be increased from \$321,000,000 to at least \$800,000,000. The figures for American investment in mines should be increased very largely.

Mexican, largely in lands, town lots, etc.—Of the Mexican ownership over one-half was in lands, town lots, bank deposits, and bank stocks.

American investments are in tax-paying, labor-employing operations.—American investments in individual agriculture holdings are hereinafter set forth. The balance of the American investments was in railroads, mines, factories, oil, rubber, and property of this class, i. e., producing and labor-employing, tax-paying business—with the exception of about \$50,000,000 in national bonds.

The Americans owned 78 per cent of the mines, 72 per cent of the smelters, 58 per cent of the oil, 68 per cent of the rubber business.

Railroads—American and English capital—Eighty-eight per cent are railroads.—The total railroad mileage was about 16,000 miles, in which American and English capital was invested (to extent about 88 per cent) and which their capitalists had constructed to that extent.

The Letcher table shows only an investment of about \$3,150,000 in ranches and about \$13,000,000 in timberlands, farms, houses and lots, and personal property.

This statement is entirely incorrect as specific testimony before this committee shows that more than 3,000 American families of an average of five persons each owned their own homes either in colonies or in separate locations, all of whom were engaged in agriculture and that the actual average loss to such families has been approximately \$10,000 each, or a total in this one item of \$30,000,000, not taking into consideration the value of the land nor of the houses and other improvements which could not or have not been destroyed.

In this connection we are not considering the very large amounts invested in cattle ranches devoted purely to stock raising, nor in estimating this loss have we included the loss upon rubber, coffee, sugar, and other like large plantations.

ADDITIONAL LOSSES IN RAILROADS, ETC.

The testimony will show that in addition to the \$30,000,000 lost by these smaller agriculturists who have been driven out of Mexico and a comparative few of whom have been able to return, the loss to the national railroads of Mexico have been, at a conservative estimate, \$80,000,000 through destruction not only of rolling stock but through the destruction of the actual corpus of the property itself by the burning of the bridges, destruction of railroad stations, sidings, etc., the tearing up of steel and burning it, so that when straightened for temporary use it is unsafe for traffic.

The total mileage of the railroads in Mexico in 1910-11 was approximately 24,600 kilometers, of which a little less than 14,000 kilometers, is included in the national roads, as to the loss upon which direct testimony was given, showing as just stated, damage to the amount of \$80,000,000. Other testimony shows that the remaining 10,000 kilometers not known as the national roads have suffered at least an equal amount of damage per kilometer; that is to say, approximately \$60,000,000 to such roads, or a total of railroad loss alone in the amount of \$140,000,000; that is to say, that it would require at least \$140,000,000 now to place the twenty-four thousand plus kilometers of railways in Mexico in the condition in which they were found in 1910-11.

DAMAGES TO OIL AND MINING COMPANIES ONLY ESTIMATED.

In so far as the testimony adduced before the committee is concerned, we have little or none and have sought none concerning the actual loss to oil companies through confiscation of their properties; through damage to their business; through destruction of their wells and consequent loss of oil, nor upon any other account whatsoever; except that the testimony shows the cash loss to pay rolls and by virtue of robberies of actual cash to these companies within the last few years, has amounted to more than \$233,833.

The mining companies, in so far as the committee knows, have made no claims for damages through the State Department and few of their representatives have come before the committee except as upon page 1429, part 9, testified to.

Through other evidence the committee has knowledge not only of the closing down of producing mines due to revolutionary acts and

inability to get supplies, etc., but of the further fact that smelters, reduction works, improvements upon and around mines, mining machinery of all classes, etc., have been destroyed all over the Republic.

The closing down of an operating mine means not only loss of time and interest upon the investment, but aside from any actual destruction by vandalism means the filling of shafts with water, the caving in of underground works, decay of mine timbers, etc.

The committee are privately informed by one of the officials of a great American company engaged in mining and other developments of like character in Mexico, that its losses have amounted to approximately \$25,000,000 during the last 10 years.

Another mining company in which more than 8,000 Americans are interested, has, we are informed, paid out approximately \$1,500,000 in blackmail or bribes to prevent destruction of millions of dollars worth of property invested in improvements, etc., in connection with its works.

DAMAGES OTHER PROPERTY.

Power lines have been cut; power plants destroyed; irrigation works dynamited; canals cut; factories burned; railroads and mining contractors and subcontractors' supplies, tools, stock, and equipment, etc., destroyed; banks, trust companies, investment companies, money exchanges, etc., looted of cash and put out of business; brokers, commission men, general agents, dentists, wholesale and retail merchants have lost their investments and as well their books of trade, implements of their profession, their stocks of merchandise, etc.

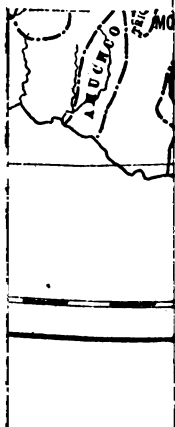
Those who have attempted to continue business by going back to their locations when temporary peace appeared to justify their return, have been held up and compelled to pay blackmail to every new bandit and tribute to every old one in their community.

The committee, however, have been particularly interested in and have largely confined their investigation to the losses of the individual American, which losses, in proportion to those of the large corporations or large capitalists, have been as 100 to 1.

The larger corporations, as shown by the evidence in the case, have been able, through the employment of Mexican officials, to secure even the use of an army for the protection of their properties, while the individuals or colonists located in an outlying district have been compelled to lose a life's savings and to witness the murder or outrage of their friends or their families.

Oil companies have been obliged to pay to Candido Aguilar, son-in-law of Carranza, first, ransom or blackmail or exactions for the protection of their properties, and when he was driven off have, through payments to Pelaez amounting to \$30,000 per month, been able to secure his protection against other bands as well as against Carranza.

American railroad conductors; firemen; locomotive engineers; brakemen and other railroad employees, in one instance alone to the number of 500, have been run out of Mexico never to return, with the total loss of all they might have invested in their homes in Guadalajara or elsewhere.



**CORPORATIONS PAYING FOR PROTECTION TO PROPERTY NOT ALWAYS
ABLE TO SECURE SAME FOR THEIR EMPLOYEES.**

Individuals in the employ of corporations have been robbed, mistreated, and murdered because protection extended to the corporation property proper was by the bandits not always extended to the individual in the employ of the corporation; and this notwithstanding the established fact that our corporations have done everything in their power to protect their employees, and to ransom them when seized by bandits.

MEXICAN PROPAGANDA.

Carranza propagandists in this country have filled the papers with attacks upon "predatory interests" who were seeking intervention in Mexico for selfish purposes.

Churches have resounded with denunciation from the pulpits of the same "predatory interests" who—

Desired to have not only the treasure of the United States poured out, but the blood of its sons spilled for the protection and accretion of their ill-gotten "dirty dollars" in the Republic of Mexico.

THIS COMMITTEE PRESENTS CASE OF INDIVIDUAL AMERICAN.

Where has the voice been lifted in behalf of the common, every day, homemaking, honest, industrious American with his family, teaching the Mexican modern methods of agriculture and handicraft, who has, while tied to a tree, seen his daughter raped and his wife disemboweled in his presence?

The country and the Congress of the United States having heard from those American interests who have been able to secure a hearing through the press and having heard from those good friends of Carranza who have been conscientiously or unconscientiously, sincerely or hypocritically, directing his propaganda and assisting in the expenditure of his funds set aside for propaganda purposes, this committee determined to present, as it is endeavoring to present, the case of the individual American who has received no protection from his Government and only through this medium can make his loss and his sufferings known to the public.

The summary of losses under this heading may be found by reference to page 89 of this report. The total thereof, as found in the evidence, is \$50,481,133. (See p. 89, summary total losses.)

**NATURE AND AMOUNT OF PRESENT HOLDINGS AND PROPERTIES
IN MEXICO OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.**

The nature and amount of the present holdings of American citizens in Mexico can only be ascertained by reference to the facts hereinbefore submitted and by deducting the losses herein set forth, except in that, under the Mexican mining law, taxes upon mining property are payable every three months and same must be paid by the owner or his attorney in fact, in person, either in the City of Mexico or in the headquarters of the district in which his mine is situated.

Failing payment of such taxes within three months after same are due, title to the property is forfeited and anyone else whosoever can relocate same and take it over, together with any improvements of whatever kind or character attached to any portion of the property, including, of course, all development work, etc.

The law as to real estate in the different States provides also for the forfeiture of property for nonpayment of taxes.

The person who, or corporation which, has been able to secure an attorney, could change him whenever the Government changed, or secure a new attorney with every change of Government and thus have re-representation before the tax office, and being financially able to make the payments have been able to prevent legal forfeiture.

The individual prospector and small mine owner, living himself probably upon his mine in an inaccessible district in Mexico, if he lived to reach the coast or border, has been compelled to leave Mexico and lose his life's savings and work invested in his property, not having the money with which to employ an attorney on the ground; and not able to pay over and over, again and again, the amount of taxes claimed to be due, as the tax collector came in or faded out of office every few days, has lost forever the title to his property.

Of course, it may be possible that if the American lives long enough to see some responsible government established in Mexico and to see an administration here in power which will endeavor to assist in enforcing his legal claims, some of these forfeitures may be set aside.

Of course, if the real estate owner enjoys the same good fortune, he may, before the weight of years has bowed his head too low—or possibly some heir to his misfortunes may—regain right to the possession of what was once an orange grove or a beautiful wheat field—not recognizable now because the orange trees have been chopped and burned, and its location, as well as that of the wheat field, grown up in cactus, cat claw, and mesquite.

GENERALLY ANY AND ALL ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO AND ITS CITIZENS IN DEROGATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE UNITED STATES OR OF ITS CITIZENS.

In considering the above question it is necessary to separate the propositions and discuss the same under different heads:

First. The acts of the citizens of Mexico in "derogation" of the rights of citizens of the United States.

Second. The acts of the Mexican Government in "derogation" of the rights of American citizens.

Third. The acts of the Mexican Government in "derogation" of the rights of the Government of the United States.

Fourth. Where the fault lies, i. e., whether with the Mexican people or the Mexican Government, or with the American people or their Government, or with both the Mexican people and their Government and the American people and their Government, or either.

THE PEOPLE OF MEXICO AND THEIR GOVERNMENT.

We must first have a background before the detail of the picture can be made to stand out clearly.

Mexico is an Indian empire and not properly a Latin American country—although the Spanish, in one form or another, is the common language.

We are attaching hereto a copy of the "Orozco y Berra Tribal (Indian) map of Mexico."

At first view this map would appear as though it were simply a map of the present political subdivisions of the so-called Mexican Republic. Closer inspection will show that it is intended to represent the territory of separate and distinct Indian families, with the name of each in Spanish, given in the proper geographical location.

Now, imagine a greater or lesser percentage of foreign blood, principally Spanish, mixed with this original 57 varieties of Indian blood, the Spanish blood not being renewed or restrengthened, but growing weaker from generation to generation, and one may dimly perceive the outlines of the racial problems of Mexico.

We urge you to read the following from "Mexico in 1827" by H. G. Ward, *chargé d'affaires* Great Britain in Mexico, 1825-1827; two volumes, London, 1828 (pp. 28 et seq.).

Before the revolution this population was divided into seven distinct castes.

1. The old Spaniards, designated as Gachupines, in the history of the civil wars.
2. The Creoles, or whites of pure European race, born in America, and regarded by the old Spaniards as natives.
3. The Indians, or indigenous copper-colored race.
4. The Mestizos, or mixed breed or whites and Indians, gradually merging into Creoles, as the cross with the Indian race became more remote.

5. The mulattoes, or descendants of whites and Negroes.
6. The Zambos, or Chinos, descendants of Negroes and Indians.
7. The African Negroes, either manumitted or slaves.

Of these castes, the three first and the last were pure, and gave rise, in their various combinations, to the others; which again were subdivided, *ad infinitum*, by names expressing the relation borne by each generation of its descendants to the white (quartermen, quinterooms, etc.), to which, as the ruling color, any approximation was desirable.

The principal seat of the white population of Mexico is the table land, toward the center of which the Indian race is likewise concentrated (in the intendancies of La Puebla, Mexico, Guanajuato, Oaxaca, and Valladolid) while the northern frontier is inhabited almost entirely by whites, and descendants of whites, before whom it is supposed that the Indian population must have retired, at the time of the conquest. In Durango, N. Mex., and the provincias internas, the pure Indian breed is almost unknown; in Sonora it is again found, because the conquerors there overtook the last tribes of the original inhabitants, who had not yet placed the River Gila (lat. 33 N.) between themselves and the Spanish arms. The coasts are inhabited, both to the east and west, by mulattoes and Zambos, or at least, by a race in which a mixture of African blood prevails. It was in these unhealthy regions that the slaves formerly imported into Mexico were principally employed, the natives of the table land being unable to resist the extreme heat of the climate.

They have multiplied there in an extraordinary manner, by intermarriage with the Indian race, and now form a mixed breed, admirably adapted to the *tierra caliente*, but not possessing, in appearance, the characteristics either of the New World, or of the Old.

The Mestizos (descendants of natives and Indians) are found in every part of the country; indeed, from the very small number of Spanish women who at first visited the New World, the great mass of the population has some mixture of Indian blood. Few of the middle classes (the lawyers, the Curas, or parochial clergy, the artisans, the smaller landed proprietors, and the soldiers) could prove themselves exempt from it; and now that a connection with the aborigines has ceased to be disadvantageous few attempt to deny it. In my sketch of the revolution, I always include this class under the denomination of Creoles; as sharing with the whites of pure Spanish descent the disadvantages of that privation of political rights, to which all natives were condemned, and feeling, in common with them, that enmity to the Gachupines (or old Spaniards) which the preference constantly accorded to them could not fail to excite.

Next to the pure Indians, whose number in 1803, was supposed to exceed two millions and a half, the Mestizos are the most numerous caste; it is, however, impossible to ascertain the exact proportion which they bear to the whole population, many of them being, as I have already stated, included amongst the pure whites, who were estimated, before the revolution, at 1,200,000, including from seventy to eighty thousand Europeans established in different parts of the country.

Of the mulattos, Zambos, and other mixed breeds, nothing certain is known.

It will be seen by this sketch that the population of New Spain is composed of very heterogeneous elements; indeed, the numberless shades of difference which exist amongst its inhabitants are not yet by any means correctly ascertained.

The Indians, for instance, who appear at first sight to form one great mass, comprising nearly two-fifths of the whole population, are divided and subdivided amongst themselves, in the most extraordinary manner.

They consist of various tribes, resembling each other in color and in some general characteristics, which seem to announce a common origin, but differing entirely in language, custom, and dress. No less than 20 different languages are known to be spoken in the Mexican territory, and many of these are not dialects, which may be traced to the same root, but differ as entirely as languages of Slavonic and Teutonic origin in Europe. Some possess letters which do not exist in others, and in most there is a difference of sound, which strikes even the most unpracticed ear. The low, guttural pronunciation of the Mexican or Aztec contrasts singularly with the sonorous Otomi,¹ which prevails in the neighboring State of Valladolid, and this again is said

¹ Wherever the Aztec tongue is in use the letter "r" is unknown, while in the Otomi dialect it occurs almost in every word. Thus we have Popocatepetl, Itacihuatl, Tenochtitlan, and that unpronounceable word given by Humboldt and signifying "venerable priest, whom I cherish as a father," Notlazoma-huizeotepixcatzin, all Aztec, and all without an "r," while in Valladolid the prevailing names are Ocambaro, Furuandiro, Zitacuaro, and Cinapecuaro, in all of which "r" bears a prominent part.

to be totally unlike the dialect of some of the northern tribes. There is not, perhaps, a question better worthy of the consideration of philosophers than the elucidation of this extraordinary anomaly in the history of the Indian race; nothing is known of the mode in which America was peopled, except the fact that the tide of population has set constantly from north to south.

In Bulletin 44, United States Bureau of American Ethnology, "Indian Languages of Mexico and Central America," the map hereto attached is used as a basis, with the remark:

For Mexico, Orozco y Berra's map and conclusions are used as a basis, and it will be found, though the original authorities so far as accessible have been examined, that there has been occasion for but few and comparatively slight changes.

An examination of the map accompanying this bulletin will show 30 different distinct linguistic families of Indians, as established to the satisfaction of Thomas and Swanton, while perusal of the contents will disclose that approximately 20 to 30 more are in doubt as to whether they are distinct languages spoken by distinct and different races or tribes or whether they are mixtures of some of the other languages or offshoots or derivatives from same.

The index of linguistic families, tribes and settlements number approximately 850, as set forth on pages 101-108.

It is not necessary to cite other authorities here, but one of the most interesting works upon the subject is "The History of Mexico" by Francisco B. Clavigero, in two volumes, published in London, 1777. (English translation by Charles Cullen.)

Speaking generally, it is sufficient, as an illustration to call attention in passing to the great distinctive difference between the original Indian tribes of Chihuahua and Sonora to the Concho River, with those of the west coast through the State of Sinaloa, and to the Indians of the east coast and those of central and southern Mexico.

The Indians of the north and northwest were those of the Opatá, Pima, "Tarahumar" families; of the Yaqui, Mayo families, and were as different and distinct from the Mayas of the south, the Mexicans of the valley, and others of central and eastern Mexico in everything except color, as are Negroes from whites, or, at the very least, as are the Japanese from the Chinese.

Very interesting testimony along this line has been offered by William Gates (part 19) and others.

A comparison of the political map of Mexico showing the different subdivisions as recognized to-day, and of the racial-tribal map of Orozco y Berra, will at once prove interesting as establishing the fact that the political subdivisions, although differing greatly in some respects, yet, in general, have followed very nearly the racial-tribal geographical divisions as agreed upon by ethnologists, linguists, and historians.

That this discussion is of more than general interest will be appreciated when present conditions in Mexico are considered and it is learned that the Army Intelligence Department of the United States War Department are constantly making such reports as of November 8, 15, 22, 29, December 13, 1919, etc., setting out in detail information as to the movements of the Yaqui Indians of Sonora and Sinaloa.

By reference to these reports it may be seen that a large percentage of the women and children of Yaquis are in the United States, and that on November 18 it was estimated that almost the entire force of 4,000 Yaqui Indians, reported at that date, might be converted into a fighting body if they possessed the necessary arms and ammunition.

That they were a constant menace to the Mexican Federal forces, who were concentrating around Nacozari, Moctezuma, and other places.

That at least 400 Yaquis were scattered in small bands in the neighborhood of these last-mentioned places.

That approximately 800 were under arms near Esperanza.

That it is necessary to carry heavier train guards on the Southern Pacific from Esperanza to Guayamas.

That altogether there were over 2,000 armed Yaquis in the State.

That in the latter part of November the Federal Government moved between 1,000 and 1,500 Federal Yaqui soldiers out of the State, fearing they would join their tribesmen in attacks upon Federal forces.

That Mayo Indian soldiers were sent to take the place of their cousins, the Yaquis, but that little confidence could be placed upon them in a campaign against the Yaquis.

That the Yaquis were constantly passing from the United States into Mexico with ammunition purchased at the various mining camps where they had been at work.

That Federal forces in the State on November 22 were inadequate to cope with the situation.

That on December 13 a large body of several hundred were said to be a short distance south of the international line and east of Nogales, while another large body was reported near Ajo, Ariz., both believed to be anxious to get into the United States for the purpose of securing ammunition, etc.

That for the first time in the history of Sonora Yaquis, as reported on November 29, had invaded the territory east of the Bavispe River in northeast Sonora.

That southwest of La Colorada region 500 Yaquis, under Chief Mori, were on the same date killing and robbing everywhere.

That Buenavista, formerly Sonoran capital; Cumaripa, Realito, and most of La Dura were on November 29 deserted and in ashes.

And most significant is the statement of November 22, and the statement of December 13, the former—

That the Yaquis seldom bother Americans when they can be distinguished from Mexicans, and the latter—

That since the increase of intervention talk, many Yaquis, well acquainted with Americans, have reiterated previous statements to the effect that in the event of intervention they may be counted on as friends of the United States; that, upon due official notice of intervention, they would lend the invading troops any assistance of which they were capable. They intimate that all they would ask in return for this assistance would be reasonable recognition of their claims to the Yaqui Valley territory and freedom from persecution by the Mexicans.

YAQUI PRONUNCIAMIENTO.

In the Army Intelligence daily report of May * * * 1920, is included as an appendix an appeal signed by Genls. Julian Cosari, Manuel Periac; First Capt. Victoriano Azul, Second Capt. Pipachola (chiefs of "bronco" Yaquis) to the townspeople of "Rio Chico" and "Movas."

This appeal recites among other things that "The Yaqui tribe informs you that"—

"Poor descendants of our kindred tribes, the Pimas, the Papagoes, and the Opatas are miserable and afflicted, oppressed by the tyrannical Government which is compelling us to kill one another. * * * These are men without an atom of conscience or the laws of humanity * * * This tribe must remain in revolt. If you wish peace with us, we also wish peace with you. * * * You must not hurt the Yaquis; then the Yaquis will not injure anyone, and so peace and tranquility will reign.

As long as the Government continues selling our race * * * and insists upon withholding our lands, the struggle will continue relentless and bitter. The Government is to blame for the men who take us by force to war, and it must be punished. * * * We seek an agreement only with all the poor who live by their daily toil here and outside the Government (as outlaws), formerly, in the time of Refugio Tanori, the leaders of the Pimas and Opatas in those times came, those people respected us and helped us to fight the invaders of our river as far as the Mayo River, and we did the same for them. Remembering these days, we invite you, if you so desire, to join with us, * * * and if you accept our humble proposition you will not need to flee when you see our people. * * * No confidence can be put in the Government, because the Government in the year 1916 past offered us peace and the restoration of our lands. We in all good faith believed that promise * * * and traveled to Lencho * * * and there we were awaiting the realization of this promise. While we slept the Government fell upon our camp, killing children, women, and old men. Such cruelty had never even been experienced in the time of Porfirio Diaz."

The date of this occurrence was May 25, 1917, at 4 o'clock in the morning.

"Now we are convinced that the Government has no word. * * * With such proofs, we care for no further arrangement with the Government, but with you, the poor of these towns, who always keep your word."

And this is the period, November and December, 1919, when the press of Mexico and its able assistants in this country were proclaiming that peace and order and law and prosperity prevailed over Mexico, and that Carranza had "made good."

SHORT SKETCH OF HISTORY OF MEXICO.

With this preliminary sketch of the population of Mexico, let us glance now at the history of that so-called Republic, or rather, at the chronological history of Mexico from the year 1810 down to the present year.

NORMAL MEXICO.

1810: September 15. Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, together with Allende, Aldama, Abasolo, and other officers raised the "Grito," and proclaimed independence at Dolores, State of Guanajuato.

1811: May 21. Hidalgo captured at Acatita de Berjan. July 31. Shot at Chihuahua. Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon, a priest, took up the work of Hidalgo; defeated the Spaniards in numerous engagements and made much headway against them, capturing various cities and overran a large portion of the country.

1812: September 14. First Mexican Congress organized at Chilpancingo, State of Guerrero, with Morelos y Pavon as guiding spirit.

November 6. Declaration of independence issued and a constitution later adopted.

1813: Revolution continued, but Morelos finally captured.

1814: Fighting continues.

1815: December 22. Morelos shot by Spaniards in the City of Mexico.

1816 to 1821: Fighting continues with varying fortunes. Gens. Mina, Guerrero, and Bravo being the leading spirits among the revolutionists.

1821: January 10. Guerrero, chief of the revolutionary forces, and Gen. Agustin Iturbide, commanding the royalist forces, had conference and joined forces.

February 24. "Plan of Iguala" promulgated; Iturbide taking command of the joint forces and capturing Morelia, Puebla, Queretaro, and other towns.

September 27. Iturbide entered Mexico in triumph after treaty with viceroy Don Juan O'Donoju at Cordoba. A government was established consisting of a regency of three members with Iturbide as President.

1822: February 24. Congress met in the City of Mexico and elected Iturbide Emperor of Mexico. He was crowned on July 21 in the cathedral, with the title "Agustin I."

December 22. Santa Anna raised revolt at Veracruz and declared a republic. Desperate internecine war ensued, followed by anarchy and desolation, which, as historians say, continued for 50 years (until the period of Porfirio Diaz).

1823: May. Emperor Iturbide abdicated after his armies were defeated. A provisional government was established.

1824: Iturbide returned to Mexico, arrested, and on July 19 shot by order of the Tamaulipas Legislature, at the town of Padilla.

October 10. Gen. Guadalupe Victoria (real name Fernandez) became President of Mexico with a constitution. Victoria was really Mexico's first President.

1825: January 1. Congress met under the new constitution and England and the United States recognized the independence of Mexico.

1828 to 1830: Continued conflicts and contests, Pedraza, Guerrero, and Bustamente each claiming to be President. Santa Anna most prominent figure in all schemes and uprisings.

1833 to 1835: Civil war raged and anarchy reigning.

1835: Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna became dictator and abolished the constitution.

1836: Texas secedes and captures Santa Anna.

1837: Santa Anna returned to Mexico and resumed dictatorship.

1839: Bravo became President. Civil war, accompanied by anarchy.

1841 to 1844: Santa Anna again dictator.

1844: Santa Anna banished and Canalizo took his place.

1845: Herrera became President. Revolutions continued.

1846: January 2. Paredes became President by election of a Junta in Mexico City and left the government in the hands of Gen. Bravo in July, while he proceeded to lead the army against the United States.

1846: July. Paredes and Bravo overthrown and Mariano Salas becomes President and the constitution of 1824 reestablished.

1846: September 15. Santa Anna becomes President.

1847: War with the United States. Gomez Farias in charge of Government, Santa Anna leading the army. Santa Anna resigned office. Gomez Farias appointed Pedro Anaya acting President and again headed the army against United States forces. After defeat at Cerro Gordo, Santa Anna resumed control, later resigning the Presidency, and was succeeded—

1847: By Gen. Anaya, under election by Congress, holding office from November until

1848: January, Manuel de la Pena y Pena, president of the supreme court, became President.

1848: June 3. Gen. Jose Joaquin Herrera became President the second time.

1848: Treaty of peace, etc., signed. California and New Mexico ceded to the United States, in payment Mexico receiving \$15,000,000.

1850 to 1851: Gen. Mariano Arista elected President and installed—

1851: January 1.

1852: Juan Baustista Ceballos becomes President by congressional election following the exit of Arista. Ceballos dissolves Congress and elected Juan Mugica y Osorio, who declined to qualify, and Ceballos resigned the Presidency; Manuel Maria Lombardini was seated as acting President. Lombardini called an election for the purposes and

1853: April 15. Santa Anna again become President.

1853: Santa Anna, by proclamation, becomes perpetual dictator, December 16. Gen. Juan Alvarez immediately raised a revolution. Alvarez was a full-blood Indian and a patriot. The revolution continued, and Santa Anna escaped, leaving—

1855: August 9. A triumvirate government composed of the president of the supreme court and two generals. A few days later Gen. Romulo Diaz de la Vega became acting President by coup d'état and consent of the governing triumvirate.

1855: Gen. Martin Carrera became President, resigning within a month.

1855: Genl Diaz de la Vega again became President.

1855: November 1. Representatives convened in Cuernavaca and elected Gen. Juan Alvarez, who became President. Alvarez reached the capital with a bodyguard of pure-blood Indians and retained them around him for protection.

1855: December. Alvarez resigned and Comonfort became President.

1856: Rupture with Spain.

1857: February 5. Gen. Comonfort again elected and declared President.

1857: December 11. Comonfort proclaimed himself dictator.

1858: Benito Juarez revolted. Revolution reigned supreme.

1858 to 1859: Zuloaga overthrew Comonfort and became President.

1858 to 1859: Miramon took Zuloaga's place and became President. Miramon overthrown and Zuloaga again became President.

1858: Juarez Government recognized by the United States.

1860: Benito Juarez captures capital and declares himself President.

1861: May. Benito Juarez elected and took office as constitutional President.

1861: October. Treaty between England, France and Spain, known as the "Treaty of London," signed, under the provisions of which the three nations were to send naval and military forces to Mexico to seize ports and military positions on the coast, etc. The Government at Washington, being invited to take part, positively declined on the ground that it would pursue its usual policy of refraining from alliances with foreign powers.

1862: England and Spain withdrew their forces, but France continued the war.

1863: The French captured the City of Mexico and Maximilian accepted the offer of the Crown of Mexico.

1864: June. Maximilian crowned Emperor of Mexico City.

1865-1867: Juarez in revolution, but defeated on all sides. United States demanded the withdrawal of the French Army.

1867: Maximilian captured and shot at Queretaro by Juarez.

1868: Juarez proclaimed himself President.

1868-69: Revolutions followed pronunciamiento by Santa Anna and others.

1872: July 18. Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada succeeded Juarez, who died.

1873: New constitution adopted practically following the constitution of 1857.

1873-1875: Revolutions in various parts of the country.

1876: Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada overthrown.

ABNORMAL MEXICO.

1877: Gen. Porfirio Diaz became President.

In 1905, or just shortly prior thereto, William Jennings Bryan, recently Secretary of State of the United States, in a book published by him bearing the title *Under Other Flags*, page 202, referring to the administration of Porfirio Diaz, and to that great man, says:

The third great man produced by the Mexican Republic is the president. With the exception of one term he has been president since 1876, during which time he has shown wonderful ability, and it is doubtful if there is in the world to-day a chief executive of greater relative progress than the Mexican people have made under the administration of Porfirio Diaz.

Education has been promoted, law and order established, agriculture developed, commerce stimulated, and nearly every section of the country connected by railroad with the capital. While there are many able and strong men upon whom the mantle of President might worthily fall, he has been so remarkably successful and has such a hold upon all classes of people that he will doubtless remain at the head of the Government as long as he lives—the people would hardly consent to his withdrawal even if he desired to lay down the responsibilities of the position.

On pages 181-183 Mr. Bryan says:

I found * * * Fifth. That President Diaz is entirely deserving of the encomiums bestowed upon him by his own people, by resident Americans, and by visitors. He has a genius for public affairs, understands the conditions and needs of his people, and has their confidence to a degree seldom enjoyed by an executive, either hereditary or elective.

On page 184, referring to education, he says:

"Mexico is making substantial progress in education. The public schools are free and attendance is compulsory. * * * In the State of Mexico the number of schools has increased more than 100 per cent within the last 10 years, and the number of pupils in attendance shows an equal increase. * * * It was our good fortune to be invited to witness the distribution of prizes for the schools of the Federal district. Nothing impressed me more than the scene here presented. President Diaz delivered the awards to several hundred boys and girls. The Indian and the Spaniard, the rich and the poor, all mingle together in the public schools and vie with each other for the prizes. The State not only furnishes instruction in the elementary branches, but provides industrial training for both boys and girls, normal schools for teachers, and professional schools for students of law and medicine. President Diaz recently quoted a remark by Von Moltke in praise of the German school-teacher and also pointed out the necessity for educated mothers. He recognizes, as did Jefferson, that popular education is vital in a republic, and largely through his efforts Mexico sees a yearly increase in the number of those who are capable of intelligent participation in government."

We are constantly being informed by recognized prorevolutionists, or pro-Carranza propagandists, that Diaz did nothing for education and left his people in the ignorance which he apparently wished them to remain in, the inference being that so long as they were without education they would be subservient to his will.

However mistaken Mr. Bryan may have been while Secretary of State, when endeavoring to deal, or to refrain from dealing with Mexico, statistics will prove the correctness of his statement made in 1905 as to education under Diaz. If the American people would think or read for themselves and refuse to permit ignorant or biased propagandists to misinform them, they would readily understand that the public-school system of Mexico was upon practically the same basis as that of the United States and of the different States of this Union, to wit, the National Government in Mexico had nothing more to do with the primary public schools in the States of Mexico than has the National Government of the United States at Washington to do with the primary public schools of the States of this Union. The Central Government of Mexico under Diaz dealt directly with the national schools, universities, etc., and dealt directly, more or less, with the schools in the territories and in the District of Mexico, which district corresponds exactly to our District of Columbia. The States each dealt with its own school problems and each established and maintained and assisted in maintaining not only the public schools in the public-school districts throughout such State, but also the State normal, agricultural, and other institutions. As early as 1865 colleges of law, medicine, and engineering were created in Mexico City and were successful from the beginning. Professional schools were also established in the more important provincial capitals. In 1874 there were 8,226 primary schools in Mexico, with an attendance of 360,000 pupils; 603 of these schools were supported by the National Government, 5,240 by municipalities, 2,260 by private enterprises, etc. The committee is here referring to an article in the Encyclopedia Britannica for the purpose of condensing

these statements. Reference to the testimony offered in this case will substantiate the statements contained in said articles, which, for the sake of brevity, we will further refer to. In 1889 recommendations were made by the National Congress for public education and were followed by congressional action requiring free and compulsory education in the Federal district and national territory. On the 19th day of May, 1896, a general public educational law was promulgated which provided further regulations and outlined a comprehensive system. Compulsory attendance was a feature of this law of 1896. The law provides for uniform free and nonsectarian primary institutions with compulsory attendance of children 6 to 12 years of age; preparatory course for professional training in the Government schools were also made free.

The State school system was gradually made to conform to this national system. In 1904 the number of public schools was returned at 9,194 with an enrollment of 620,476. Of these 6,488 were supported by the National and State governments, and 2,706 by the municipalities. The number of provincial, religious, etc., schools was 2,281, with 135,838 pupils. The secondary national and State schools number 36, with 4,642 pupils, and schools for professional instruction numbered 65, with 9,018 students, of whom 3,790 were women. Normal schools were also maintained at public expense. The Government maintained schools of law, medicine, agriculture and veterinary practice, engineering, mining, commercial and administrative, music and fine arts, also a mechanic's training school for men and one for women and schools for the blind and deaf mutes, reform schools, and garrison schools for soldiers. The National Library of Mexico contained 250,000 volumes, and in 1904 there were 138 public libraries, 34 museums for scientific and similar purposes, and 11 meteorological observatories. Statistics with reference to matters of public interest in Mexico are very meager. Bringing the matter down to date: Just prior to the revolution, it may be noted that in the State of Chihuahua alone there was a public school in session during the year 1909-10 in every school district in the entire State, including purely Indian districts. Out of a total population, including Indians, of approximately 327,000, more than 22,000 were in daily attendance upon these public schools which were supported by the State and local municipal governments; there were supported by the State of Chihuahua at this time two normal schools, and 60 graduates of these schools were then in Europe at the State's expense taking postgraduate courses; that there were also two agricultural schools supported by the State; one or more schools of art and science; that in addition there were private schools conducted by protestants of different denominations, private schools of nonsectarian character, and one or two private schools conducted by Catholic sisters. As will be shown by the testimony of such witnesses as Mr. E. L. Doheny (pt. 1, p. 207), and many other witnesses, Porfirio Diaz was sincerely interested not only in the uplift and welfare of his people, but also in seeing education, and particularly technical education, spread among the inhabitants of the Republic of Mexico.

Railroads.—Prior to 1878 there was a road constructed from the City of Mexico to Vera Cruz, and about that date 58 miles of branches from this road, a total of 321 miles of railroad in Mexico in operation

prior to 1878. When Diaz went out in 1910-11 the railroad mileage of Mexico was more than 16,000 miles, and of this three-fifths or more belonged to, or was controlled by, the Mexican Government itself.

In the last official report prior to the incumbency of De la Barra, the total mileage as shown was 14,857 miles with the Southern Pacific of Mexico and what is now the Mexico Northwestern system yet constructing, bringing the mileage up to a little more than 16,000 miles at about the date when Diaz was overthrown. In 1878, when Diaz was recognized by the United States, the only bank in Mexico was a branch of the Bank of London, Mexico and the South, known as the "Banco de Londres, Mexico y Sud America," and a small private bank in the city of Chihuahua, later merged into a State institution, but conducted in the year mentioned by the Mac-Manus family. In the year 1909-10, prior to the overthrow of Diaz, the banks of issue of Mexico had assets of 736,191,398 pesos: They had a capital of 118,800,000 pesos and deposits of 71,910,424 pesos. Auxiliary banks had a capital of 47,800,000 pesos; assets, 128,375,032 pesos; mortgage banks had a capital of 10,000,000 pesos; resources, 51,934,102 pesos.

In 1914, after Madero went out and before Carranza's recognition, the total capitalization and surplus of all banks was 205,194,287 pesos. In 1918, under the Carranza government, the then only recognized banks in Mexico had a nominal capital and surplus of 148,197,409 pesos, while the metal reserve and actual convertible assets, as shown by the evidence, possibly amounted to 30 cents on the dollar. In other words, in 1909 banks, counting capital, had approximately 1,150,000,000 pesos assets and in 1918-19, 148,197,000 pesos nominal assets. (See testimony McCaleb, pt. 5, pp. 728, et seq.; also same part, pp. 686 et seq.) The State banks, such as the great Bank of Sonora, Miner's Bank of Chihuahua, and all other banks in the States, are practically wiped out. (See testimony Bracey Curtis, pt. 12, pp. 1833, et seq., and other testimony.)

We will not endeavor to give statistics on the general increase of Mexican trade with other nations of the world as shown by imports and exports, but content ourselves with the statement of fact that in the year 1878, when we recognized Diaz, imports into the United States through border custom districts was \$1,585,368; for the year 1910 these imports through the same districts were \$22,911,198, while for the same years the exports to Mexico through such border districts were respectively \$3,391,787 and \$29,106,100. Through all the Mexican ports there were imported into Mexico in 1911 approximately \$100,000,000 of goods of which the United States sold \$60,000,000; in the same year there were exported by Mexico goods to the value of approximately \$150,000,000, about 77 per cent of which the United States purchased. During the entire period of the Diaz régime there were no revolutions except two incipient disturbances occurring on the border and engineered from the United States. Neither of these were of the slightest importance and each was immediately suppressed. After Diaz succeeded Gonzalez in 1884, a traveler was safe in the innermost recesses of the Sierra Madres or in the tropical regions of the south; in the State of Sonora in the north or in the State of Chiapas in the south; Sinaloa of the west, or Tamaulipas on the east coast. No guards were necessary on trains which were run without interference and on schedule time.

In the Mexican army, on paper, were 25,000 men. As a matter of fact, the total number of men in the Mexican army in 1909-10, as was later discovered, was less than 13,000. A force of "rurales," comparable with the Texas Ranger force or mounted police of Pennsylvania, maintained law and order throughout the Republic, while their number did not exceed 1,200 at any one time. Americans were welcome wherever they went in Mexico and their financial assistance was sought in opening up all the resources of the country; and during their visits they were welcomed with equal hospitality at the palace of the rich "hacendado" or hut of the humblest peon. In short there was no such thing dreamed of as an anti-American feeling of Mexicans toward Americans. Over the world, in every civilized country, Porfirio Diaz was regarded as an honorable, honest, patriotic, upright ruler, practically an autocrat or dictator, but devoted to his country and his people; in fact his character was that of the man of whom Mr. Bryan writes in the quotation given from his book.

NORMAL MEXICO; RESUMED.

1910-11: Mexican I. W. W. Junta. Orozco Madero revolution.

1911: May 10. Juarez captured by the forces of the "Red Flaggers" and followers of Madero. Diaz resigns and Francisco de la Barra becomes President.

1911: Under the Mexican constitution the secretary of state succeeds to the Presidency in event of a vacancy, and De la Barra was also agreed to by Madero.

1911-12: Elections held and Madero declared President.

1911-12: Revolutionists, particularly Zapatistas, continue operations.

1912: March 1. Orozco revolution against Madero. Chihuahua secedes. Orozco military commander. Zapata revolution continues and revolutionary activities all over the Republic.

1913: February. "Cuartelazo" City of Mexico. Felix Diaz delivered from imprisonment. Madero and Pino Suarez arrested. Both resign.

1913: March. Lascurain, foreign minister, becomes President for 28 minutes; resigns and—

1913: Victoriano Huerta declared President and confirmed by the Mexican Congress. Madero and Suarez assassinated. Revolutionary activities continue all over the Republic. United States refuses to recognize Huerta.

1914: Veracruz seized by United States forces. Carranza, Villa, Obregon, Zapata, and others continue revolution in all States.

1914: July. Huerta resigns and leaves Mexico. Carbajal takes oath of office as President. United States does not recognize and insists upon Carranza or some one agreeable to him at Niagara conference. Carbajal insists upon amnesty before surrendering Mexico City, and Carranza refuses August 5. August 9, Secretary Bryan announces that Carranza has given this Government assurances that Carrancistas will commit no excesses. Carbajal yields to Carranza's demand as Obregon's army threatens the city. August 12, Carbajal leaves the capital. Obregon's troops enter city about August 17. Villa and Carranza have therefore split. Provisional

President to be chosen by convention. Carranza agrees to resign as first chief and submit to convention. Villa and Carranza each bluffing at resigning and getting out of the country.

1914: October 22-23. Convention names cabinet. Carranza claims right to pass upon all matters and convention agrees to accept Carranza's resignation and that both he and Villa get out of the country.

1914: November 3. Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez chosen provisional President for 20-day term. Carranza refuses to abide by action of convention and he and Gutierrez set up rival governments; Carranza in Puebla, and Gutierrez in Aguascalientes. Obregon loyal to Carranza. Revolutions continue.

1915: January 16. Gutierrez named provisional President to serve until April, 1916.

1915: January 18. Gutierrez deposed by convention and Roque Gonzalez Garza elected provisional President. Convention adjourns to meet in Mexico City. February 4. Villa announces he is in charge of Presidency and appoints three ministers, January 28. Villa forces leave Mexico City. January 29. Carranza forces enter city, Obregon in command. United States protests Obregon's incendiary statements March 4. March 10. Carranza forces under Obregon evacuate city. Zapata in charge of city; and

1915: March 18. Garza reported back in Mexico City. Revolutions continue. Gutierrez leading one faction; Garza pretending to lead another; Carranza heading a third, and generals, colonels, etc., each man for himself.

1915: About April 1 Carranza forces under Obregon enter city, but again evacuate it and other forces occupy it.

1915: June 20. Carranza retires to San Juan de Ulua Castle.

1915: United States calls meeting Central American and other States and military leaders to consider government for Mexico. All leaders opposed to Carranza agree to attend meeting and abide by results. Carranza, with Obregon, Pablo Gonzales, and others refuse and demand recognition of Carranza alone.

1915: October 6. Carranza recognized de facto head of Mexican Government by United States.

1915: October-November. American Red Cross, serving 23,000 soups per day in Mexico City and feeding starving there and other locations, ordered out of Mexico by our Government upon insistence of Carranza.

1916: Revolutions continue. Pretended elections called, but elective franchise restricted to those on date of election actively supporting Carranza. No elections held except where Carranza garrisons are in control. Same qualifications for election at constitutional convention.

1916: Five States with no representation whatsoever; others represented by delegates elected from Carranza garrison locations without opposition. Constitution convention meets at Queretaro.

1917: January 31. New constitution signed over opposition United States Government. February 5. Constitution promulgated. February 11. Ambassador Fletcher, United States, leaves United States, arriving Mexico City February 19. Wires

United States Government assured by Mexican State Department confiscation clauses Mexican constitution will not be put in effect against Americans; Fletcher presents credentials to Carranza at Queretaro.

1917: On March 3, and thus Carranza is recognized as "de jure" President. Revolutions continue all over Republic. Zapata assembled his forces, dividing into smaller bands under various leaders, continue struggle. No peace in any State in Mexico. Carranza government recognized where it has armed control.

1918-19: Same.

1919: August. United States Senate appoints committee to investigate Mexican matters. Committee opens hearings Washington, New York, and Mexican-American border.

1920: Opposition to Carranza quietly drawing; Gen. Felipe Angeles organizes Liberal Alliance, and Angeles enters Mexico. Arrested, court-martialed, and shot.

1920: March. Dieguez undertakes remove De la Huerta, governor Sonora. Obregon-Gonzales rival military candidates. Carranza attempts take advantage Liberal Alliance and other civil movements and presents Bonillas as candidate for Presidency.

1920: April. Sonora Legislature passes secession ordinance; Obregon recalled to Mexico City and, under arrest, escapes. De la Huerta, Calles, Salvador Alvarado take charge Sonora movement and issue "Plan of Agua Prieta," April 9, declaring for 1917 constitution. Revolution in City of Mexico and all over Republic. Carranza compelled to abdicate and supposed to leave Mexico May 9. De la Huerta supposed to call Mexican Congress together to name President pro tempore. Congress reported to meet on Friday to have adjourned until May 24.

1920: May 22. Carranza reported to be killed, together with members of his cabinet, while in fight by "bandits."

PRESIDENTS.

1911 to 1920: Diaz, De la Barra, Madero, Huerta, Carbajal, Gutierrez, Garza, Villa (by his own declaration), Vasquez Gomez (1912 by State of Chihuahua through Orozco), Carranza, De la Huerta.

In discussing more fully what we have called the "normal" condition of Mexico after the years 1910 and 1911 (the chronological sequence of which we have hurriedly referred to) let us return for a moment to the "abnormal" Mexico of 1876 to 1910.

In 1876 Gen. Porfirio Diaz issued a proclamation announcing himself as provisional President of the Republic under the plan of Tuxtepec.

Upon being informed of the circumstances in January, 1877, this Government took the matter of recognition under consideration and stated that although it was "accustomed to accept and recognize the results of a popular choice in Mexico and not to scrutinize closely the regularity or irregularity of the methods," nevertheless we would

wait in this particular instance "before recognizing Gen. Diaz as President of Mexico until it shall be assured that his election is approved by the Mexican people, and that his administration is possessed of stability to endure and of disposition to comply with the rules of international comity and the obligations of treaties."

Disturbed conditions continuing along the border finally Evarts wrote to Minister Foster as follows:

"The first duty of a government is to protect life and property. This is a paramount obligation. For this governments are instituted, and governments neglecting or failing to perform it become worse than useless. This duty the Government of the United States has determined to perform to the extent of its power toward its citizens on the border. It is not solicitous, it never has been, about the methods or ways in which that protection shall be accomplished, whether by formal treaty stipulation or by informal convention; whether by the action of judicial tribunals or that of military forces. Protection in fact to American lives and property is the sole point upon which the United States are tenacious."

This note of itself inaugurated a new era in Mexico and was of itself, as used by President Diaz, largely responsible for the long period of peace and consequent prosperity reigning in Mexico.

As the story is told by his son, Diaz was upon first impression intensely angered when the contents of this note were communicated to him.

Wise old Indian that he was, however, upon second thought he determined that he would use this note to compel observance of his orders and loyalty to his plans and purposes by the constant threat that unless his plans were carried out and his government respected and armed resistance or opposition ceased, that the "Colossus of the North," simply awaiting a favorable occasion, would avail itself of the first opportunity to take over Mexico.

Thus was raised, through the deliberate purpose of Diaz, "El Fantasma," that is, "The Specter," which is yet so often alluded to by Latin-Americans and particularly by Mexicans in speaking of the United States.

From time to time, as opposition threatened the Diaz government or his plans, he would call attention of those offering such opposition to the Evarts note and was thus largely able to overcome such opposition in its incipency.

Finally he was recognized by this Government in 1878, when a formal reception was accorded the minister from Mexico.

Then ensued the great era of prosperity which we have rapidly sketched, and we shall now refer shortly to the political conditions under Diaz's administration.

The Diaz administration was an autocracy with the "Strong man of Chapultepec" as a practical dictator, supported by, and in turn supporting, certain families or persons in each of the different States of the Republic. His army was at the command of such governors, and in turn their support was extended the central government through Diaz whenever same was necessary or called for.

Necessarily the younger generation of those who were "out" and did not belong to the "reigning families" in the different States were opposed to this autocracy, but generally entirely loyal to Diaz personally, and all recognized, or thought they recognized, not only the futility of using force against him, but also the possible consequence to their country and its sovereignty as they viewed "El Fantasma" constantly projected before their eyes.

Diaz grew old and weak and sought to assure continued prosperity through peace and order for his loved country by preparing beforehand for the perpetuation of his plan of government.

He finally forced the adoption of an amendment providing for the election of a vice president, and as his plan grew was instrumental in forcing the election of Ramon Corral, of Sonora, as vice president.

Each of the prominent supporters in each of the States, or at least the majority of these autocrats, imagined that he should fall heir to the mantle of the old soldier and, of course, objected to the selection of a Sonoranian rather than himself as the successor to power.

Meantime, largely because of the autocratic and arbitrary rule and acts of the family, or person, of authority in the State, the opposition to this form of government had grown stronger and stronger with the years.

THE "RED FLAGGERS."

In 1905 there was organized in the United States by a few radical Mexicans what was known as the "Organizing Committee" of the Liberal Party of Mexico. These men carried on propaganda throughout the Republic through which they appealed to the ignorant masses of the Mexican people; to the Indian tribes by name and collectively, and to all the dissatisfied elements to rise against the power of Diaz and overthrow the Government.

They issued their plans at first of a milder radical type but rapidly more and more anarchistical in character.

Not content with their appeal through propaganda, through proclamation, through letters and organizing committees, they established a periodical published in various States of the United States from time to time and known as *La Regeneracion Publica*.

Their proposed plan was that of the extreme French syndicalist and of the radical I. W. W., which latter was just making itself known in the United States through the writings of Vincent St. John and others; the "junta" or committee proposed not only to overthrow the government of Diaz, but to confiscate all property, including real estate, and divide the same among the population of Mexico "without discrimination as to sex;" they admitted it to be true that many large estates had been bought, but claimed that the purchasers themselves had stolen their money or achieved their wealth by bribery, corruption, etc., and that therefore they were not entitled to payment for the properties which were to be taken from them; they appealed to the Indian particularly upon the ground that his territory had formerly extended from one mountain top in sight of his little settlement to another to be seen at a different point of the compass, and told him that all that was necessary was for him to rise and take his property back; they appealed by name to the Yaquis and the other tribes with these and similar statements; not content with this propaganda, they endeavored to secure recruits for armed intervention in Mexico in different sections, and finally, coming in contact with the neutrality laws of the United States, were arrested.

The organizers of this "junta" or committee of the so-called revolutionary "Liberal Party" were:

Ricardo Flores Magon, Juan Sarabia, Librado Rivera, Enrique Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal, and Anselmo L. Figueroa.

In 1908 the American Federation of Labor then in session at Denver telegraphed these gentlemen the sympathy of "our" organization in their troubles.

Some of the parties were convicted; but their activities did not cease.

Later the committee was reorganized and found in active business again at Los Angeles, Calif.

Their propaganda at this time consisted not only of similar appeals to the population of Mexico and particularly to the Indians, but of appeals for assistance to the radical labor element of the United States.

The Orozco revolution having broken out in Chihuahua and that leader having been persuaded to declare for Francisco I. Madero as President of Mexico, the Magon-Villarreal junta called upon all of their followers to assist in the overthrow of Diaz; but as will be seen by reference to the testimony in part 17, page 2506, their stated purpose was not the overthrow of Diaz to assist in "forming a bourgeois republic" such as that of the United States, by the seating of Madero in power, but to use the Madero-Orozco assistance to overthrow the then existing government, which done—as they insisted—the overthrow of the Madero government could be completed without difficulty.

The representatives of this "Flores Magon-Villarreal" I. W. W. anarchistical party or junta, who took active part in the fighting prior to the resignation of Diaz, were Jose Inez Salazar, Emilio Campa, and like gentry, who were known as the "Red Flaggers." (See testimony Inez Salazar, pt. 17, p. 2591, and also testimony Mrs. Carlin and others, pt. 17, p. 2593, Judge Barch, pt. 18.)

After the overthrow of Diaz these gentlemen continued their activities not only by propaganda but by the organization of armed forces led by "generals" Pryce, Stanley, and others, with recruits from the active membership of I. W. W. local organizations in southern California, those around Los Angeles, San Diego, and other California towns, joined by radicals of different races and soldiers of fortune who flocked like vultures around the corpse of bleeding Mexico.

R. Flores Magon testified in the extradition cases of Pryce and others, and admitted the activities of the Liberal Party along these lines as well as their propaganda endeavors in the Republic of Mexico, showing their organization throughout 18 States of that Republic, etc. (See part 17, p. 2514.)

They were again arrested for violation of the neutrality laws, and President Madero sent Jesus Flores Magon to attend the trial and assist in the conviction of these men, four of whom were convicted and sentenced to San Quentin.

Of course, the sympathy of the American Federation of Labor with these men, who proclaimed themselves patriots, and revolutionists against the horrible rule of a tyrant, can well be understood; but the consequences possibly were not foreseen, and could not be foreseen by those who understood as little of the Mexican population as did Mr. Gompers and his associates.

These conservative labor men of the United States could not realize that to the great majority of the population of Mexico, "liberty" merely meant "license" to work individual sweet will

not only with the property but with the body and person of any other, whether man or woman.

The fact is as disclosed by the evidence in this case that through the assistance of many sincere and good people in this country and through the financial and other assistance of the extreme radical elements the only invasion of Mexico, by arms, which has occurred from this side of the border (except the landing at Veracruz under orders of our President, the Pershing Expedition under similar orders, and the military expeditions in following the "hot trail" of marauders), was inaugurated, brought about, and supported by the elements in the United States which have been among those most loud in protesting against "armed intervention" in Mexican affairs and insisting most strenuously that the Mexican people should not be interfered with in the spilling of their blood and the establishment of even such condition of affairs as was advocated by the Magon-Villarreal propagandists.

MADERO-VASQUEZ GOMEZ PARTY.

The "Anti-Reelection Party," organized largely through the efforts of Francisco and Emilio Vasquez Gomez, with the cooperation of Francisco I. Madero (as will be seen by reference to their "plan" as set forth in the evidence), advocated a reform of the constitution of 1857, to prohibit the reelection of a president or other officers; and also to provide for a commission who should investigate and ascertain the ownership, value, and amount, of the unoccupied lands withheld by the owners from development by individuals, with the object of purchasing such land, by payment to the owner, and the sale thereafter to those needing homes.

The success of Madero was an accident not due to his own following nor to the strength of his army movement and not due to the strength of the Flores Magon-Villarreal movement, but to an uprising of the Mexican and Indian population of the mountain districts of Chihuahua against State taxation and against the Creel-Terrazas families and their domination.

Orozco, the leader of this movement, having been brought in conflict with national forces, was approached by Madero emissaries with the proffer of money and assistance should he declare for Madero for President, which he promptly did. Madero, leading a few followers of his own and some "Red Flaggers," declined to await Orozco's assistance, and brought on the battle of Casas Grandes, in which he was most thoroughly whipped and his followers driven away. A few days later they joined Orozco with his command and were led to the border, where, despite the orders of Madero to the contrary, Orozco and Villa captured the city of Juarez and compelled the resignation of Diaz.

By agreement, or rather by acquiescence of Madero, as the leader of the revolutionary forces, Francisco de la Barra, under the form of the constitution of the Republic, became president ad interim pending an election. At this election Madero, having "changed partners" just prior to the final result, had Pino Suarez declared elected Vice President (with himself as President), in lieu of Vasquez Gomez, who was his running mate on the antireelection ticket. This result was easily brought about, because, following the usual custom which he had so strenuously denounced, Madero insisted upon his right to ap-

point governors over the people in the different States in Mexico, and through such appointees declared the results of the election.

Prior to this time the old treaty of amnesty and commerce with the United States had lapsed and had never been renewed, which is the condition existing to-day.

The Government of the United States, not being informed, of course, as to the true conditions among the rank and file of the Mexican people, followed the ordinary procedure, and without hesitation recognized first De la Barra and later Madero through the ambassador of the United States already in Mexico City, requiring no security for the protection of Americans.

The so-called Madero revolution had the sympathy of the majority of the Americans along the border in a general way; that is to say; supposed, as it really was, to represent a revolt against autocracy, it had the good will of American Democrats. Through this good will, and by virtue of the then lax laws with reference to the exportation of arms and ammunition, the Madero-Orozco-Flores-Magon armed forces were enabled to secure supplies, arms, and ammunition with which to carry on the revolution (of course, it must be understood that had Diaz been a few years younger, this revolutionary movement at that time, only numbering in men under arms at most 1,000 or 2,000 all combined, would have been crushed in its incipency and with little or no effort).

But again, "The Spectre," "El Fantasma," which had been presented to him in 1878, could be seen across the border, where 20,000 American troops had been hurried by our Government.

Zapata continued the revolution, as did various bands under different leaders, and finally in March, 1912, the State of Chihuahua seceded and Pascual Orozco, the former successful leader of the Madero forces, was placed in military command of the anti-Madero movement. Successful in the preliminary skirmishes and in the first battle of Rellano, Orozco, far from his base of supplies, awaiting shipments of arms and ammunition over the Mexican Central Road, which was under his control to the American border, failing to receive such shipments was compelled to fall back, and finally after a futile struggle of months, to abandon the military field to the armed forces of the Mexican Madero Government.

The so-called amendment to the neutrality laws of the United States (in fact, an amendment to the Spanish-American War legislation, prohibiting shipments of war supplies which might fall into the hands of Cervera's fleet) had been adopted and under it the President of the United States had prohibited the shipment of arms and ammunitions to anyone in Mexico except to the regularly recognized Madero Government.

During the few months of the Madero revolution against Diaz many Americans lost their lives, almost invariably at the hands of the "Red Flaggers." In the Orozco revolt or the Chihuahua secession again these "Red Flaggers," following the original "grito" (cry) as outlined in 1906 and constantly pursued, "that the people of Mexico needed no government" flocked around Orozco. Upon the defeat of these forces and Orozco's men (or upon their being driven back for want of arms and ammunition) under the leadership of the same Jose Inez Salazar and others, bands of from 35 to 400 each, devastated the northern portion of Mexico and principally

the State of Chihuahua. Revolutionary activity of the same character broke out with renewed fury all over the Republic, and during this period and up to the overthrow of the Madero government and the incoming of Huerta approximately 200 Americans lost their lives in Mexico.

ANTI-AMERICAN AGITATION AND OUTRAGE PRIOR TO 1913.

Examination of the evidence will disclose that the reason offered by these Mexican revolutionary leaders for holding Americans to ransom, robbing them of their property, driving them out in herds from their homes and farms, and assaulting them even to the point of death, was that the United States Government had taken part in purely domestic troubles in Mexico and was actively assisting the Madero government with arms and ammunition, while refusing to allow the purchase of elements and instruments of warfare by the very man who had placed Madero in power. Complaints were made that Madero forces were allowed to use American soil for refuge, and that Madero troops were allowed to travel over American railroads to escape from or to attack at some other place, those in revolution against the Madero government.

Wordy protests were made by our Government in one or two instances against outrages upon Americans and destruction of American property, only to be answered, of course, by Madero to the effect that he could not control the bandits. The American Government interposed no force for the protection of its citizens in Mexico even near its own borders. The consequence of this later policy was, of course, to confirm the bandits, legitimate or anti-Madero, in the belief that Americans were left alone and would not under any circumstances be protected by their own Government.

Agitators among the Mexican demagogues proclaimed against the United States and the citizens of the United States, and were successful, of course, in arousing feeling against us and our citizens and securing recruits for themselves and justifying to their followers and thousands of good people in Mexico outrages which were perpetrated upon individual Americans who had theretofore lived for years in amity, peace, and good fellowship with the people of Mexico.

Shortly prior to July 29, 1912, approximately 4,000 American citizens had been driven out of the States of Chihuahua and Sonora by armed bands under Salazar and other "Red Flaggers"; their lives threatened; their property destroyed; large numbers of them killed (see testimony of Ella Stevens, pt. 17, p. 2602; testimony of Mrs. Carlin and others, pt. 17, p. 2593; testimony of Judge Bartch, pt. 18, p. 2727.) and these people, including more than 1,200 children, the majority born in Mexico, had taken refuge on the American side of the line, and being destitute, were fed by the people of El Paso, Douglas, and other American towns.

A joint resolution introduced in the Senate on July 29, 1912, "authorized the Secretary of War to supply tents and rations to American citizens compelled to leave Mexico."

This resolution (S. J. Res. 127) was immediately adopted and its provisions were carried out by the Army of the United States.

On August 2, 1912, there was introduced in the Senate a joint resolution "to provide transportation for American citizens fleeing from threatened danger in the Republic of Mexico."

By the terms of this resolution the Secretary of War was authorized and directed "to furnish transportation from El Paso, Tex., to such place in the United States as each shall elect, to those American citizens fleeing from the Republic of Mexico who are now or may be hereafter temporarily supplied with shelter and sustenance in whole or in part by the Government of the United States in or near El Paso, Tex."

One hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose and same was applied as directed.

On August 10, 1912, there was introduced in the Senate a joint resolution (S. J. Res. 133) appropriating \$20,000 out of the \$100,000 appropriated under the resolution of August 2, for the subsistence of American citizens now in Arizona fleeing from threatened danger in the Republic of Mexico, and same was adopted and its provisions carried out.

It will thus be seen that the acts of citizens of Mexico in derogation of the rights of the citizens of the United States were, in the eyes of the Mexicans, justified, and have to this day been justified by the attitude of the American Government toward its own citizens and toward the Mexican Government.

The American Government had not intervened for the protection of its citizens in the Republic of Mexico, but had left them at the mercy of the bandits, and Congress was compelled to take care of such of them as managed to reach the border.

Meantime, on March 2, 1912, cable instructions had been issued by the State Department to the Ambassador in Mexico City, as follows:

"Paraphrase. Embassy is instructed in its discretion to inform Americans that the embassy deemed it its duty to advise them to withdraw from any particular localities where conditions of lawlessness so threatened their personal safety as to make withdrawal the part of common prudence. The embassy is further instructed to specify the localities, if any, from which withdrawal might at any time seem advisable, and state that in any such cases consuls could take charge of abandoned effects as might be possible under the circumstances.

"The department stated that it was sending a copy of this telegram to all consular officers in Mexico, merely for their information and for the information of Americans in their districts."

Under the wording of this cablegram, and particularly that portion of it which instructed the embassy "to specify the localities, if any, from which withdrawal might at any time seem advisable," Americans in Mexico to whom the order was directed or indirectly communicated through the embassy or consular agencies, or through other persons, construed it to mean that the Government at Washington and the embassy at Mexico City knew something concerning Mexico, or intended to take some action with reference to Mexico, which individuals located or residing in Mexico should be warned of; and the majority of Americans in Mexico (at least throughout the rural districts and apart from those in the City of Mexico who had or might have the advantage of personal consultation with the ambassador) imagined that finally the Government of the United States intended to protect Americans wherever they were or where it might be able to reach them; and so a great exodus of American citizens immediately commenced.

The effect upon the minds of Mexicans in different localities who had continued to work at their employment under Americans—

who had been loyal and faithful, and had announced themselves willing to protect the property and lives of their American employers—was to open their ears to the appeals of demagogues that they should join bands of bandits, or revolutionists or some one else, and prepare to defend their country against the United States.

In many localities those ignorant people were told that slavery existed in the United States; that the slave States of the South had always wanted to take over more Mexican territory than had been acquired in 1848; and that the purpose of the Government of the United States now was to withdraw Americans so that Mexicans could not hold them as hostages or mete out retribution to them for assaults upon Mexicans; that the real purpose of the United States was to take over Mexico and enslave the Mexican people.

This was the effect of the ill-advised, but of course well-meant cablegram to the embassy, sent out under conditions existing as they were, and at a time when Americans had not yet been convinced that their Government at home would no longer protect Americans abroad.

At least however, the Government of the United States up to this time, while failing to protect its citizens, had not intervened in the internal affairs of Mexico in the effort to change their officials or their form of government.

HUERTA-CARRANZA PERIOD.

The resignation of Madero and Pino Suarez was forced, following the "cuartelazo" in the early part of 1913, and Lascurain, taking over the Presidency under the form of the constitution, resigned the office, and under this same constitution Huerta was immediately declared elected President.

The Government of the United States through the President refused to acknowledge the Huerta government and sent John Lind to Veracruz and Mexico City, followed by other personal representatives of the President, among whom were the Hon. William Bayard Hale, Mr. George Carothers, then recent consular agent at Torreon, etc.

The Congress of the United States was not consulted with reference to these quasi ambassadors or personal representatives, nor was the Congress of the United States even notified of their missions or the purport thereof, except as in the message of the President of the United States to the Congress of August 27, 1913.

The correspondence between the polished, suave, and learned diplomat, Gamboa, and the Hon. John Lind is interesting and instructive.

Under date of August 16, 1913, Gamboa says among other things:

"Fortunately * * * your character as confidential agent of your Government was fully established."

Mr. Gamboa, in the same letter, states that "the Government of Mexico has paid due attention to the advice and considerations expressed by the Government of the United States" as contained in the note of the President of the United States presented to Gamboa by Lind at their second interview.

Gamboa says the Government of Mexico "has paid due attention to the advice and considerations" for several reasons:

"First. Because Mexico entertains the highest respect for the personality of His Excellency Woodrow Wilson.

"Second. Because certain European and American Governments with which Mexico cultivates the closest relations of international amity, having in a most delicate, respectful way, highly gratifying to us, made use of their good offices to the end that Mexico should accord you a hearing, inasmuch as you were the bearer of a private mission from the President of the United States."

We will not attempt to quote all this communication, which so carefully reviews and comments upon the Lind mission and note of the President, but one or two additional quotations here require repetition:

"The request that Gen. Victoriano Huerta should agree not to appear as a candidate for the presidency of the Republic in the coming elections can not be taken into consideration, because, aside from its strange and unwarranted character, there is a risk that the same might be interpreted as a matter of personal dislike. This point can only be decided by Mexican public opinion when it may be expressed at the polls.

The confidential agent may believe that solely because of the sincere esteem in which the people and the Government of the United States of America are held by the people and Government of Mexico, and because of the consideration which it has for all friendly nations (and especially in this case for those which have offered their good offices), my Government consented to take into consideration and to answer as briefly as the matter permits the representations of which you are the bearer. Otherwise it would have rejected them immediately because of their humiliating and unusual character, hardly admissible even in a treaty of peace after a victory, inasmuch as in a like case any nation which in the least respects itself would do likewise."

In another communication the Mexican minister rather indignantly repudiates the suggestion that compliance with the requirements of the President of the United States communicated through Lind might be followed by financial favors extended through the influence of our Government.

The committee will not endeavor to follow *seriatim* the acts of this Government with reference to Huerta nor those leading up to the recognition of the Carranza as the *de facto* Government in October, 1915. A reference to the testimony of W. F. Buckley, part 6, pages 767 et seq., is hereby made, as well as to other evidence in the case and to the public records.

Meantime revolution continues, accompanied, as usual, by outrages of every character upon American citizens.

At the very time that the message of August 27 was in preparation for communication to the Congress of the United States, and telegrams following same were being prepared for forwarding to the consuls and other officials in Mexico, Matthew Gourd's nieces were being outraged in his presence while he was tied to a limb with a rope around his neck.

We were informed in this message, among other things, that:

We should earnestly urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once and should assist them to get away in every way possible—not because we would mean to slacken in the least our efforts to safeguard their lives and their interests, but because it is imperative that they should take no unnecessary risks when it is physically possible for them to leave the country.

On the same date, that is, August 27, the consul general at Mexico City was notified "to warn Americans to leave Mexico," and

The consul general was instructed to notify all officials, military or civil, exercising authority that they would be held strictly responsible for any harm done to Americans or for injury to their property.

The consul general was instructed to furnish a copy to the embassy at Mexico City, and the State Department here had the same telegram repeated to all American consuls in Mexico.

This first telegram was followed by another of the same date, embracing extracts from the President's message to Congress, and (paraphrase):

It is further stated that the advice to leave Mexico did not indicate that the Government of the United States would slacken in the least its efforts to safeguard the lives and interests of Americans, but that they should take no unnecessary risks when it was physically possible for them to leave the country.

On April 20, 1914, the following telegram was sent (paraphrase):

It was stated in this telegram that Gen. Huerta had refused to salute the flag; that the President would lay the matter before Congress that day; that Americans and other foreigners should be notified of the critical situation; and that Americans should be reminded of the President's advice to leave Mexico until order was restored.

On April 22, 1914 (paraphrase):

The consuls were advised of the results following the landing of American forces at Vera Cruz, and were instructed to urge all Americans to leave Mexico as soon as possible.

On September 11, 1915 (paraphrase):

It was stated that, as a precautionary measure, it was of the utmost importance, in view of the particularly dangerous conditions arising from the revolutionary crisis, that all Americans, and incidentally other foreigners, be induced to leave Mexico immediately. The consular officers were authorized to abandon Mexico, bringing their records with them, if conditions were such as to justify their departure.

TAMPICO—VERACRUZ INCIDENT APRIL 20, 1914.

The Tampico incident of April 20, 1914, constituting what has generally been called the "Insult to our flag" brought a message from the President of the United States, giving his reason for landing armed forces at Veracruz and requesting ratification of the Congress of the United States for his acts. This incident and the message concerning same will be more fully referred to a little later.

A reference to the chronological events hereinbefore set forth will disclose that Huerta left Mexico City in July, 1914, and that after several so-called presidents had been named by one self-constituted authority or another, the President of the United States called upon the warring forces in Mexico to get together or this country would be compelled to take steps to pacify Mexico.

CARRANZA PERIOD.

Senate Document No. 324, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session, contains the answer of the President to the request for information as to why this Government had finally decided to recognize Carranza in October, 1915. In short, the reasons given were: That while the convention itself, which was yet in session, and while Villa, Zapata, and other independent leaders agreed to meet with the United States and representatives of other countries and abide by the decision of such representatives in the settlement of Mexican affairs; that Carranza declined, and that Obregon, Gonzales, and Carranza's appointed cabinet officers and appointed governors and other appointed officials agreed to leave the decision as to taking part in this

meeting to Carranza himself; that it appeared that Carranza was the only one man whose domination was acceptable to any number of others and that therefore this Government should recognize him as head of the de facto government of Mexico.

BRYAN'S OPINION OF OBREGON.

Prior to this time the Brazilian minister was representing the interests of the United States in the Republic of Mexico, and through this minister the Department of State of the United States communicated directly to Obregon and to Carranza separately, among other things using the following language:

The Government of the United States has noted with increasing concern the reports of Gen. Obregon's utterances to the residents of Mexico City. The Government believes they tend to incite the populace to commit outrages in which innocent foreigners within Mexican territory, particularly in the City of Mexico, may be involved. This Government is particularly impressed with Gen. Obregon's suggestions that he would refuse to protect not only Mexicans but foreigners in case of violence, and that his present manifesto is a forerunner of others more disastrous in effect. In this condition of affairs the Government of the United States is informed that the City of Mexico may soon be evacuated by the Constitutionalist forces, leaving the populace without protection against whatever faction may choose to occupy it, thus shirking the responsibility which may happen as a result of the instigation to lawlessness before and after the evacuation of the city.

The Government of the United States is led to believe that a deplorable situation has been willfully brought about by Constitutionalist leaders and forces upon a populace submissive to their incredible demands, and to punish the city on account of refusal to comply with them. When a factional leader preys upon a starving city to compel obedience to his decrees by inciting outlaws, and at the same time uses means to prevent the city from being supplied with food, a situation is created which it is impossible for the United States to contemplate longer with patience. Conditions have become intolerable and can no longer be endured.

On May 7, 1915, the Brazilian minister, under No. 174, cabled the Secretary of State at Washington, his opening sentence being:

I have been requested by the American Society of Mexico and International Committee to transmit to you the following document * * *:

The capital (Mexico City) is suffering a lingering death * * *.

The Washington Government two months ago renewed its advice that its residents leave Mexico, with the suggestion from Gen. Carranza that other foreigners also leave Mexico City; unfortunately there has been no way open to act upon the advice since it was given * * *. Three travelers were shot last week while trying to get from this city to Pachuca, 50 miles away * * *. Censorship of commercial and private telegrams by the conventionalist authorities here and also the Carrancistas at Vera Cruz is so strong that residents can not explain to relatives or correspondents abroad either their situation or their actions * * * and this interference with cablegrams renders difficult or impossible the arrangement of maturing obligations such as life insurance premiums. * * *

Hope is expressed among foreigners here that special representatives from the United States who are attached to particular chiefs, may not be deterred by excessive desires to maintain agreeable relations with these leaders from furnishing the Washington Government with complete occurrences and impartial reports of what actually transpires in their locality.

CARRANZA AND THE RED CROSS.

Practically the first act of Carranza after his recognition in October, 1915, was the demand by him, acceded to by the United States, that the American Red Cross should get out of Mexico. (See The American Red Cross Magazine, November, 1915, issue, pp. 349 et seq.)

SECOND AND THIRD ATTACK ON FLAG. COMPARE WITH HUERTA INCIDENT.

In the early part of 1916, Americans were ordered to leave Tampico, the instructions being transmitted through Claude I. Dawson, American consul:

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE,
Tampico, Mexico, June 24, 1916.

To whom it may concern:

American citizens are hereby urged to leave for the United States without any further delay, and to this end they should heed the suggestions to be made by the bearer hereof.

CLAUDE I. DAWSON,
American Consul.

[Instruction.]

Advise people American consul has ordered all Americans to leave immediately, and state that you think no protection will be accorded those who remain. This includes men, women, and children.

In carrying out these instructions the U. S. S. *Marietta*, under command of Capt. Scott, had its boat and also a boat secured from a civilian vessel, but manned by sailors of the *Marietta*, assisting in the removal of imperiled American citizens.

This boat was fired upon by Carranza soldiers under Gen. Nafarrete and the sailors returned the fire. This was about June 24.

On June 15, at Mazatlan, on the west coast; the U. S. S. *Annapolis* sent her boat to the wharf at Mazatlan for the purpose of reaching the American consul with a message; there were no arms in sight but the boat was flying the American flag, the men were in uniform, and accompanied by two officers. When the boat ran alongside the pier the officers were met by Mexicans, one of them in uniform, and were invited to land. Upon stepping ashore they were immediately seized, conducted to a jail and imprisoned; the Mexican officer ordered the boat to land, but one of the American officers directed the sailors to "push off," which was done, but it was fired upon and one of the sailors was killed.

The sailors "broke out" their arms, which were concealed in the boat, and returned the fire. The officers were later released through the intercession of, and were guided on their way to the wharf by, a native Mexican woman who was married to an American.

The commanding officer of the *Annapolis* "in view of the policy of noninterference on shore," withheld the fire of his battery from protecting his boat.

A report of the matter was made by Admiral Winslow to the department.

The admiral made no protest nor requested any apology or explanation, but the entire matter was referred to the department.

In view of Admiral Mayo's experience acquired when his boat was insulted at Tampico * * * it was considered proper to leave that to the department.

See testimony of Admiral William B. Caperton and testimony of Commander A. T. Beauregard, part 22, pages 3203 and 3216.

In his message to the Congress of the United States concerning the Admiral Mayo-Tampico incident of April 20, which incident is referred to in the testimony cited, the President refers to Gen. Huerta's apology and to his explanation that "Martial law obtained

at the time at Tampico; that orders had been issued that no one should be allowed to land at Iturbide bridge." The President says:

Our naval commanders at the port had not been notified of any such prohibition; and, even if they had been, the only justifiable course open to the local authorities would have been to request the paymaster and his crew to withdraw and to lodge a protest with the commanding officer of the fleet.

Again, in the same message, "If we are to accept the tests of its own constitution it [Mexico] has no government." (Exactly the same constitution (if any) existed in April, 1914, as existed in June, 1916, and except by totally unconstitutional decree of Carranza no effort was made to change this constitution until January, 1917.)

It is true that we had not recognized and declined to recognize the government of Huerta when the first Tampico incident occurred; it is also true that we had granted *de facto* recognition to Carranza prior to June, 1916.

The facts are that we demanded a salute to our flag by Huerta, whom we had not recognized, and failed to demand a salute or apology from Carranza whom we had recognized.

MEXICAN ELECTIONS.

So-called elections were held in municipalities and in some portions of some of the States of Mexico after Carranza was recognized, and among others an election for constitutional delegates or "a congress to adopt a constitution," was held.

Among those who were excluded from voting at any elections were (and are):

I. Those who by any means undertook the overthrow of the lawful Government of the Republic, emanated from the elections of 1911. (Madero election.)

II. Those who carried out the barrack uprising (*cuartelazo*) in 1913; or in any manner contributed to its realization.

III. The functionaries, authorities, and public employees emanated from the usurping government; and those who, having emanated from the lawful Government sanctioned and collaborated, in an effective manner, in sustaining the usurper.

IV. Those who have figured actively in any of the factions opposing the constitutional government, or who continue to be hostile to the present Government of the Republic.

V. Those who economically, through the press or in any other manner duly verified aided or have stated their adhesion or sympathy with the usurping government or factions hostile to the present Government.

It may be interesting to recite here that the so-called Carranza revolution received its support from Villa, Zapata, Obregon, Pablo Gonzalez, Eulalio Gutierrez, Antonio I. Villarreal, etc.

That later a convention was held for the selection of a President under an agreement solemnly entered into by Carranza himself.

That the convention elected Gutierrez, and that in the fighting which inevitably followed Carranza's refusal to abide by the results, Obregon and Gonzalez sided with Carranza, while others claiming themselves to be original Constitutionalists, fought under the banner of the convention.

That therefore in all elections there were excluded from voting those who had supported the Diaz government.

Those who had supported the Madero government; those who had supported Huerta; those who had supported Carranza himself.

Those who had upheld the convention decision; and all those who had had nothing to do with politics in any form or manner, unless

at the particular time of each election the particular voter or candidate could prove to the satisfaction of a Carranza election official that said voter or candidate was at that moment an unqualified supporter of Carranza and ready to bear or bearing arms in defense of his so-called government.

In view of the fact that of a population of 15,000,000 never more than 200,000 have taken active interest in the affairs of Mexico since the overthrow of Diaz, it can readily be seen that those who are entitled to and allowed to vote constitute rather a small number.

In this connection it might be of interest to recall that in the split between Carranza personally with his immediate followers and the convention and its followers, the Madero family opposed Carranza and upheld the convention, and that Raul Madero, brother of the deceased President was a general in Villa's army fighting Carranza, while another brother, Emilio, was an officer in the same army.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT OF SATISFACTORY ASSURANCES OF PROTECTION OF AMERICANS.

In the message of the President of the United States of February 17, 1916, the President states to the Congress that satisfactory assurances have been received from Carranza that he would protect American citizens, pay American claims for damages, and recognize American rights and protect American property.

In addition to protesting against the actions of Obregon, Carranza followers, and others in the City of Mexico, Veracruz, and at other places, it immediately became necessary for this Government to continue the protests after the recognition of Carranza, as it had made protests prior to his recognition, against arbitrary decisions and acts affecting the property rights of American citizens.

For example, on June 29, 1914, Secretary Bryan cabled a protest against the refusal of Carranza, whose forces were then in charge at Tampico, to accept constitutional currency, that is, his own currency, and in any event against his refusal to accept New York exchange at prevailing rates, for bar dues, etc. (See Department of State records, pt. 21, pp. 3119.)

On July 10, 1914, Secretary Bryan called attention to Carranza's own decree "making it obligatory upon officials as well as the public to accept constitutional currency," and insisting that Carranza should accept currency tendered him in payment of dues, etc. The Carranza authorities continued to refuse, and apparently had their way.

On January 19, 1916, Lansing protested against the proposed confiscation decree—

providing for the nationalization of petroleum, which * * * would affect most seriously the interests of numerous American citizens and other foreigners who have heretofore engaged in the business of producing and selling petroleum in Mexico.

Point out to Gen. Carranza in unequivocal terms the dangerous situation which might result from the issuance of any decree of a confiscatory nature.

This is the first of the series of protests against confiscatory decrees, which protests, as will be disclosed by reference to copies of the official documents published in connection with this report, it has been necessary to reiterate in one form or another to the very day of the recent overthrow of the Carranza Government.

PROTESTS AGAINST MEXICAN CONSTITUTION, 1917.

In January, 1917, the so-called constitutional convention, or congress for the drawing of a constitution, was in session in Queretaro, Mexico.

The delegates to this convention had been selected under the system of free and universal suffrage just hereinbefore described.

The constitution which they adopted, or formulated, was pretended to be submitted to and has been pretended to have been adopted by the different States of the Union.

Except as this constitution was submitted to Carranza appointees and officials, and adopted by certain Carranza adherents under threat of Carranza guns in some particular districts in some particular States of the Union, such pretension of ratification was a fraud upon its face, as established by uncontrovertible evidence in these hearings and is a notorious fact to all Mexicans.

This constitution so illegally formulated was signed on January 31, 1917, and promulgated on February 5 of that year.

On January 22, 1917, Charles Parker, Esq., "representing American interests," Queretaro, Mexico, was addressed an official communication, signed "L," and bearing No. 621. (See pt. 21, pp. 3121.)

Among other things, the Secretary of State of the United States calls attention to the provisions of article 27 of the proposed constitution and criticizes same by paragraphs; he also refers to article 23, article 33, and to the proposed constitution generally.

At the time of this particular protest, strenuous and imperative as it was, article 27 of the constitution, in all its naked and anarchistic provisions, had not been agreed to and was not before the Secretary of State. The protest of that official representing the United States Government did not even receive the courtesy of an answer from Carranza, in so far as our records show, and in the face of the protest article 27 was amended by making it very much more objectionable than was the form before the Secretary when he cabled.

Among other things the Secretary in this protest says:

The Government of the United States has in the past made clear, as doubtless have other nations, that it can not concede the right of Mexico to limit, by its municipal law, this Government's rights of intervention to protect the rights of its citizens residing or sojourning in that country, nor concede that waivers such as those referred to in this provision can annul the relations of citizens to their own government and extinguish the obligations of this Government to protect its citizens in Mexico. In so far as the proposed provision would hamper the transfer to another foreigner of foreign-owned lands, it would apparently in a sense be confiscatory of rights enjoyed by the foreign owner from the time of his acquisition of the property.

Paraphrase:

You are instructed to bring the foregoing immediately to the attention of Gen. Carranza and state that the provisions above mentioned seem to indicate a proposed policy toward foreigners which is fraught with possible grave consequences affecting the commercial and political relations of Mexico with other nations. Further, that the American Government can not acquiesce in any direct confiscation of foreign-owned properties in Mexico or indirect confiscation. You will bring to the attention of Gen. Carranza the department's earnest desire that he give these matters his careful consideration with a view to avoiding the possibility of the disturbance of hitherto pleasant relations existing between the two Governments, and with a view to avoiding future serious difficulties under the proposed constitution with any government organized under it.

Following this protest Ambassador Fletcher left the United States and arrived in Mexico City on February 19. He at once proceeded to the Mexican foreign office before presenting his credentials to Carranza at Queretaro, and following his visit cabled, answering the department's telegram of February 19:

Minister for foreign affairs stated that he has no knowledge of any decree affecting the rights of foreigners to real estate or mines to which such foreigners already have clear title * * *. He further stated that the legislation emanating from the new constitution with respect to property rights would, in his opinion, in no wise prejudice present property rights and at the same time called attention to article of new constitution which provides that no laws may be made retroactive.

Fletcher then proceeded to Queretaro and presented his credentials to Carranza on March 3.

The Mexican Congress has never yet, up to the present date, passed legislation carrying out the provisions of the constitution of Mexico with reference to oil properties or other properties of foreigners—that is, article 27 or what we know as the confiscatory clauses of the constitution.

Carranza from time to time issued decrees of infinite variety, threatening and attempting to confiscate American properties; but yet, on August 2, 1917, Fletcher wires that American companies need have no uneasiness, "that it is not the intention of the Mexican Government to take over properties now in exploitation," and distinctly stated that there would be no confiscation of these properties. Again followed protests from the United States concerning different decrees, as, for instance, January 23, 1918, and January 27, 1918.

On April 4, 1918, our department was compelled to say:

This Government acting on behalf of American citizens who have expended large sums of money in securing petroleum lands in Mexico, and who placed their reliance, as they were justified in doing, on the Mexican laws granting ownership of deposits under the surface to the owners of the surface, protests emphatically and solemnly against the petroleum decree, declaring it to be an act of despoliation and confiscation, and in the premises reserves all rights.

On April 2, 1918, Fletcher, in obedience to instructions, had already entered "this formal and solemn protest of the Government of the United States against the violation or infringement of legitimately acquired American private property rights involved in the enforcement of said decree."

A year and ten days after Fletcher's cablegram to the department of Carranza's assurance that no confiscation would be attempted, Lansing, among other things, cabled:

And to further direct Your Excellency's attention to the necessity which may arise, in order to protect the property of its citizens in Mexico, divested or injuriously affected by the said decrees, to impel the United States to protect the property of its citizens.

Fletcher under date of August, 3, 1918, conveyed to the Secretary of State Mr. Carranza's claim that his decrees were only fiscal and temporary, later to be followed by legislation which was in the province of Congress.

Carranza stated that if the difficulty could not be settled except by war or intervention, he was sorry but was prepared to confront this alternative.

We, of course, "backed off" and continued to talk.

On August 14 Carranza refused to postpone his decrees.

On August 17, 1918, Mr. E. Garza Perez, subsecretary "by reason of the illness of the secretary of state for foreign affairs," to Henry P. Fletcher, American ambassador, stated:

The Mexican Government believes it necessary to state that it will not accept the interference of any foreign power * * * and that it will not admit any proceeding which under the pretext of protection to foreign interests wounds the national decorum or impairs the exercise of its sovereignty.

On March 18, 1919, the secretary again protested "against Mexican petroleum decrees."

April 16, 1919, another protest, and on the same date another, and in answer to these latter protests the Mexican Government among other things curtly announced that the protests of foreign nations can not suspend the effects of laws issued by the Government of another nation."

On June 18, 1919, another protest was forwarded entering "a vigorous protest as threatening to confiscate rights which its citizens have legally acquired," and—

You will simultaneously make reservation of rights for damages in behalf of American citizens whose interests are jeopardized by said decrees.

On October 1, 1919, again protesting, our State Department cabled Mexico:

In this view of the matter the Government of the United States, owing as it does, to its citizens the duty of protecting them in foreign lands, both in their persons and their property rights, must strongly protest against the action of the Mexican Government as outlined above and characterize it as threatening confiscation and a denial of justice.

The State Department expresses the hope that, pending the general settlement of this question and specific legislation by the Mexican Congress, the administrative authorities of Mexico will respect the rights of American citizens and will withdraw its insistence that they comply with the provisions of the decrees.

It must be again emphasized that no legislation has as yet been enacted by the Mexican Congress, but that all these protests are brought forth by insistence upon Carranza's decrees.

On January 9, 1917, we protested against a "further decree" requiring renouncement of citizenship by foreigners acquiring property in Mexico.

On January 31 we again announced the same position.

On December 5, 1918, the acting American consul at Nogales, Ariz., forwarded the department a copy of the proposed agrarian law for the State of Sonora, and on the 24th we protested that there was no provision for compensation for the taking over of American property under this law.

The American consul at Nogales was notified of this protest to Mexico.

We again protested on March 21, 1919.

On July 16, 1919, we learned that the legislature of Sonora had adopted the law, and earnestly protested and urged that prompt action be taken to prevent the coming into force of this measure threatening American interests.

The law was adopted and promulgated on July 3, 1919, to be effective July 27, 1919.

On August 14, we protested on the ground that the law was ambiguous; that the provisions fixing value violates article 117 of

the Mexican constitution; that the measure provides for the taking of property "by purely arbitrary administrative action"; * * * "which violates article 14 of the Mexican constitution"; etc., and we said in closing:

That the Mexican Government is hereby advised that the American Government will be forced to take up this question with the Mexican Government, * * * in the event that absolute and even-handed justice is denied American citizens.

We also protested directly through the consul to the governor of the State of Sonora, and this gentleman delivered us an answer covering 11 typewritten pages.

The evidence of Bracey Curtis and others, part 12, page 1833, is to the effect that in a personal interview with the governor of Sonora, the latter stated in effect that: "I have not put the law in effect. How are you hurt?"

This governor of the State of Sonora, to whom we have addressed these protests, is Adolfo de la Huerta, now, on the 25th day of May, by virtue of a declaration of some of the members of the Mexican Congress, announced to the world as the President of the Republic of Mexico.

The official notes of the United States Government to Mexico, with reference to all these matters, as well as to the Jenkins case, are printed in part 21 of the evidence, etc., taken by this committee.

JENKINS CASE.

With reference to the Jenkins case it can not be too strongly emphasized to your committee and through you to the American people, that the statement of Carranza that the Jenkins case is in the hands of the State authorities and that his government could not interfere, is a statement not only calculated but deliberately intended to mislead the American people.

Of course, taking the statement as true and at its face value, Americans respecting our form of government thought that possibly Mexico might be correct in the position which she assumed.

Carranza knew all the facts, as did every one of his sympathizers and supporters, including those who have recently overthrown him.

The governor of the State of Puebla is the brother of Luis Cabrera, recently secretary of the treasury of Mexico. He was appointed as governor and later came to be "elected" through the farcical returns made by his own officials and under the "free suffrage" proclamation heretofore referred to.

The State of Puebla had and yet has a constitution, safely laid away, and by Mr. Cabrera never lugged into sight.

By the provisions of this constitution judges must be elected; Cabrera had so little regard for even the forms of the constitution that he did not attempt to have the judge declared elected, but simply appointed one himself.

The constitution provides that no judge shall hold office who is not a citizen or resident of the State of Puebla. "Gov." Cabrera appointed a citizen and resident of the State of Jalisco.

In answer to a question as to this procedure, he justified his actions by stating that the legislature had suspended the constitution and laws and vested him with all power. And this is the man behind

whom Carranza has hidden and chuckled, while defying the United States and sending us communications calculated and intended to deceive the American people; meanwhile he worked his sweet will with an American citizen whom the testimony in the case shows to be of the highest character, and whose property the wolves of Carranza and Cabrera's selection and appointment are seeking to, and devouring.

CARRANZA PRO-GERMAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN PLOTS.

As disclosed by the evidence in these hearings, Carranza and all his followers were pro-German during the war, and he directly, with certain of his followers, including Obregon, were interested in stirring up strife, trouble, and revolution in the countries to the south of Mexico; seeking to overthrow the established Governments of Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, and through the assistance of one or two other States form a Latin-American Union with Mexico against the United States of America. (See testimony of C. E. Jones, Admiral Caperton, Commander Beauregard, and other evidence, pts, 20 and 22, pp. 2889, 3203, and 3216.)

The Carranza government was prosecuting a war against the United States during the period immediately prior and subsequent to Carranza's recognition by this country.

In pursuing the "plan of San Diego," American men, women, and children were killed in Texas inside the international boundary, American citizens driven from home, and American soldiers attacked and murdered at night. (See the testimony taken at San Antonio, Tex., pt. 8 of these hearings; also see note of Secretary Lansing, June 20, 1916, printed in pt. 8, pp. 1215 et seq., with note, "The report of the Secretary of State has my approval," signed "Woodrow Wilson.")

INTERFERENCE BY DEPARTMENTS THIS GOVERNMENT TRIAL VILLA— COLUMBUS MURDERERS.

The Pershing expedition went into Mexico with the announced and sole purpose of the capture of Pancho Villa and his fiends who were engaged with him in the massacre of Americans on American soil in the State of New Mexico, on March 9, 1916. Some of those engaged with Villa in this massacre were wounded and captured at Columbus; they were indicted in Luna County, N. Mex., for murder, and when ready to be tried a representative of the Department of Justice presented to the presiding judge a telegraphic request or suggestion from the War Department and Department of Justice of the United States that such trial should be postponed upon the ground that it might cause complications with Mexico.

The Supreme Court of Texas decided that Carranza was at war with the United States at this time, while this judge ruled against the contention of these murderers at Columbus, and that there was no state of war existing. (See testimony of Judge E. L. Medler, pt. 10, pp. 1647 et seq.)

CARRIZAL MASSACRE AND WITHDRAWAL AMERICAN FORCES THERE.

About the middle of June, 1916, while Pershing was yet in Mexico, a message was received by that general from Gen. Jacinto Trevino, of the Mexican Army, notifying Pershing to the effect that he should not move his troops south, east, or west.

Gen. Pershing immediately replied to the effect that he would move his troops in whatsoever direction pleased him and would only take orders from his own Government and that if he were attacked by Gen. Trevino's forces he would immediately attack Trevino with his entire military strength.

Within a day or two Pershing's expedition at Carrizal, under command of Capts. Boyd and Morey, and Lieut. Adair, were attacked by Trevino's forces at that place; Boyd and Adair were killed; about 15 colored troopers were killed and several made prisoners.

Maj. Gen. Robert L. Howze, United States Army, in command of about 300 mounted troops, made his way to Santo Domingo Ranch within 9 miles of the battlefield at Carrizal, and rescued Capt. Morey and several of the troopers who had been wounded in the fight.

Testifying before this committee, Gen. Howze states that he then had 300 mounted troops within 9 miles of the battlefield, and, in answer to the question "Did you feel competent to deal with the situation as it existed at and around Carrizal with the troops you then had?" he answered "Yes."

Without being allowed to go to Carrizal he returned to Casas Grandes under orders. The bodies of the dead at Carrizal were recovered by civilians sent down from El Paso by Gen. Bell. (See testimony George Turner, colored trooper, pt. 12, p. 1561; testimony of Maj. Gen. Howze, pt. 12, p. 1568.)

Following this Carrizal massacre Secretary Lansing addressed his note to Carranza criticizing him in the severest terms. (See pt. 8, p. 1215.)

We attempted to adjust matters with Mexico through a conference between Gen. Hugh Scott and Gen. Obregon at El Paso. The result was "nil."

We agreed then to the appointment of a committee with three Mexicans and three Americans to discuss matters of difference. This committee met and conferred for some time. The Mexican members refused positively to discuss any differences until American troops were removed from Mexican soil.

Pershing was ordered out and—the committee adjourned without settling any differences.

Von Eckhardt was on such terms with Carranza that he could convey the Zimmerman note to Mexico, suggesting that Mexico should secure the assistance of the Japanese in a coalition against the United States, and should take over by conquest Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

This was exactly the old "plan of San Diego."

MEXICAN I. W. W. AGITATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Under this plan Mexican laborers and others at Bisbee, Ariz., and at different points along the border of the United States and in different mining camps were stating to other Mexican upon this

side that sooner or later they would take over the border States and return them to Mexico. (See testimony of Capt. Harry Wheeler, pt. 12, p. 1873, et seq.)

Thus agitations developing along radical lines in Bisbee continued and are yet continuing.

On December 13, 1919, the Army Intelligence reported that:

The radical movement reported last week as being fostered in northern Sonora by Juan Farrel, Jesus Palma, and Arnulfo Cardenas, is said to be extending north of the international line into the United States. Delegates from this organization have been preaching communism and Bolshevism among the miners on properties in Arizona. At one mine, the Tres de Mayo, situated 13 miles northeast of Nogales, Ariz., and 5 or 6 miles north of the international line, the appearance of these agitators resulted in such intolerable insolence on the part of the miners, and such threats of invasion from the Mexican side of the border, that the subdistrict commander at Nogales posted a Cavalry patrol in the neighborhood. This action quieted the agitation materially.

Another hot-bed of radicalism is said to be in northern Coahuila. Bolshevik agitators operating in that region have made the Sabinas mines their headquarters; laborers there do not deny their Bolshevik affiliations. This organization is said to have sent delegates to a number of Texas towns, notably El Paso, Marfa, Alpine, Del Rio, Eagle Pass, San Antonio, Laredo, Brownsville, and Galveston.

The committee, from evidence in its possession, some of which has been given publicity, are convinced that Mr. Carranza and some of his advisers sought to take advantage of the recent strike of coal miners in the United States following the labor troubles in the steel industry; and the correspondence and papers, while they may be found in other portions of the printed testimony, are again set forth here as follows, to wit:

[Translation.]

V. C.

MEXICO, June 14, 1919.

SEÑOR LIC. MANUEL AGUIRRE BERLANGA.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: Señor Lino Caballo, bearer of this letter, is the person who, in company with two friends, will bring to you the manifestos and the plan which they desire to put into practice in the State of Texas.

This plan being very favorable for Mexico, please aid them in every way and give the necessary instructions in the frontier States.

I remain, your affectionate friend,

V. CARRANZA.

[Translation.]

V. C.

MEXICO, August 19, 1919.

Licentiate MANUEL AGUIRRE BERLANGA.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: The present (letter) will be handed you by Mr. Juan N. Garcia and the two friends from Texas who accompany him and, in accordance with our conversation, please give them the guaranties they request as well as the pecuniary elements they desire.

I remain, affectionately, your friend,

V. CARRANZA.

Num. 975, Words 20, Charges official. H. D. 9.30 a. m.

From Mexico, F. D., National Palace, July 5, 1919.

To Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, via Federal (lines).

Mr. Melquiades Garcia, consul of Mexico; residence, Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Tex.

Chapultepec 3. Please deliver to Mr. Lino Caballo the sum of HGVRO. PNFTS dollars, according to credentials he will present to you. I greet you.

V. CARRANZA.

No. 975. 10.40 a. m. F. R. G.

No. 1269. Words 25. Charges official H. D. 10.15 a. m.

From Mexico, F. D., National Palace, July 5, 1919.

To Nuevo Laredo Tamaulipas, via Federal (lines). Urgent.

Mr. Lino Caballo, residence, Hotel Vega.

Your telegram No. 25 dated in Lampasas to the President. Mexican consul in Laredo, Tex., already has orders to furnish you amount you indicate. I salute you affectionately.

BARAGAN.

No. 1269, 11.45 a. m. F. R. O.

MEXICO CITY, Dispatch No. 5.

Inclosure No. 1.

MY DEAR * * *. Notwithstanding the extravagant and unrestrained character of my information I have pleasure in sending you, in accordance with your desire expressed during our recent conversation, the notes taken by a secret agent at a meeting held here on the 15th instant by Lodge 23 of the agitators and extremists who, including several I. W. W. agents, form in this city their plans of bolshevik character.

It seems that three delegates, two Americans and one Mexican, having arrived from the United States and presented themselves at the meeting, claimed that "the society" would be able at the beginning of next November to call a general strike of all miners and metal workers in the United States, that they have 3,000,000 adherents in that country where they will be able to seize one western and two Atlantic ports. They declare that a large number of American soldiers are preparing to take sides with them, that in a town of Colorado they will establish the capital of the reformed Government of the United States. It was stated further that handbills printed in Spanish would be sent from New York to Laredo by special carrier, announcing to Mexicans that the territory taken by the United States would be returned if the Mexican people agreed to join them. It was also stated that the strike, with many inducements, will be extended later to Mexico by those who join in the revolution in the United States.

As I have mentioned to you, the preposterous character of these statements does not appear to recommend credence.

I am, my dear * * *

Yours, very sincerely,

[Translated copy of telegrams.]

Number 958. Words, 28. Value, official. Time, 9.45 a. m.

From Mexico, D. F., National Palace, Dec. 14, 1919.

To Nuevo Laredo, Tamps., via Federal.

Mr. Augustin Garza Perez; residence, Hotel Vega.

Contents your telegram No. 215 dated Monterrey noted. President states await there arrival of Luis N. Morrones, who will give you instructions appropriate actual circumstances. Greet you affectionately.

P. G. FARIAS,

Private Secretary of the President.

No. 958, 11.45 a. m. J. F.

Number 75. Words, 54. Value, official. Pass No. 1367. Time, 1.20 p. m.

From Nuevo Laredo, Tamps., December 14, 1919.

To Mexico, D. F., National Palace, via Federal.

Mr. Pedro Gil Farias, private secretary to the President.

Your superior telegram No. 958. I have talked with Morrones here. He states does not deem trip convenient (or proper). Am leaving Tampico, where await instructions. Caballo will stop at Monterrey for few days with his family (or friends). Greet you respectfully.

AGUSTIN GARZA PEREZ.

No. 76. 1.20 p. m. F. J.

[From private report to committee.]

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., December 22, 1919.

Senator ALBERT B. FALL.

MY DEAR SENATOR: On December 14, 1919, Lino Caballo, Augustin Garza Perez, and D. H. Holguin arrived in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and registered at Hotel Vega from Monterrey, and were assigned to room No. 1. Their business was supposed to have been to confer with Luis N. Morrones, who arrived at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico;

on December 12, 1919, and registered at the Vega Hotel and was assigned to room No. 7. Morrones departed for Mexico City on December 17, 1919.

On November 8, 1919, Agustin Garza Perez and Antonio Villarreal arrived in Laredo, Texas, from El Paso and registered at the Pena Hotel, and left there on November 19 for Mexico City.

Sincerely,

One of these men, Garcia and various other Mexican agents, have been under observation for two years by United States officers and reports show the intimate connection of some of them with Mexican officials. (See Appendix in Gates testimony, pt. 19, p. 2846.)

Fantastic and ridiculous as the "Plan of San Diego," the Zimmerman proposition, the notes of the meeting of Lodge 23 in the city of Mexico, Carranza letters referring to the proposed revolution, may appear to the sober people of the United States; to the Mexican agents and I. W. W., they are yet schemes and plans which have been seriously contemplated and which we are justified in saying have not been abandoned.

The Mexican Government, as shown by the testimony of Admiral Caperton, has received material for munitions factory from Japan and, as is well known, has for years been seeking a more or less close alliance with that country.

The committee, of course, do not credit the suggestion that Japan itself contemplates any further alliance with Mexico at this time, than close trade relations, to secure which she may be willing to listen to wild suggestions from some enthusiastic hot-blooded Mexican. Nevertheless official reports of one of the departments of this Government contain some interesting suggestions which may justify consideration in connection with other matters contained in the present report.

JAPANESE.

Information has been received that there are more than 300 Japanese families established on the Limon Ranch, the million-acre property in the Xicotencatl district of Tamaulipas, reported some months ago as having been bought with a view to Japanese colonization. Much corn and sugar cane is raised on this land, and traces of oil are apparent.

It is reliably reported that Japanese liners arrive at the port of Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, every 10 days; that the Japs enter Mexico through that port in increasing numbers every year; that they practically control commerce on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. It is further intimated that much of the anti-Chinese propaganda so widely disseminated along the west coast may be traced to Japanese sources; that they are largely responsible for government deportation of Chinese from Oaxaca to Chiapas and into Guatemala.

The Mexican Government has granted a concession to a Japanese concern known as the Matsumato Trading Co. of Japan for the exploitation of all oil land on either side of the Tamesi River. Two representatives of this company, D. K. Komitte and T. A. Iskawa, have been in the region for some time inspecting the territory between Tampico and Tuxpam. They were also provided with safe conducts to go under cover into the Pelaez district with a view to purchasing some oil wells controlled by a Spanish company there. It is further reported that this Japanese concern is to finance the construction of a railroad between Tampico and Tuxpam.

Japanese interests are said to be planning to lay a cable from Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, to South American ports. In this connection attention is called to the information in the weekly report of November 8, 1919, regarding the virtual Japanese absorption of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec country; also reported concessions by the Mexican Government to Japanese concerns for the construction of three railroad lines across the isthmus.

There are also to be found, if necessary, a series of letters and correspondence between the Mexican foreign office and one of its ministers, one of which is as follows:

[Translation—Excerpts from letters.]

Eliseo Arredondo, from minister of foreign affairs.

MEXICO CITY, July 20, 1919.

There is much commercial activity in prospect and great manufacturing movement due to the initiative of rich Germans, to whom the government has the intention of lending its decided support.

Aguilar will advise you how the treaty with Japan is coming along and I remain convinced of the great advantage it will bring us for our national integrity.

MEXICAN ATTACKS ON PRESIDENT WILSON.

The committee has given publicity heretofore, through a report made to the President of the United States and otherwise, to certain documents the authenticity of which can not be disputed, showing the attitude of Carranza toward the President of the United States of America, as, for instance:

[Translation.]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Mexico City, July 6, 1919.

To His Excellency ELISEO ARREDONDO,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico in Madrid.

Your note dated the 4th of the past month received. In view of the internal crisis which the United States are experiencing, Wilson's policy is provoking indignation among the parties and the press is attacking the President severely. He goes from one blunder to another and shows each day more clearly that he is a perfectly incompetent person.

If the failure in Europe were not sufficient, it would be corroborated by the inexpedient notes that we have received from Washington and which President Carranza has answered with the impertinence those Yankees merit. I see in all this a criminal intention to intervene in our country. Time will show me to be right.

AGUILAR.

[Private correspondence of the President of the United Mexican States.]

MEXICO, D. F., June 29, 1919.

Miss HERMILA GALINDO,
Ignacio Ramirez Street, No. 6, City.

ESTEEMED YOUNG LADY: It is necessary that your book the Carranza Doctrine, be finished in a short time, since I desire that you immediately proceed to write a second part of it. for which purpose I shall shortly send you a "bluebook," which we are about to publish, and which will serve to justify the attitude of my Government in its systematic hostility toward foreign speculators, especially Americans and English.

Do not forget my injunction to describe in lively colors the tortuousity of the American policy with relation to our country, causing the figure of Wilson to stand well out as the director of that policy. I also enjoin you to be very careful about the corrections which I have made in the original (manuscript) which you brought me.

I salute you affectionately,

V. CARRANZA.

Those documents are only set forth herein as evidence of the treatment of this Government and its officials by the Mexican Government and its officials.

During all the years which we have just been discussing—that is, from prior to the recognition of Carranza in 1915 to and including the present period—American property owners and American citizens have been suffering indignities at the hands of Mexicans, while the loss of life has reached such proportions finally that the list of innocent American dead in Mexico, as shown on page A of this report, is appalling.

Your committee have endeavored under the ninth head in this general discussion, as shortly as possible, to convey some information as directed as to—

ANY AND ALL ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO AND ITS CITIZENS IN DEROGATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE UNITED STATES OR OF ITS CITIZENS.

SUFFERING, STARVATION, DISEASE, AND ANARCHY THROUGHOUT MEXICO.

We will only direct your attention for a few moments in closing to conditions as existing among the people of Mexico themselves. We have referred to the loss of property and hope that we have shed some light upon physical conditions of the so-called Republic.

A reference to the report of Mr. ——— (Exhibit 1), whose name must necessarily be suppressed, attached to and made a part of this report, will be found not only enlightening but instructive. The witness making this report has been known to the chairman of the committee for approximately 30 years. He is thoroughly familiar with Mexico, having operated and mined in that country for a great many years and speaks Spanish with great fluency.

This report was made at the request of the committee that we might have the latest information based upon actual investigation extending from the Texas line over the National lines of Mexico to the City of Mexico, and back over the Central line and again to the American border, with side trips into the different States along the route.

Some of the statements may be considered of such an extravagant character as to need corroboration. For instance, Mr. ——— makes certain statements with reference to the prevalence of venereal diseases among the population of Mexico at this time.

The testimony of Miss Agnes C. Laut, part 2, page 370, will, while more specific in its character, merely serve to corroborate the statements made in the report referred to. Miss Laut is a writer of experience and a cultivated lady, who visited hospitals in the poorer districts, slums, and byways of Mexico, for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting to the Christian people of this country true conditions in Mexico as she found them.

At best, the population of Mexico is of slow growth as compared with that of other nations, largely because of the character of the different populations of the country and the fact that in the outlying districts there is little sanitation and are to be found but few physicians. The consequence is that while the estimated population in 1827 was approximately 7,500,000, the largest estimate which has ever been placed upon it since has been only 15,000,000. Of course it is impossible to say definitely now, as it always has been, what the population of Mexico really is.

From the testimony of various witnesses, as well as that of Mr. Henry Lane Wilson and Mr. ———, it is undoubtedly the fact that since 1910 the total population of Mexico, as of that date, has very materially decreased. Mr. ———'s estimate of that decrease at 5,000,000 out of the total may be exaggerated, but to those who know Mexico as he does, few would dare to contradict his statement.

For 10 years a new generation of boys has been reaching the age of 18 each year; each of those boys of the first period, that is to say, 1911, would now be 27 years of age and for 9 years will have known nothing but force and license and outlawry and robbery and violence and rape and rapine.

It was said 8 years ago that in the rural districts of practically every State in the Union, there remained not a girl over the age of 10 years, who had not been ravished by some marauder or bandit or soldier.

Thousands of Mexicans among the poorer classes have sought refuge in the United States for the past 10 years, for the purpose of gaining a livelihood and escaping starvation in their own country.

Within 60 days prior to the middle of March of this year, 1920, there crossed the river at the international boundary line between Eagle Pass and Brownsville, Tex., such large numbers of Mexicans that it was impossible for the immigration and custom officials, aided by the State officials, to keep accurate account of their number. From the best evidence obtainable by the committee (see pt. 14, pp. 2142 to 2164, testimony of various witnesses) the estimate upon this number, placed by those who were accustomed to, and whose business it was to handle Mexican labor, was that during this period 75,000 Mexicans from the central Mexican States of Michoacan, Guanajuato, and Jalisco, with some from Guerrero, came into the United States between the points mentioned.

The committee had the assistance of Government border officials, inspectors, etc.; of the Texas Rangers and of employment agents in interviewing these Mexicans, in the endeavor to ascertain the cause of their immigration from Mexico.

The universal story was that of famine, starvation, robbery, and outrage at the hands of their own people, both of Carrancistas and of those in revolution, who are always denominated by the Mexican poorer classes as the "Villistas." The only difference, in so far as the testimony shows, in the treatment received by the poor of Mexico is that the "Villistas" left them a little something to eat while the Carrancistas took it all.

Rumblings of the present revolution also had evidently been heard by these people and many of them state they were tired of fighting and gave this as one reason for their immigration. All, however, had one story in common: Crops attempted to be raised were seized by bandits, and in many instances, wantonly destroyed by turning horses or other animals into the field, or even by burning the crops upon the ground.

This is hard for civilized people to realize, but yet if you turn to the testimony of one of your committees, taken in 1912, reincorporated part 17, page 2616, these hearings (testimony of Charles Smith), you will find evidence that even at that date different bands going through the country did not attempt to discriminate between fighting men and noncombatants, and that every little village was considered

a fair object of loot, the women the playthings to be taken to camp and dropped by the roadside as another little village is reached, where another supply of women and loot might be obtained.

Again this condition throws light upon the interesting subject of Mexico's population; that it is a fact that it is not a homogeneous people and Mexico not a nation but a population of different tribes with nothing, or little, in common between the different localities.

Again as to this and other like conditions, refer to the testimony of Harry C. Donoho, part 14, page 2130.

This is the story of June, 1919; a two days' trip horseback from San Fernando to Tuxpam, the richest agricultural district in southern Mexico:

We rode for two days through absolutely the richest agricultural district in Mexico, with the prettiest little farms one could imagine, and passed village after village and corn fields where everything had been burned, and every time we would come to a little farm house or little village I would go up and try to arouse some one, and during that entire two days ride we didn't see a single solitary soul. * * *

In the Balcazar district, over near Tanhuijo, I found the Government had posted notices, adopting the plan of Weyler in Cuba, a concentration camp. Balcazar is also a rich agricultural district. * * * orders were that if the men were found outside the camp of Balcazar they would be hunted down and shot as rebels and they were not even permitted to plant their corn and their people were on the verge of starvation. * * *

I saw three women killed at El Hijo when the Carrancistas came in there. At the town of Anona the Carrancistas gathered all the old women and little children and told them to leave the city, to go into the mountains, that they were going to burn the city; they gathered the young women and girls up in a group, between 120 and 130, and took these girls and young women and delivered them over to the Carranza garrison at Los Naranjos, and the town was burned.

This witness is testifying as an eyewitness.

Again to the testimony of Mr. ———, part 16, page 2459:

We rode up * * * and called for some water. A woman answered that they had water but had no clothes and could not bring it out to us.

During the same trip we saw a dozen people waiting around a sick cow until she died, and the owner skinned her; then they cut up and ate the meat. I asked them if they were not afraid to do it and they answered that they had as well die from bad meat as to starve to death. The people away from mining camps eat lizards, toads, burro meat, and anything they can get.

Reports in the State Department will verify the evidence of eyewitnesses as reported by your committee.

Mexico is without a government except as the form changes and one person or another, by force of arms, claims to represent a government.

The people of Mexico, that is, that great voiceless, submerged, inarticulate mass, the "80 per cent" whom President Wilson saw from the platform at Indianapolis several years since, are inarticulate except when they reach civilization on this side of the line and seek work from supposedly despised Americans, that they may live and hope to send back a few dollars with which to rescue their families from starvation.

Their condition has grown worse from day to day, month to month, and year to year, and for 10 years the United States of America, that great Christian civilized Nation of the world, has stood by "fiddling" while Mexico burned.

**WHAT, IF ANY, MEASURES SHOULD BE TAKEN TO PREVENT A
RECURRENCE OF SUCH OUTRAGES, ETC.**

When this committee was appointed—and until it was completing its investigations along the international border, March 29—Carranza was the President of Mexico.

Since that time Carranza has been overthrown, by an armed revolution during which he is reported to have met his death.

Carranza had been recognized by our Government as *de jure* President of Mexico, March 3, 1917, or a little later.

This was a "conditional" recognition, as will be seen by reference to the note of this Government through "Representative" Parker at Queretaro, January 22, 1917.

Recognition is, as a general rule, absolute and irrevocable.

Nevertheless, it may happen, by way of exception, that the recognition is conditional or is given *sub modo*. Such is the case when certain charges or restrictions are imposed on a new state at the time when its independent existence is recognized, such as an obligatory neutrality, commercial liberty, or religious liberty. If the restriction constitutes a condition, the powers which have subjected their recognition to it have the right to insist upon the new State's conforming itself to the condition imposed, and if it fails, to consider their recognition as not given.

Examples of the restrictions imposed on the independence of a new State are the permanent neutrality of Belgium; the restrictions safeguarding religious liberty, imposed not only on Bulgaria, a semisovereign State, by Article V of the Treaty of Berlin, but also on Montenegro by Article XXVII of the same treaty; on Serbia by Article XXXV, and on Roumania by Article XLIV; the restrictions imposed on the independent State of the Congo, in favor of commercial freedom, by the general act of the Congress of Berlin of February 26, 1885.

So says John Bassett Moore.

That an opportunity might be made peaceably to secure redress for the wrongs which American citizens and the American Government had suffered for so many years at the hands of Mexico and Carranza, one of the members of this committee upon his personal initiative, offered a resolution on December 3, 1919, requesting the President to withdraw recognition of the Carranza government.

Had the President pursued the course suggested, we (the United States) would have been in a position to follow a course which might have resulted in an understanding with that Government as a prerequisite to again recognizing it, or left us free to pursue any other course.

Through the revolution and the death of Carranza we again have the opportunity heretofore presented upon several different occasions: To demand and secure assurances for the protection of our citizens in Mexico and upon her borders; for the performance by Mexico of her national and international obligations; for offering our effective assistance to the starving, downtrodden, bandit-ridden, and harassed people of Mexico, and for restoring the status of peace to our own continent.

We are informed that a new "government" is being formed in Mexico. In the ordinary course we would be called upon to deal with this new condition.

OUR COURSE SHOULD BE CLEAR.

We should first follow one policy, viz:

(a) Wait before recognizing Gov. de la Huerta as President of Mexico until it shall be assured that his election is approved by the Mexican people and that his administration is possessed of stability to endure and of the disposition to comply with the rules of international comity and the obligations of treaties. (See Seward to Foster, May 16, 1877.)

(b) We should let everyone who assumes to exercise authority in any part of Mexico know in the most unequivocal way that we shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who can not get away, and shall hold those responsible for their sufferings and losses to a definite reckoning. That can be and will be made plain beyond the possibility of a misunderstanding. (President Wilson's address to Congress on Mexican conditions, Aug. 27, 1913.)

(c) Repeat to the Mexicans now what Evarts said in 1878:

"The first duty of a government is to protect life and property. This is a paramount obligation. For this governments are instituted, and governments neglecting or failing to perform it become worse than useless. This duty the Government of the United States has determined to perform to the extent of its power toward its citizens on the border. It is not solicitous; it never has been, about the methods or ways in which that protection shall be accomplished, whether by formal treaty stipulation or by informal convention; whether by the action of judicial tribunals or that of military forces. Protection in fact to American lives and property is the sole point upon which the United States are tenacious."

Then, if satisfied as to (a) recognize De la Huerta (or successor) upon conditions plainly expressed and affirmatively accepted, that—

Article 130 of the constitution of 1917 shall not apply to American missionaries, preachers, ministers, teachers, or American schools, nor to American periodicals, but that American missionaries, ministers, and teachers shall be allowed freely to enter, pass through, and reside in Mexico, there to freely reside, preach, teach, and write, and hold property and conduct schools without interference by the authorities so long as such ministers, teachers, or missionaries do not participate in Mexican politics or revolutions.

This clause of the constitution provides that no one except a Mexican by birth, may be a minister of any religious creed in Mexico; that neither in public or private shall such minister criticize the fundamental laws of the country, the authorities in particular or the Government in general.

That no periodical of a religious character shall comment upon any political affairs of the Nation, nor publish any information regarding the acts of the authorities or of private individuals in so far as the latter have to do with public affairs.

That ministers are incapable legally of inheriting by will from ministers of the same creed, or from any private individuals to whom they are not related by blood within the fourth degree, etc.

That article 3 shall not apply to any American teaching or conducting primary schools.

This article prohibits any minister or any religious corporation establishing or directing schools of primary instruction.

That none of the provisions of article 27 of said constitution with reference to limitations upon rights of property heretofore acquired by Americans, or which may hereafter be acquired, shall apply to Americans except where the limitation is written in the deed, lease, or other instrument of title, and particularly:

The provision of said article to the effect that the subsoil products other than of metalliferous minerals shall be the property of the National Government of Mexico, to be disposed of by decree or by law, shall not apply to the property of American citizens purchasing from other individuals or from State, national, or municipal authorities of Mexico, unless the limitation or reservation with reference to such subsoil products shall be written in the original deed or other instrument of conveyance transferring the surface of the property to such American purchaser.

That the prohibition against the ownership of property in lands, waters, or their appurtenances, or against the concessions for the development of mines, waters, or mineral fuels in the Republic to foreigners, shall not apply to American citizens.

That subsection 2 of said article 27 shall not apply to church properties or Episcopal residences, rectories, seminaries, orphan asylums, or collegiate establishments of religious institutions or schools held or owned by Americans.

(This clause operates without condemnation or other process to confiscate the property above mentioned.)

That the subdivisions of subsection 7 of article 27 described as a, b, c, d, and e shall not apply to the property of any Americans now owned under whatsoever title or which may hereafter be acquired, except where distinct reservations and limitations covering such provisions are affirmatively set out in the documents or evidences of title or transfer of such property.

(This is the provision under which the State governments are directed to and under which Sonora, through De la Huerta as governor, attempted to subdivide purely grazing pastures, positively unfitted for cultivation, owned by American citizens and others, without judicial process, but by mere administrative action, both as to survey and as to fixing the value, and in payment for which the owners are forced to accept what is known as an agrarian bond of the State of Sonora over our protests and as a matter of fact known to be entirely worthless.)

That article 33 of said constitution, providing that "The Executive shall have the exclusive right to expel from the Republic forthwith and without judicial process any foreigner whose presence he may deem inexpedient," shall not apply to American citizens who shall, when they so demand, have access to their consulate or consular agent or diplomatic representative and have the right to avail themselves of the assistance of such officials, and until after due judicial proceedings upon application of such American.

That such agreement should provide for the immediate appointment of a claims commission to pass on all claims for damage to Americans in Mexico, or upon its boundaries, the committee to be composed of American citizens appointed by the President of the United States, and a like number of Mexican citizens to be appointed as that Government may in said agreement provide, and that the decision of this commission shall be binding upon the respective governments and shall be immediately carried out by the payment of the damages adjudged.

That a like commission should be in such agreement provided for the settlement of disputes concerning the international boundary and waters of the Rio Grande River and of the Colorado River, and particularly the Chamizal dispute and the Colorado River irrigation complication, with power to such commission to render a decision for the payment of money and transfer of property, if any, necessary in the final settlement of such dispute.

It is not necessary to attempt here to point out all the provisions of this constitution of a similar character to those above referred to.

Having recognized any Mexican government upon the conditions as above set forth, then not only the moral support but financial aid without stint in so far as same is necessary for the refunding of all Mexican bonds, including external as well as the internal debt, with additional funds in sufficient amounts to rehabilitate all Mexican railroads and to maintain same, and also sufficient amounts to enable the recognized government to reestablish, organize, and thoroughly equip a purely national army not belonging to any particular chief, chieftain, or general, but operating solely under the national government, which shall immediately proceed where necessary to disarm all other armed forces or individuals in the Republic; together with sufficient funds to enable the Mexican Government to buy and pay for all arms and equipment which may be brought in and surrendered by individuals or armed bands or so-called armies.

Preferably this aid should be extended by the people of the United States as a national loan from them to the people of Mexico, upon long time and with moderate rates of interest, so that Mexico may not be compelled to refund her debt and finance her necessities through appeal to individuals and by granting special privileges or concessions to such individuals.

We have the *legal right* and it is *our duty* to refuse to recognize any government in Mexico which will not agree by way of a treaty to the foregoing conditions of recognition.

Should any government proposing to be recognized refuse to accede to the foregoing conditions of recognition, immediate renewed notice should be given *as suggested under b and c*, with the statement to the de facto officials wherever found:

That action would follow the warning in each and every case where action was necessary to preserve life or the property of an American citizen.

Following such warnings and statements, should such government not theretofore have restored order and peace in the Republic of Mexico and effectively extended protection to our citizens *after due notice to the Mexican people that we would not war with them but in the words of McKinley that—*

“First. In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation, and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate.”

That we will send a police force consisting of the naval and military forces of our Government into the Republic of Mexico to open and maintain open every line of communication between the City of Mexico and every seaport and every border port of Mexico.

And that we owe to our citizens in Mexico and those who have been driven out of that country, the duty, as McKinley said:

"To afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection."

In the giving notice that we are not warring upon the Mexican people, we should request their assistance; or at least that they refrain from joining any armed bands in any attacks upon our troops or forces, whose purpose would simply be the restoration of peace and order; protection of our own citizens; protection of Mexican citizens; restoration of American citizens to their properties; the affording of opportunity for the opening of mines, fields, and factories; and last, to afford the opportunity for the Mexican people themselves, in whatsoever manner they desire, to constitute a Mexican government of serious, competent, honest, and honorable men who will meet the civilized world upon a friendly ground and bind themselves to deal with other people as they themselves would be dealt with.

Respectfully submitted.

ALBERT B. FALL,
Chairman.
FRANK B. BRANDEGEE,
M. A. SMITH,
Subcommittee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1920.

Exhibit 1.

[Confidential.]

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., April 17, 1920.

Senator ALBERT FALL,
Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: After a four weeks' trip into Mexico, I have returned home unharmed and without meeting with any accident. Thinking that perhaps you would be interested to learn my impression of things Mexican as they appeared to me, with an outline of present conditions and tendencies from my point of view, I am writing this letter.

It is needless to inform you that although the entire committees elected to investigate Mexican affairs are censured, as busybodies, upon your head as chairman of the committee is concentrated the hatred and curses of the Carranza tribe. I found, however, amongst a certain class approval of the committee's work. The opinion of this class is that conditions continue to grow worse and there is no way to improve them without the aid and assistance of the American Government.

On March 15 I crossed the Rio Grande into Laredo, Mexico, and immediately the destruction and ruin wrought by the revolution became evident on every side in the shape of burned and dynamited houses and other properties, only a few of which have been repaired. Along the railroad line between Laredo and Monterrey, capital of the State of Nuevo Leon, all section houses, stations, water tanks, and much private property presented a scene of ruin and desolation that can only be appreciated by seeing it. Upon our arrival at Monterrey, we found the fine depot there in ruins, and although this happened several years ago, there is no sign of restoration, which hardly agrees with the claim that Mexico is again enjoying peace and prosperity. At 8.30 p. m. we arrived at Saltillo where we were sidetracked till 3.30 a. m. of the 16th, in order to avoid passing through a certain stretch of country regarded as a danger zone between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi, in the night. And the same ruin of railroad and private property was noticeable here as on the previous day.

I spent the 17th, 18th, and 19th at San Luis Potosi, and although I saw some wreckage in the city, upon the whole it had suffered the least of all cities I visited. I found the magnificent depot, which was finished in 1910, in ruins, but it perhaps was an accident and not mere vandalism which produced most of the wreckage wrought by the revolution. I was informed by creditable witnesses that there are points less than 50 miles from the city which it would be very unsafe for anyone who wore even respectable clothes, to venture. Most of the large haciendas are deserted with all their improvements in a state of absolute ruin and unfortunately this applies to the whole State as well as adjoining States.

On the 19th, continuing south, I found the 326 miles of railroad which connects San Luis Potosi and Mexico City with its stations, section houses, water tanks and many of the private properties adjacent to the road, in the same state of ruin and abandonment as marked the 477 miles between Laredo and San Luis Potosi. It is well known that the physical condition of this road was exceptionally fine prior to the present revolution, and few roads anywhere were better administered.

I tarried eight days in Mexico City, and while there I visited many of the suburbs and although I found the city congested by a large increase of population, the result of the country people seeking safety, I found everywhere signs of decadence without being able to observe any return to that appearance of prosperity and progress so noticeable in the years just preceding the revolution begun by Madero.

In talking with people in the city I found a universal cord of distrust and anxiety, fearful that another period of revolution was approaching. And this feeling was little less noticeable among the supporters of Carranza than the other factions. Among the "gente decente" I found no rainbow of promise, no star of hope, through the election of any of the candidates now aspiring for the presidency; they regard them all as men who have already been tried and found wanting, and believe nothing good can spring from a source so vile.

I saw Mr. Bonillas's entrance into the City of Mexico on March 21. Mr. ——— and myself went to the Alameda to see the promised parade, and while waiting there we saw several hundred soldiers and many thousands of civilians—among whom were the different guilds of laborers—pass by on their way to the depot, and we felt justi-

fied in expecting to see a large and, to us, interesting parade, in which perhaps would be Mr. Carranza, or at least most of his cabinet. But to our utter astonishment, Mr. Bonillas, like a flash of lightning from a clear sky, suddenly darted past us in an auto surrounded by an escort of horsemen, at the highest rate of speed possible, as if afraid of an ambush. And it is probable that such a precaution on his part was prudent, as about 300 yards before he reached us in the vicinity of the Iron Horse, a demonstration was made against him by the followers of Obregon, so it was said. And this was the signal for an onslaught by the police, which resulted in the arrest of about 147 persons, among them 5 deputies, partisans of Obregon. It was claimed that the laborers that went to the depot to welcome Bonillas were each paid 1 peso for such a spontaneous display of patriotism. Although I do not know, yet from inquiry I believe this charge was true, in part at least.

I was unable to learn anything of interest about the status of Mr. Jenkins. Most of the Americans with whom I talked think he has been very shabbily treated by our Government. While I was there the papers of the city had very conspicuous headlines saying that Mr. Jenkins had renounced his American citizenship. However, in reading the news article, it was clear that he had done nothing of the kind. He had, however, agreed to comply with that article in the new constitution which permitted an American citizen to hold property if he promises not to appeal to his country for protection for said property. Mr. Jenkins, according to this article, in order to save a certain water right he claimed, submitted to this demand of the Government, which seemed to regard it as a great victory. In spite of the fact that our Government has stated that such renunciation on the part of an American citizen under duress could not operate.

On the 28th I left Mexico City over the old Mexican Central line, and the same signs of decadence and ruin were observable there that was seen on the line between Laredo and Mexico City in the shape of skeletons of trains burned, depots wrecked, section houses destroyed, and water tanks in ruin, with gnarled rails so twisted by heating them with burning ties as to render them useless, visible all along the line. I will give you as a concrete example of travel over this line the time required to reach Juarez, when reached at all, and the prior-war time. Prior to the revolution it took two days and nights, whereas now it takes five days and four nights, with a very inferior train service.

The 29th and 30th I spent in Zacatecas, a mere wreck of its prerevolutionary status. The census of 1910 showed a population of 28,000, whereas now the consensus of opinion of those living there is that there are not more than 9,000 inhabitants there. While only a few of the large buildings in the center of the city have been destroyed, thousands of houses on the outskirts are tumbling down from mere neglect and abandonment. The large building that housed most of the state offices, with the post office and several of the federal offices, was blown down and no effort to rebuild it has ever been made.

There is an incipient mining revival at Zacatecas, but it has not yet gone far enough to tell how it will end. Several large English concerns, already heavily interested in mining in the country, but with increased capital from home, have taken options on several of the old historic mines of the camp, besides making many denouncements of abandoned ground. This activity of the English extends to a large part of the Republic, and only the future can tell what the results will be. One of these same English concerns have leased a large mine at Fresnillo from the Robert Towne interests and are busily engaged in enlarging a 700-ton mill to a capacity to treat 2,000 tons a day.

On the 31st I continued my trail north and found the same wreckage and ruin everywhere. At Calera, 20 miles north of Zacatecas, long an important place with offices and large station building, etc., we found nothing but standing walls, with, if possible, a more desolate and ruined appearance greeting us farther north. At Canitas, where you have doubtless been many times, when you were at Nieves (1883-84)—as it was the station for that camp—I took the short cut route to Durango City, built since the revolution began. And although this seems to be about the most dilapidated and abandoned region I saw, presenting the appearance of the mouth of a volcano when compared with the more distant regions affected by it, but the depots, section houses, and water tanks all being of stone and new, presented a nice appearance when compared to some other stretches over which I had passed. But upon visiting the pueblos and the country districts the reverse is true, as it is the worst I saw on my entire trip.

I made a side trip to Sombrerete, which prior to the revolution was a very important mining camp, as well as the headquarters for large stock growing, especially sheep. This place itself—although I was informed there are other places yet worse in the same region—but here I saw the worst vandalism I met with anywhere. Hundreds of houses have been wrecked on the main streets of the pueblo during the battle that was fought

there on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of May, 1911, when the Madero forces captured it, and they remain now just as they were left then, outside of removing some of the debris from the streets. Due to the bad conditions prevailing there and the impossibility of living there, other hundreds of houses were abandoned and the pueblo is now only a shade of its prerevolutionary size and importance. It then had a population of over 10,000 souls, now it has less than 3,000. The Zaragoza Hacienda, owned by Elorduy brothers, large stockmen, consisting of 433,000 acres, stocked with 200,000 head of sheep, 10,000 cattle, and 8,000 horses and mules, situated about 20 miles north of Sombrerete, is now entirely denuded of all its stock and the fences and all other improvements are completely ruined except some of the walls to their houses. This was a model ranch, and besides the stock, 21,000 acres was cultivated in corn, wheat, beans, and barley. This is but a sample of what has happened to all the ranches in that part of the country, and will with equal fidelity apply to the majority of the ranches in all parts of the Republic.

These men tell me that as full-handed as they were when the revolution came, it will be absolutely impossible for them to restock their place, and they propose to ask the aid of American capital to join them and furnish the capital to restock it, taking one-half interest in the business with them. These same men insist that a large part of the large ranches of Mexico will inevitably fall into the hands of Americans because the owners in many cases not only lack funds to rehabilitate their properties, but many of them have large mortgages hanging over them, preventing them absolutely from any hope of reestablishing their business.

April 1 I continued my trip to Durango City and found the decay and ruin no less pronounced here than between Canitas and Sombrerete. I was engaged in conversation by an apparently educated and fairly decent looking fellow from San Luis Potosi and the burden of his conversation was politics. He was a very strong Obregonist and openly avowed that if Mr. Obregon failed of election that his partisans were determined to put him in the chair even though it required war to do it. I found another party in Durango City expressing himself in the same manner, and in fact I found considerable numbers of that opinion and unafraid to express their opinions.

Many of the very best buildings of Durango City were dynamited and burned after they had been looted, and the reconstruction there is insignificant to date. They even carried their destruction so far that some overzealous general cut down the great shade trees in the main plaza of the city and made a desert of what had formerly been a pleasant oasis in which the weary traveler rested in Durango.

I remained three days and during that time I learned that business was at a very low ebb. I soon discovered—that I had been told and observed in several other cities—that the stocks of goods were very short and that stores that in prewar days had carried a stock of 500,000 pesos were now carrying nearer 50,000 stock, and the same applies to lesser stocks, and is very general throughout the country. I was there Holy Week, and the streets were lighted up, but I was told by residents that was only a gala day event and not an everyday occurrence. I found many of the ranchers living in the city and afraid to even visit their places for more than a few hours, if at all. The State and city treasuries are fundless and the governor has attempted to impose a half per cent on all sales, and there is a fight on about it now, the merchants claiming that they are paying every cent of taxes that they possibly can.

A railroad is being slowly extended into the timber region of the State west from the city. I am told there has been no trouble in the Sierra Madres for a long time, the poverty of the region in eatables, etc., prevents them from remaining there. The bandits or patriots, just as one chooses to dub them, stay in the mountains close to the plains or large centers of population, since it is in such places they can secure something to live on. In the mountain ranges between Durango City and Torreon these bandits live and prey upon the people living there. A common idea among Americans is that if we had war with Mexico guerrilla bands would go to the mountains, and there play havoc with our soldiers. Nothing is more unlikely than this, since it would be absolutely impossible for them to live in that region a large part of the year.

On the 5th I continued my trip to Torreon, and found the wreckage and ruin little less accentuated than in other parts of the trip. I found that considerable vandalism had been committed at Villa Lerdo, Gomez Palacios, and Torreon, the last named the least damaged. Although Torreon was very dirty and far from prepossessing as a place to live, yet I easily observed a vigor and energy that I had not encountered elsewhere. Torreon has been blessed with a very fine cotton crop, for which a very high price was obtained. This brought to that city a large amount of new capital far beyond the usual lot of such things. The cotton crop I was informed must have averaged at least 1½ bales to the acre, and this was sold at about 40 cents a pound, an unusual yield which was sold at an unusual price.

There is some activity among the mines, with many, owing to the high price of the metals, anxious to start operations, but they are laboring under many difficulties and beset with many obstacles in the shape of lack of supplies of all kinds, shortness of labor and the dilapidated condition of the transportation business of the country. The smelter at Velardena is going ahead slowly, the Mapimi is running fairly well, and the Torreon smelter is preparing to start up soon. With the present political unrest and a universal fear of a new revolution it is difficult to make a guess that is worthy of consideration of what will be the result of the present attempt to open the mines in so many regions at once.

I visited Mr. ———, who as you know was a forced guest of Gen. Villa for 15 days during the month of February. He says of his capture that: "I was awakened about 2 a. m. by my mozo ushering two or three men into my bedroom. My first thought was that it was an attempt to rob me, and I grabbed my pistol, but, seeing the house full of men, I gave it up. I was commanded to get up and dress, which I did. I was permitted to carry a great coat with me, which I found to be convenient as well as great comfort, as the nights were cold.

I was put on a horse that was not overly prepossessing, dressed with a saddle a little worse than the horse, and without stirrups. We rode all that day toward the mountains. I soon understood that Villa had about 80 men in this bodyguard of his, as he called it. This band was well armed and well mounted and carried about 250 cartridges each. The living was rather hard, consisting mostly of tortillas and beans, since, due to the lack of stock in the region through which we traveled, it was impossible to have meat. From time to time we ran onto some small ranchito where a chicken or two was found, and I was always invited on those gala occasions.

Villa told ——— that there would be a united effort made against Carranza some time during the summer, and he thought it would not be until after the presidential election had taken place, as he thought that would furnish a new issue for patriots to rally around.

He says that Villa was shot twice, once above and once below the right knee, but that now he is just as well as he ever was and presents the appearance of a man of steel. He says that while riding along one day Villa came up behind him and told him that he could run two leagues, and he replied that he did not doubt it. A few hours later he came up by his side, jumped off his horse and struck a run, and he kept it up for about 5 miles and forced him to prod his horse into a gallop most of the time.

On the 8th I traveled from Torreon to Saltillo, over the Coahuila Pacific, 191 miles, and found the wreckage and destruction no less pronounced than on the rest of my trip to that point. I wired Mr. ——— to meet me, if convenient, at the station of Parras. He, without any questioning on my part, at once told me that any one who believed that conditions in Mexico were improving were simply mistaken. His opinion is that there is no improvement at all, but there is a gradual decay and disintegration in everything and in all directions. He is working a ranch about four miles from the pueblo, but will not live there, fearful that some freebooters who have long made their home in a mountain range, about 10 miles north of the place, might seize him and hold him for ransom. This band that has made those mountains their home for a long time are immune from harm at the hands of Carranza's forces, and this, according to his way of thinking, is conclusive proof that Carranza's crowd do not want them lest their calling as generals might end and leave them without a job.

Upon arriving at Saltillo we found the streets that approached the railroad stations brilliantly lighted, but upon more careful examination, we saw that all others were conspicuous for lack of lights. Saltillo suffered some in the way of vandalism but less than most other cities in the Republic. With the exception of a very small area lying adjacent to the city all the surrounding country is laying fallow and the owners of most of the ranches are afraid to even visit them, let alone try to live on them and work them. All the region to the east of the city, which is by far the best part of that State, is nonproductive, hence as a natural consequence the city is cut off from most of its support and business is very dull. As in Durango, I noticed that the stocks of goods were very reduced compared to those carried before the revolution began. Here, as elsewhere, I found much discussion of politics with considerable bitterness displayed in many instances. There is much fear of a revolution as soon as the election is over, as most of the people believe it is a foregone thing that Bonillas will either be made the President or that Mr. Carranza will use Bonillas to create a wrangle, and he will thereupon ask Congress to declare the election illegal and be asked to remain till a new election can be held.

On the 10th I returned to Laredo, and crossed over the bridge the next morning, without other incident than being asked if I had any gold on my person. I replied

by opening my purse, I showed 35 pesos Mexican gold and \$10 American gold piece, and offered them the Mexican while I retained the American gold, but they said that I could not take any gold out with me. I received American bills for it. I thought it rather exacting that I was asked to give up our own national coin, but made no objection as it was of no importance to me. American gold goes there everywhere and in most places paper money goes also, but gold is preferred by a large part of the people, and some refuse to accept our paper money at all.

I will say that prior to the revolution I was a frequent traveler over the same route I was traveling on my recent trip, and in those days everything looked new, well preserved, and the people all prosperous, with plenty of food even for the poorest to eat. The railroads were all in good shape, with fine trains always on hand to accommodate any demand that might be made upon them, and at a very cheap rate. As with the passenger, so with the freight, which was both cheap and well served. I sometimes fear that the so-called progressives and the would-be reformers may in time bring our country to just such a state as now exists there. I have concluded that the words "progressive" and "reformer" are merely used by most people to give to airy nothingness a local habitation and a name, and are nothing more than an incipient socialism that gradually grades into anarchism.

The finances of the country are in a deplorable condition.* Many imagine that cash is very bountiful in Mexico now, deceived by a mere appearance as seen in the hands of individuals. They do not stop to consider that there are no banks, hence no checks or other evidences of liquidation that usually enter so largely into circulation. With 100 pesos of Mexican gold one seems to be loaded down with cash, whereas in case of a check even for 10,000 pesos we see little evidence of the transaction. So with bills, one carries 500 or 1,000 pesos in bills, in his vest pocket and it attracts no attention, but with the same amount of gold he has all his pockets full.

The States, cities, and Federal treasuries are all bankrupt, and they are trying to raise a higher tax on unused properties and unproductive business, which sooner or later will put them all in the mundial pawnshop. There are no funds to pay teachers, to meet the governmental obligations, or to keep the public utilities in working order. The report from the City of Mexico shows that the impoverished people are called upon to raise for the Federal Government nearly double what it did during the prosperous years under Diaz. If such a policy is followed instead of using the surplus or the productive energy of the people it is like a bear hibernating, which is consuming its surplus of fat—a course that if continued long enough will ultimately bring on death by starvation. The 109,000,000 or 110,000,000 pesos raised by Diaz in 1909 and 1910 left a surplus of 29,000,000 pesos, and it came from business transacted and not as a direct tax upon all property.

There is a dearth of change in Mexico now that renders all business troublesome and expensive. One seldom sees any silver change, and while this applies to the whole country it is absolutely so with reference to the City of Mexico, being a little less pronounced in the States. The change in the city consists of the 50 centavos and 1 peso bills; the 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 centavos copper coins, with an occasional nickel; and besides, and the most convenient elements as they are more plentiful, are the 5 and 10 centavos street car tickets, which are redeemable in gold coin. It is impossible to understand why the Government does not coin plenty of small silver change, as there is an abundance of silver being produced there to quickly supply any deficiency that could exist for small change in business transactions. There has been a bitter fight made against the new paper money, and the laborers when they accept it do so with the proviso that it must be redeemed by those who issue it upon demand, and those companies that use it have regular days for redemption.

It is very harmful and renders small business, which represents a large part of the business, as the poor people of Mexico buy in extremely small quantities, and to try to make these deals without plenty of small change is costly and troublesome. Recently the Government has bought a large lot of copper which it intends to coin for change, and although this would be very burdensome for large transactions, it will facilitate the smaller ones. To give you an idea how lack of change affects business, it is sufficient to inform you that often to secure change costs from 4 to 10 per cent. In buying a paper which costs 6 cents in the city it is very seldom that the exact change can be made, and hence the paper usually costs from 1 to 4 cents more than its price, and the same is true when paying for a shave or a shoe shine. On the street cars one is easily accommodated, as the price is either 5 or 10 centavos, and one hands over a 50-centavo bill, and he gets back the exact change in street-car tickets, which furnish him ready change for some other transaction. American change is being used largely in the northern States and this relieves the situation there.

Transportation difficulties and handicaps would, were there no other obstacles to combat, render business very difficult and place upon it such a burden that it would

not thrive as we now find it in Mexico. I will cite two or three instances that merely show the rates paid without mention of the delay and other burdens that oppress it. Mr. Carlos Bently, of Zacatecas, had an auto shipped from Piedras Negras to Zacatecas, and as nothing less than a carload would be received as freight he was compelled to pay 425 pesos, the minimum charge for express between those two points. Had he shipped a full carload he would have had to pay the 425 minimum charge with the express at the usual rate on the other three cars. It seems that the Government will not accept any freight, but has turned everything to express. This hardly agrees with the saying that there is nothing in a name. It is a case in which by a play upon words a maximum of cost is made for a minimum of performance. I saw a waybill on a carload of oranges from Guadalajara to Saltillo, about 600 miles, showing a charge of 898 pesos for that service. This, too, was express.

This does not apply to many private companies and individuals who are operating trains over the Government lines. They ship heavy stuff as freight and in order to facilitate their own business they are forced to grant the best rates they can. These concerns are badly handicapped, too, as they are compelled to keep up and run their own trains and pay the Government the regular freight rates as though it had been done by the Government.

The labor situation is in a bad way just now, and to the man who uses his common sense, it is distressingly difficult to figure out either an antidote or a remedy. The laborers are restless, dissatisfied, and unreliable, accompanied with an apparent scarcity even though business and industry of all kinds are at almost a standstill. This condition certainly forecasts a tremendous scarcity should the country again enter upon an era of reconstruction relieved of the incubus of revolution.

I saw where Mr. ——— in his testimony before your committee seems to imagine that Mexico has not lost more than 2,000,000 people since the revolution began, but I have talked and figured on that question and feel that I am within the truth when I say that Mexico has lost not less than one-third of all her population. I figure that from 200,000 to 300,000 have perished directly from fighting in the war, nearer the former than the latter number, 300,000 have left the country permanently, and 400,000 temporarily.

But the great losses have been from death, from starvation and sickness. Doctors whom I know well and who have kept in touch with the situation through the entire duration of the revolution, all agree that the deaths have been alarming at some periods. For a long time at Zacatecas there was a death rate of from 40 to 50 a day from starvation and sickness, largely due to malnutrition, and the same was true of almost every town and all over the country at different periods since the devastation began. I was talking with * * * a few days ago in Torreon, and he told me he had seen them die there by the thousands from starvation. Then we have had two or three periods in which the whole country was ravaged by typh and other scourges. Then the flu during the last two years has killed off not less than 300,000. Reports coming from all parts of the country in 1918 showed a frightful death rate and it extended all over the country.

I have asked the opinion of some of the most intelligent Mexicans that I know of, having 15,000,000 inhabitants at the beginning of the revolution, what is the number there now, and most of them have replied less than 10,000,000, and I believe that if one would investigate the matter carefully from every angle that he will conclude that fully 5,000,000 have disappeared from the country. At Cuernavaca I was told by an American friend who had lived there about 25 years, working mines, about three years ago that he counted over 900 new made graves in the graveyard, none of whom were killed in battle. The same comes from all directions.

While I was in Mexico in March I saw it published, as coming from one of the bureaus of public health, that 77 per cent of the people were infected with venereal diseases. This notice advised them to send some of their blood to the department that they might be instructed how to treat it. I have since talked with several doctors, and they have placed the percentage much higher, ranging from 85 per cent to 99 per cent. If these statements are approximately correct, it means that the physical fiber of those people must be far from sound, and therefore incapable of reproducing offspring other than physically weak and morally base. It is easy for a close observer to see in the very looks of a large number of Mexican women the photograph of the hell through which they have passed engraved upon their countenances. And what ideals the man who was instrumental in bringing about such a social state possesses is beyond the ken of mortal mind to understand.

The political situation in Mexico is neither promising nor hopeful, although it is easily understood so far as the aspirants for the Presidency is concerned. Carranza evidently has two strings to his bow, one is to make Bonillas his heir and successor with him perhaps the lawgiver and his chief director, the other is to, if trouble comes, have his Congress declare the election null and void and appoint him as Presi-

dent till a new election can be held, but with the country in a state of revolution that must be deferred.

Obregon seems to be willing to spend a fortune he accumulated by grafting while a general to become President, and we find him preaching and advocating any policy that may advance his cause. He is telling the miners that the mines by right belong to them, and that if he is elected they will have them. He tells the would-be land-owners that if he is elected they shall be given the land without price or effort—a very similar tune sung by Madero when he was seeking the Presidency, and it was this tune that so infatuated Madero with the populace, and, perhaps, Obregon remembers the lesson and hopes to gain by repeating it.

What is called "the gente decente" in Mexico—the element that possess a large part of the wealth and a larger part of the intelligence of the nation, although greatly inferior in numbers—are all opposed to either of the three candidates now aspiring to be president. They are convinced and insist that the Mexicans themselves can not restore order and peace to the distracted country. They declare that it lies in the hands of either Mr. Wilson or his successor, and that whenever it is undertaken with the right spirit and with that resolution that produces results it can be easily settled without any war. They laugh at the idea of war, and ask with whom and with what can the Mexican forces fight, and how can they fight without guns, ammunition, clothes, food, transport, and even without men of ordinary discipline and training. They say that a large part of the Mexican people will stand at the gates and welcome our soldiers if they will only come, and that if necessary they will assist them in every way they can and make their self-imposed and unpleasant task as light as possible.

What a self-complacency or what visions those good souls must possess who find a happy, contented people in Mexico, or who see plenty and abundance everywhere. While on my trip I endeavored to learn as much as I could about the stock interests of the country, and it is certainly no exaggeration to place the loss at 85 per cent, taking the country as a whole. It will require several years under the most favorable conditions to get that country stocked up again. Cattle are very scarce outside of a few sections in the hot country. Where we formerly saw great herds we now see only a small town herd as we approach some village or city. I was informed that in Mexico the present supply of meat is coming from the hot country, largely from Colima and Guerrero. I was informed at Torreon that the supply of meat for that place was coming from wild cattle hunted out of the mountains of Chihuahua.

At no time since the revolution began in 1910 has the fear that a new revolution is incubating been more persistent than right now. It seems to be epizootic and has gripped all classes and all factions, and many consider the tremendous exodus of laborers now leaving the country as one of the strongest symptoms of the manifestation of this common fear. The consensus of opinion is that it is fear of being drafted into the army that is actuating these emigrants. This feeling of anxiety is no less pronounced in one faction than the others, as it hangs like a pall over them all.

So far as the fight between Carranza's man Friday (Bonillas) is concerned, Bonillas has already won, as Carranza is rapidly removing Obregonistas from the army or civil employment with the Government. He is taking precaution to insure the selection of a Congress that he can control, in order that Congress, which has the power to declare the results of an election can, if desired, declare him as his own successor. Now, there may be a slip in this arrangement, but it will hardly happen till after the result of the election has been declared. This will, as Villa told —, furnish Carranza's opponents with a new issue. This will bring on the tug of war with the ultimate result dependent upon the unanimity with which his opponents act and their disposition to play fair with the "gente decente."

There is one thing certain, that is if a fight does come, as now seems almost assured, whichever side wins, the war as an organized body must inevitably be short-lived, since the lack of resources will impose this natural restriction on its duration. If it does not terminate soon it will again become stalemate, and the present reign of chaos and anarchy will continue indefinitely unless stopped by outside pressure. It seems that it is very important to our own country that the present anarchical state be ended in Mexico, as it is producing a gangrene which is infecting this country by contact and example.

While there is much poverty in Mexico, no one is starving for the mere necessities of life. Last year's crops were exceptionally good, and although the wheat is about all used up, the present harvest is about ready to gather, and from my observations along the railroads, there is a large acreage planted in those districts where the people are permitted to live, but the crop was badly damaged by a freeze that occurred the last days of March, and it is probable that little, if any, more than a 50 per cent crop will be raised. Last year's corn and bean crops were exceptionally good, and I am informed there is a large surplus, which assures plenty of those primary food products

for next year. Of course, it is too early to make any estimate of this year's corn and bean crops, as they have not yet been planted. It is very dry in a large section of the country, but that is not unusual there at this season of the year.

In any discussion of the Mexican situation it is very important that we impress upon our hearers the truth about the personnel of the present Mexican Government. Those who know their past antecedents readily understand that a large part of them are unqualified for the positions they occupy, lacking as they do the necessary training or experience, and another large part of them is disqualified by a moral taint that renders them unfit for any position of trust. It is well known that many of these were criminals liberated by the exigencies of war, and this of itself creates a distrust of any government that is influenced by them.

Mr. ———, whom you met here, informs me over the phone that many deserting officials from Carranza's army have reached here at Obregon's expense and are anxious to get on to Sonora. These men are patriotic because their pay has stopped and they have been shorn of the power to prey upon the country and are willing to unite with any faction that will furnish them their daily bread.

Instead of a proof of the formidableness of the Sonora revolt, I am inclined to believe it shows a weakness. It will result in an army of men "too proud to fight" instead of a fighting machine.

About 25 years ago there was at El Paso a mirth-making club called McGinty, and I remember amongst its different features was the McGinty Guards. At the roll call of officers 8 or 10 huskies appeared upon the stage, but at the roll call of privates one lone, one-legged man stood forth and went through all the evolutions.

I have met many persons conversant with the Mexican situation and familiar with Mr. Wilson's genius for muddling everything he touches who think that it might be unwise to urge any interference in Mexico by him. They imagine it would be better to await the coming of a practical, common-sense man who accepts things as he finds them and acts accordingly than to invoke action by one who sees visions and hears voices—products of his own selfish arrogance.

I hope that you may receive some ideas from this long letter that may be of benefit to you. I have tried to set forth things as I found them at this time without bias in favor of any faction. In writing this letter I have endeavored to set forth the Mexican situation in a way that even those unfamiliar with it may be induced to look at it from a practical standpoint, which seeks to do justice toward all, with malice toward none.

With kindest wishes for your continued health and prosperity, I remain,

Very truly, yours,

A.

SUMMARY.

List of Americans killed and wounded in Mexico and on border in United States, 1910 to May 20, 1920, as testified to before the Subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee, investigating Mexican Affairs.

1. Civilians killed in Mexico.....	397
2. United States soldiers killed in Mexico.....	64
	<hr/>
	461
3. American civilians killed along border in United States.....	58
4. United States soldiers killed along border in United States.....	68
	<hr/>
	126
5. American civilians outraged or wounded in Mexico.....	32
6. United States soldiers outraged or wounded in Mexico.....	29
	<hr/>
	61
7. American civilians wounded on border in United States.....	90
8. United States soldiers wounded on border in United States.....	47
	<hr/>
	137
	<hr/>
Total killed, wounded, and outraged.....	785
3382	

B.

American civilians killed in Mexico.

No.	Name.	Book.	Page.
1	Anderson, Mrs.	7	848-862
2	Anderson, baby	7	848-862
3	Adams, William	7	848-862
4	Ayers, Rowan	7	848-862
5	Alamia, Juan B.	7	848-862
6	Allen, Oscar	7	848-862
7	Akard, Hugh	7	848-862
8	Atwater, Hubert	7	848-862
9	Akers, James Bert	7	848-862
10	Anton, George	7	848-862
11	Anderson, Maurice	7	848-862
12	Austin, Earl G.	7	848-862
13	Austin, S.	7	848-862
14	Bartholdt, _____	7	848-862
15	Bishop, _____	7	848-862
16	Brooks, John F.	7	848-862
17	Buckerdike, _____	7	848-862
18	Bishop, Mrs. W. I.	7	848-862
19	Bowles, Earl	12	21-862
20	Breckenridge, _____	7	848-862
21	Baird, _____	7	848-862
22	Byrd, William, jr.	7	848-862
23	Bushnell, L.	7	848-862
24	Burton, Henry Knox	7	848-862
25	Barrett, Thomas	7	848-862
26	Bausche, Gustave	7	848-862
27	Brown, William	7	848-862
28	Baker, E. P.	7	848-862
29	Bishop, William	7	848-862
30	Baughman, Lee	7	848-862
31	Batania, Juan	7	848-862
32	Billings, Roscoe	7	848-862
33	Brown, Cassie N.	7	848-862
34	Burwell, Weston	7	848-862
35	Beard, James S.	7	848-862
36	Bennett, J. N.	7	848-862
37	Boone, Charles	7	848-862
38	Bean, Edgar B.	7	848-862
39	Burk, Frank	7	848-862
40	Bruce, Donald	7	848-862
41	Bayles, Curtis	7	848-862
42	Bartuing, Henry	7	848-862
43	Brooks, Samuel	7	848-862
44	Blood, William W.	7	848-862
45	Compton, Harry	7	848-862
46	Coy, John P.	7	848-862
47	Chapel, F. C.	7	848-862
48	Camara, Eugene	7	848-862
49	Cervantes, J.	7	848-862
50	Crawford, James	7	848-862
51	Camp, Robert	7	848-862
52	Cramer, John	7	848-862
53	Couch, Avery H.	7	848-862
54	Corbet, William	7	848-862
55	Compton (Chihuahua)	7	848-862
56	Collins, Ithram	7	848-862

C.

No.	Name.	Book.	Page.
57	Cooper, H. M.	7	848-862
58	Correll, John W.	7	848-862
59	Catron, Peter.	7	848-862
60	Chritchfield, George.	7	848-862
61	Cummings, _____	7	848-862
62	Clarks, Dr. R. G.	7	848-862
63	Carroll, John G.	7	848-862
64	Cromley, Henry.	7	848-862
65	Cooper, Clarence.	7	848-862
66	Carruth, Mrs. Lee.	7	848-862
67	Carruth, child.	7	848-862
68	Do.	7	848-862
69	Do.	7	848-862
70	Do.	7	848-862
71	Do.	7	848-862
72	Crawford, _____	7	848-862
73	Cain, _____	10	1489
74	Carney, James.	10	1507
75	Delham, Oscar M.	7	848-862
76	Dexter, Edward G.	7	848-862
77	Dingwell, Wm. B. A.	2	848-862
78	Dalrymple, Charles.	7	848-862
79	Doster, Edward D.	7	848-862
80	Donovan, J. J.	7	848-862
81	Diepert, George A.	7	848-862
82	Dubose, Constantine.	7	848-862
83	Davidson, Ro lerrick.	7	848-862
84	Dixon, A. R.	7	848-862
85	D'Austin, Louis.	7	848-862
86	Davies, Albert J.	7	848-868
87	Davidson, W. A.	7	848-862
88	Davis, Harry G.	7	848-862
89	Dean, J. S.	7	848-862
90	Dollar, M. P.	7	848-862
91	Dunn, L. A.	7	848-862
92	Defoureg, Edward L.	7	848-862
93	DeVate, William.	7	848-862
94	DeFabio, G. A.	7	848-862
95	Darrow, Beris.	7	848-862
96	DeFabir, C. G.	7	848-862
97	Edward, J. C.	7	848-862
98	East, Victor W.	7	848-862
99	Edson, John.	7	848-862
100	Edson, Mrs. John.	7	848-862
101	Eck, Carl.	7	848-862
102	Ely, Isaac R.	7	848-862
103	Evans, Thomas H.	7	848-862
104	Elton, Howard L.	7	848-862
105	Esparola, Alfred E.	7	848-862
106	Eckles, _____	7	848-862
107	Fowler, William E.	7	848-862
108	France, Wenceslau.	7	848-832
109	Fountain, Thomas A. O.	7	848-862
110	Frendenstein, James.	7	848-862
111	Farrell, Thomas.	7	848-862
112	Fay, W. A.	7	848-862
113	Fisher, Clarence.	7	848-862

D.

No.	Name.	Book.	Page.
114	Free, Maurice.....	7	848-862
115	Fisher, Dr. Chas. P.....	7	848-862
116	Foster, Dr. Allen L.....	7	848-862
117	Franklin, John M.....	7	848-862
118	Green, —.....	7	848-862
119	Godman, R. Roy M.....	7	848-862
120	Garcia, Antonio.....	7	848-862
121	Glennon, Patrick.....	7	848-862
122	Gillette, Chas. W.....	7	848-862
123	Griffith, Mrs. Joseph P.....	7	848-862
124	Gorow, Boris.....	7	848-862
125	Griffin, Benjamin.....	7	848-862
126	Gilmartin, Martin J.....	7	848-862
127	Grijalva, Reyes.....	7	848-862
128	Goldsborough, Chas.....	7	848-862
129	Galeana, Francisco.....	7	848-862
130	Gorman, Frank P.....	7	848-862
131	Goodman (child).....	7	848-862
132	Do.....	7	848-862
133	Do.....	7	848-862
134	Gillett, Frank.....	7	848-862
135	Gonzales, —.....	8	1320
136	Gourd, Frank.....	8	993
137	Hughes, —.....	7	848-862
138	Huntington, Robert.....	7	848-862
139	Heldy, Samuel.....	7	848-862
140	Harvey, James.....	7	848-862
141	Hertling, John.....	7	848-862
142	Haigler, —.....	7	848-862
143	Holmes, Mrs. Minnie L.....	7	848-862
144	Howard, Frank.....	7	848-862
145	Hayes, Edward, jr.....	7	848-862
146	Harwood, Robert W.....	7	848-862
147	Hatfield, K. L.....	7	848-862
148	Harmon, E. L.....	7	848-862
149	Hadley, C. B.....	7	848-862
150	Hernandez, Gustavo.....	7	848-862
151	Higgenberger, Peter.....	7	848-862
152	Howard, Jack.....	7	848-862
153	Harper, A. N.....	7	848-862
154	Hartman, G. L.....	7	848-862
155	Hall, Alexander.....	7	848-862
156	Hase, Herman C.....	7	848-862
157	Hamilton, Victor.....	7	848-862
158	Hayden, Frank.....	7	848-862
159	Harris, Edward H.....	7	848-862
160	Howell, Ernest.....	7	848-862
161	Hally, P. H.....	5	848-862
162	Hart, Dr. H. M.....	7	848-862
163	House, Edward.....	7	848-862
164	Heimsath, Christian.....	7	848-862
165	Hughes, Hiram.....	7	848-862
166	Hennessey, A. P.....	7	848-862
167	Hayes, —.....	10	1489
168	Iture, Francisco.....	7	848-862

E.

No.	Name.	Book.	Page.
169	Jones, ———	7	848-862
170	Jenson, Martin	7	848-862
171	Johnson, F. V.	7	848-862
172	Jackoby, James	7	848-862
173	Johnson, Thomas	7	848-862
174	James, Mrs. Milton	7	848-862
175	James, Byron E.	7	848-862
176	Johnson, Guy	7	848-862
177	Krause, Emil	7	848-862
178	Kane, Thomas C.	7	848-862
179	Kelly, Patrick J.	7	848-862
180	Kendall, William	7	848-862
181	Kelly, Thomas	7	848-862
182	Kelly, Dr. E. E.	7	848-862
183	King, ———	7	848-862
184	Kitchen, H. S.	7	848-862
185	Kingsbury, Tom	7	848-862
186	Keenright, Mrs. W. H.	7	848-862
187	Kirby, H. E.	7	848-862
188	Keane, Peter	7	848-862
189	Keene, ———	12	567
190	Lockhart, John R.	7	848-862
191	Lawton, ———	7	848-862
192	Lescher, ———	7	848-862
193	Lawrence, James O.	7	848-862
194	Lawrence, Albert H.	7	848-862
195	Laurell, Porfirio	7	848-862
196	Landon, James E.	7	848-862
197	Loris, Leonard	7	848-862
198	Leiva, Alfonso	7	848-862
199	Lindley, Lee	7	848-862
200	McLaughlin, ———	7	848-862
201	Maxwell, ———	7	848-862
202	McDonald, W. H.	7	848-862
203	McClelland, Jas. B.	7	848-862
204	McKinsea, ———	7	848-862
205	Mathewson, A.	7	848-862
206	Martinson, Mrs.	7	848-862
207	Meyers, Jake	7	848-862
208	McCoy, J. P.	7	848-862
209	Meredith, Norwell R.	7	848-862
210	Miller, Merton	7	848-862
211	McCutcheon, Edward	7	848-862
212	Marders, C. H.	7	848-862
213	Moreys, J. I.	7	848-862
214	Milton, Chas.	7	848-862
215	McDonald, Morris	7	848-862
216	McKinney, Patrick	7	848-862
217	McIntosh, Walter	7	848-862
218	McManus, John B.	7	848-862
219	McHatton, Richard P.	7	848-862
220	McKinney, Arthur	7	848-862
221	Martin, G. W.	7	848-862
222	McGregor, Don	7	848-862
223	Martinez, Miguel	7	848-862
224	Millard, L. R.	7	848-862
225	McLeod, Harlow C.	7	848-862
226	Morgan, Edward E.	7	848-862
227	McClaren, Edward F.	7	848-862
228	Moye, Leroy	7	848-862
229	McGill, H. S.	7	848-862
230	Meek, Ulysses	7	848-862

F.

No.	Name.	Book.	Page.
231	Martinez, Luciano.....	7	848-862
232	Martinetto, A.....	7	848-862
233	Morris, J. L.....	7	848-862
234	Meese, _____	12	27
235	McCuistian, _____	8	993
236	Morgan, _____	8	1057
237	Nixon, Edward L.....	7	848-862
238	Newman, George W.....	7	848-862
239	Olsen, Dr. Seifer.....	7	848-862
240	O'Neil, James.....	7	848-862
241	Otto, Meguil.....	7	848-862
242	Passon, _____	7	848-862
243	Pape, Elbert.....	7	848-862
244	Poindexter, William.....	7	848-862
245	Pederson, Peter.....	7	848-862
246	Peterson, A. P.....	7	848-862
247	Pottinger, C. C.....	7	848-862
248	Parmenter, John Glenn.....	7	848-862
249	Poe, Henderson G.....	7	848-862
250	Pearce, W. D.....	7	848-862
251	Pringle, Chas. A.....	7	848-862
252	Parsons, George F.....	7	848-862
253	Parks, James.....	7	848-862
254	Pilgrim, J. D.....	7	848-862
255	Pearson, George F.....	7	848-862
256	Pellham, Oscar.....	7	848-862
257	Price, Scott.....	7	848-862
258	Porter, Tom.....	8	1011
259	Penix, Bon.....	8	991
260	Reid, James M.....	7	848-862
261	Royer, _____	7	848-862
262	Russell, Hubert.....	7	848-862
263	Reterman, _____	7	848-862
264	Reynolds, W. L.....	7	848-862
265	Ross, Mrs. Charlie E.....	7	848-862
266	Root, Morris P.....	7	848-862
267	Robertson, William C.....	7	848-862
268	Roth, _____	7	848-862
269	Reed, William M., jr.....	7	848-862
270	Robinson, Ernest L.....	7	848-862
271	Romero, M. B.....	7	848-862
272	Robertson, William C.....	7	848-862
273	Robertson, Robert W.....	7	848-862
274	Rasmunssen, Lee.....	7	848-862
275	Rose, W. H.....	7	848-862
276	Rushworth, Richard.....	7	848-862
277	Reddock, Gaston.....	7	848-862
278	Rodriguez, Toribio.....	7	848-862
279	Rooney, F. P.....	12	24
280	Redd, George.....	10	1499
281	Shope, William H.....	7	848-862
282	Swazay, _____	7	848-862
283	Stepp, H. W.....	7	848-862
284	Schubert, Gindo.....	7	848-862
285	Shephard, John W.....	7	848-862
286	Strauss, H. L.....	7	848-862
287	Stevens, Joshua.....	7	848-862
288	Slate, Henry.....	7	848-862

G.

No.	Name.	Book.	Page.
289	Saule, C. M.....	7	848-862
290	Scott, Peter.....	7	848-862
291	Simmons, R. H.....	7	848-862
292	Simmons, Albert F.....	7	848-862
293	Stovall, A. J.....	7	848-862
294	Snyder, Tom.....	7	848-862
295	Sharp, Lee.....	7	848-862
296	Sellers, Clarence.....	7	848-862
297	Snovall, Ralph H.....	7	848-862
298	Stevenson, Albert A.....	7	848-862
299	Skinner, George.....	7	848-862
300	Schaefer, Adam.....	7	848-862
301	Spillsbury, Ernest.....	7	848-862
302	Soto, Pablo.....	7	848-862
303	Seggerson, Charles.....	7	848-862
304	Sanchez, Encarnacion.....	7	848-862
305	Stowe, B.....	7	848-862
306	Smith, Frank.....	7	848-862
307	Schofield, Henry.....	7	848-862
308	Sawyer, Guy S.....	7	848-862
309	Smith, Joseph.....	7	848-862
310	Smith,	7	848-862
311	Squires, C. A. L.....	7	848-862
312	Spencer, William.....	7	848-862
313	San Blas, Joseph T.....	7	848-862
314	Smith, J. P.....	7	848-862
315	Saunders, George.....	7	848-862
316	Smith, V. M.....	7	848-862
317	Smith, J.....	7	848-862
318	Smith, John.....	7	848-862
319	Stacker, William.....	7	848-862
320	Snell, Benjamin.....	7	848-862
321	Stell, Dr. A. T.....	7	848-862
322	Stevens, William J.....	7	848-862
323	Smith, Baron.....	7	848-862
324	Smith,	8	1095
325	Thomas, A. E.....	7	848-862
326	Thompson,	7	848-862
327	Thomas, John Henry.....	7	848-862
328	Teanhl, Gilbert.....	7	848-862
329	Taylor, James E.....	7	848-862
330	Taves, Joseph.....	7	848-862
331	Taylor, S. E.....	7	848-862
332	Thomas, Robert.....	7	848-862
333	Urban, Richard.....	7	848-862
334	Unknown woman.....	7	848-862
335	Unknown.....	7	848-862
336	Do.....	7	848-862
337	Do.....	7	848-862
338	Do.....	7	848-862
339	Do.....	7	848-862
340	Do.....	7	848-862
341	Do.....	7	848-862
342	Do.....	7	848-862
343	Do.....	7	848-862
344	Do.....	7	848-862
345	Do.....	7	848-862
346	Do.....	7	848-862
347	Do.....	7	848-862
348	Do.....	7	848-862
349	Do.....	7	848-862
350	Do.....	7	848-862

H.

No.	Name.	Book.	Page.
351	Unknown	7	848-862
352	Do.	7	848-862
353	Do.	7	848-862
354	Unknown woman	13	1998
355	Unknown teamster	9	1469
356	Unknown civilian	15	22
357	Do.	15	22
358	Do.	2	380
359	Unknown cowboy	L	34
360	Do.	L	34
361	Vergara, Clemente	7	848-862
362	Volner, ———	7	848-862
363	Varn, ———	7	848-862
364	Valencia, Jose	7	848-862
365	Willis, Milton K.	7	848-862
366	Waite, W. H.	7	848-862
367	Ward, Frank	7	848-862
368	Weiniger, R.	7	848-862
369	Webster, John E.	7	848-862
370	Williams, Lee	7	848-862
371	Williams, John	7	848-862
372	Warner, Mel	7	848-862
373	Wood, ———	7	848-862
374	White, ———	7	848-862
375	Willis, Antonio James	7	848-862
376	Wilson, John P.	7	848-862
377	Wells, Edward F.	7	848-862
378	Windham, Charles S.	7	848-862
379	Warren, James L.	7	848-862
380	Wadleigh, Charles	7	848-862
381	Wallace, W. J.	7	848-862
382	Watson, Charles R.	7	848-862
383	Woon, J. W.	7	848-862
384	Wallace, Walter	7	848-862
385	Weeks, James Juan	7	848-862
386	Williams, Mrs. Arthur	7	848-862
387	Williams, ———	7	848-862
388	Williams, baby	7	848-862
389	Wright, E. J.	7	848-862
390	Winn, C. A.	7	848-862
391	Walker, Walter J.	7	848-862
392	Weider, Linden L.	7	848-862
393	Whiteford, Gustave A.	7	848-862
394	Weller, Benjamin B.	7	848-862
395	Wallace, Oscar	7	848-862
396	White, H. S.	7	848-862
397	Woolf, U. G.	7	848-862

I.

American soldiers killed in Mexico.

No.	Name.	Book	Page.
1	Adair, Lieut. H. A.	7	848-862
2	Albert, T. R.	7	848-862
3	Bosswell, I. F.	7	848-862
4	Boyd, Capt. C. T.	7	848-862
5	Butler, Tom	7	848-862
6	Bouche, O.	7	848-862
7	Blount, J. D.	7	848-862
8	Corrie, William W.	7	848-862
9	Chaille, Lieut. J. B.	7	848-862
10	Connelly, Lieut. C. H.	7	848-862
11	D'Lowry, Francis	7	848-862
12	Devorick, Frank	7	848-862
13	Day, James E.	7	848-862
14	Fabbio, G. A.	7	848-862
15	Fisher, Elzie C.	7	848-862
16	Fried, Louis Oscar	7	848-862
17	Frohlichstein, E. H.	7	848-862
18	Furman, H.	7	848-862
19	Gleaton, W. C.	7	848-862
20	Gingan,	7	848-862
21	Herschberger, C. R.	7	848-862
22	Haggerty, D. A. (marine)	7	848-862
23	Hines, Will.	7	848-862
24	Kleson, John C. (marine)	7	848-862
25	Lane, Denis	7	848-862
26	Ledford, R.	7	848-862
27	Laughter, I. M.	7	848-862
28	Martin, Samuel (marine)	7	848-862
29	Meisenberg, S.	7	848-862
30	McGhee, Ben.	7	848-862
31	Marksbery, D.	7	848-862
32	Moses, T. C.	7	848-862
33	Mathiews, C.	7	848-862
34	McGregor,	7	848-862
35	Poinsett, George	7	848-862
36	Pullman, Henry	7	848-862
37	Parks, Samuel	7	848-862
38	Percy, R. E.	7	848-862
39	Robinson, W. A.	7	848-862
40	Richly, Jay	7	848-862
41	Roberts, W. F.	7	848-862
42	Rucker, DeWitt	7	848-862
43	Ray, R. A.	7	848-862
44	Riggs, A. A.	7	848-862
45	Schumacher, John F.	7	848-862
46	Smith, Charles Allen	7	848-862
47	Stream, Allen E.	7	848-862
48	Summerlin, R.	7	848-862
49	Unknown	7	848-862
50	Do.	7	848-862
51	Do.	7	848-862
52	Do.	7	848-862
53	Do.	7	848-862
54	Do.	7	848-862
55	Do.	7	848-862
56	Talbot, Lee.	7	848-862
57	Troib, David	7	848-862
58	Watson, Walter L.	7	848-862
59	Ware, William	7	848-862
60	Winrow, William	7	848-862
61	Watson, A. J.	7	848-862
62	Wisewall,	7	848-862
63	Waterhouse, Lieut. F. B.	7	848-862
64	Zeigler, Lon	7	848-862

J.

American civilians killed along United States border in United States.

No.	Name.	Book.	Page.
1	Austin, A. L.	7	848-862
2	Austin, Charles.	7	848-862
3	Byrd, Williams, sr.	8	(1)
4	Boley, Bernard.	7	848-862
5	Benavides, Jose Maria.	7	848-862
6	Chandler.	7	848-862
7	Camp, John.	7	848-862
8	Creighton, Oscar.	7	848-862
9	Charlott, Robert.	7	848-862
10	Castillo, Claro.	7	848-862
11	Cunningham, R. A.	7	848-862
12	Chelders, Clarence.	7	848-862
13	Doyle, Byron.	7	848-862
14	Donaldson, E. R.	7	848-862
15	Griffith.	7	848-862
16	Garcia, Maximiano.	8	1320
17	Hulen, Eugene.	7	848-862
18	Howard, John S.	7	848-862
19	Hill, Ira W.	7	848-862
20	Hopkins, Chas. L.	7	848-862
21	Hinton, Floyd.	7	848-862
22	Kendall, H. H.	7	848-862
23	McCain, Dr. E. S.	7	848-862
24	Madrid, John.	7	848-862
25	Miller, C. C.	7	848-862
26	Moore, A. J.	7	848-862
27	Miller, Charles DeWitt.	7	848-862
28	Nevill, Glen.	7	848-862
29	Neivergalt, J. G.	7	848-862
30	Parker, William.	7	848-862
31	Parker, Mrs. Wm.	7	848-862
32	Perkins, Jim.	7	848-862
33	Parmalce, F. M.	7	848-862
34	Riche, A. C.	7	848-862
35	Randall, W. L.	7	848-862
36	Sitters, Joseph.	7	848-862
37	Smith, J. S.	7	848-862
38	Scott, Price.	7	848-862
39	Soto, Pablo.	7	848-862
40	Sandoval, Jesus.	7	848-862
41	Schriener.	12	1095
42	Shaw, Jos. R., War Department.	7	848-862
43	Tate, Fred.	7	848-862
44	Timberlake.	7	848-862
45	Tusco, Sam.	7	848-862
46	Unknown civilian.	7	848-862
47	Do.	7	848-862
48	Unknown civilian (Naco).	I,	18
49	Do.	L,	18
50	Do.	L,	18
51	Do.	L,	18
52	Do.	L,	18
53	Do.	L,	18
54	Do.	L,	18
55	Do.	L,	18
56	Do.	L,	18
57	Wood, Robert.	7	848-862
58	Wolsh, Michael.	7	848-862

K.

United States soldiers killed along border in United States.

No.	Name.	Book.	Page.
1	Atchison, T. F.	7	848-862
2	Cohen, William	7	848-862
3	Caloe, J. S.	7	848-862
4	Cunningham, Anthony, War Department.		
5	Dobbs, M. A.	7	848-862
6	Forney, H. T.	7	848-862
7	Ferguson, R. H.	7	848-862
8	Flowers, C.	7	848-862
9	Griffin, F. A.	7	848-862
10	Hobbs, M. A.	7	848-862
11	Hungerford, J. D.	7	848-862
12	Johnson, R. J.	7	848-862
13	Joyce, Martin.	7	848-862
14	Jones, H. J.	7	848-862
15	Kraft, Anthony	7	848-862
16	Kalonah, E. C.	7	848-862
17	Kindwall, F. A.	7	848-862
18	Little, S.	7	848-862
19	Lottis, Luke W.	7	848-862
20	Lottis, Bernard	7	848-862
21	McBee, A. T.	7	848-862
22	McConnell, H.	7	848-862
23	Moore, H. C.	7	848-862
24	McGuire, —	7	848-862
25	Minaden, James	7	848-862
26	Oberlies, Wm.	7	848-862
27	Rogers, H.	7	848-862
28	Strublefield, H. W.	7	848-862
29	Schaefer, E.	7	848-862
30	Simon, Paul	7	848-862
31	Taylor, J. P.	7	848-862
32	Twomey, J. J.	7	848-862
33	Tusco, Sam.	7	848-862
34	Ulrich, Sergeant, War Department.		
62	Unknown, total 28.	7	848-862
63	Wilson, H.	7	848-862
64	Watson, R. B.	7	848-862
65	White, Worth.	7	848-862
66	Warwick, William	7	848-862
67	Windhaus, L. C.	7	848-862
68	Williams, John	7	848-862

I.

Outrages—American civilians wounded in Mexico.

No.	Name.	Book.	Page.
1	Brown, Mrs. O. P.	9	632
2	Bishop, R. A.	2	450
3	Bell, William.	2	450
4	Carroll, Mrs. J. W.	2	649
5	Clayson, Ed.	7	1 701
6	Cobler, J. W.	7	1 711
7	Dixon, Charles B. (immigration inspector in Juarez).....		
8	Dunn, H. H.	7	1 716
9	Eads, John.	F	732
10	Gourd, Miss.	8	1041
11	Harris, Allen G.		1 49
12	Harris, H. O.		1 663
13	Jones, Albert.	10	670
14	Jones, Mrs. Albert.	10	670
15	Kirkland, Frank.		1 140
16	Kennedy, J. D.		1 713
17	Kerr, J. (War Department).....		
18	Metzenthin, Miss.	8	1109
19	Mortensen, —.	10	648
20	Negro woman.	8	1041
21	Whitehead, Bert (War Department).....		
HELD FOR RANSOM.			
22	Fink, W. N.	10	689
23	Jenkins (consular agent), Puebla.		
24	Knotts, Frank, Chihuahua.		
25	Ledwidge, A.	10	690
26	McCormick, John (twice).....	10	689
27	Malone, Pat.	8	1138
28	Solis, A.	10	690
29	Spencer, Bunk.	10	689
30	Stevenson, H. S.	10	690
31	Sutton, R. B.	3	15
32	Smith, D. B.		

1 Old book.

M.

Outrages—United States soldiers wounded in Mexico.

No.	Name.	Book.	Page.
1	Armstrong, Louis E.	10	1570
2	Baird, Neil	8	1150
3	Bolinger, D. B.	8	1074
4	Caron, Henry C.	L	27
5	Clint, William H.	L	29
6	Clayton, U. S.	L	31
7	Ceasecke, Stanly	L	30
8	Cooley, E. E.	L	37
9	Coyne, Pat	2	530
10	Chegas, Peter	10	1570
11	Deppy, Paul	L	29
12	Durley, Lyle	L	34
13	Fronterak, Stanley	L	29
14	Frahm, Elrnuth	L	30
15	Flore, Alfonso	10	1570
16	Green, Arthur O.	L	31
17	Gibson, Vann	L	31
18	Hendricks, Emil F.	L	30
19	Johnson, Charles F.	L	32
20	Keist, C. L. (War Department)		
21	Kelley, J. F. (War Department)		
22	Linberg, Arthur A.	10	1570
23	Morozney, Lawrence	L	29
24	Morgan, Charles	L	35
25	Minton, J. G.	D	560
26	Minette (wounded twice)	2	530
27	Marks, Capt.	10	1570
28	McDonald, W. M.	N	5
29	Noriel, William (War Department)		

N.

American civilians wounded on border in United States.

No.	Name.	Book.	Page.
1	Dunaway, Jim (War Department).....		
2	Frost, Archibald.....	10	1604
3	Forbes, Henry.....	8	1243
4	Garrett, William C.....	13	1962
5	Gleaves, Jefferson (War Department).....		
6	Huff, Sony.....	8	1243
7	Jenson, Chas.....	8	1243
8	Longorio, Joe.....	8	1243
9	Longorio, Damasio (War Department).....		
10	Monahan, Mike.....	8	1243
11	Martin, Frank.....	8	1243
12	Metherill, Mrs. Lucille.....	11	1687
13	Moore, Mrs. J. J.....	7	1957
14	Parker, Mrs. Emma.....	10	1570
15	Reynolds, R. H.....	L	6
16	Riche, Mrs. Laura.....	10	1604
17	Unknown woman.....	13	1988
18	Unknown woman (Naco).....	7	18
19	Wallace, Harry.....	8	1243
20	Woodal, R.....	8	1243
90	Unknown (Naco), total 70.....	L	18

¹ Old book.

3395

O.

United States soldiers wounded on border in United States.

No.	Name.	Book.	Page.
1	Arana, Victor D.....	L	32
2	Anderson, Capt.....	8	1243
3	Butler, Fred J.....	L	28
4	Bilek, Joe.....	L	29
5	Buckles, Roscoe.....	10	1570
6	Brasher, C. J.....	8	1243
7	Behr, Fred.....	8	1243
8	Coleman, Wm. P.....	10	1570
9	Casey, Burchard.....	10	1570
10	Coomer, Wm. M.....	10	1570
11	Canfela, Louis.....	8	1243
12	Donville, Raymond J.....	L	30
13	Friedman, Alfred.....	10	1570
14	Herman, Fred J.....	L	27
15	Harris, James E.....	L	31
16	Henry, Lieut.....	8	1243
17	Hallenbeck, Ben.....	8	1243
18	Havela, Tony.....	8	1243
19	Harris, Allen G.....	.....	149
20	Harris, H. O.....	.....	1663
21	Jackson,.....	8	1243
22	Kennedy, Pvt.....	8	1243
23	Laymond, C. H.....	8	1243
24	Langland, Paul.....	8	1243
25	Love, Calvin.....	10	1570
26	Lytle, Archibald.....	L	30
27	Lynn, Fred.....	10	1570
28	Minette, P. W.....	8	1243
29	Malasoff, Henry.....	8	1243
30	Moore, Ernest W.....	L	28
31	McDonald, Alf. J. (War Department).....	.....	.....
32	McNabb, David, Capt. (War Department).....	.....	.....
33	McGowan, Pvt. (War Department).....	.....	.....
34	Oberlies, William.....	8	1243
35	Price, Victor.....	L	30
36	Reynolds, Wallace.....	L	31
37	Rouch, J. E.....	8	1243
38	Riley, Ed. C.....	10	1570
39	Smith, Earl C.....	10	1570
40	Scheve, Edward.....	L	28
41	Swerowski, James.....	L	29
42	Sanches, Viviano.....	L	31
43	Smith, H. R.....	8	1243
44	Stewart, L. T.....	8	1243
45	Swing, P. H.....	8	1243
46	Walls, David.....	L	32
47	Wilson, Capt.....	L	32

¹ Old book.

MEMORANDUM.

FOREIGNERS OTHER THAN AMERICANS KILLED IN MEXICO.

With the exception of the Torreon massacre of 303 Chinese citizens, the evidence before this committee shows 46 Americans were killed to 1 of other nationalities.

PARTIAL PROPERTY LOSS IN MEXICO, AS TESTIFIED TO BEFORE COMMITTEE.

Name.	Reference.		Amount.	Number, estimated, families.
	Book.	Page.		
Associated Tropical Land Co.....	9	1374	\$1,000,000	.....
Almoloya Mining Co.....	9	1429	450,000	.....
Americans—robbed cash, Monterrey.....	8	1003	84,000	.....
Alvin, A. D.....	8	1090	25,000	.....
Bailey, Lola C.....	8	1028	15,000	.....
Bedwell, J. W.....	8	1076	20,000	.....
Blocker, Jno. R.....	8	1177	100,000	.....
Blankinship, A. R.....	D	484	259,000	.....
Byrd, W. S.....	E	794	100,000	.....
Brewer, Arthur.....	5	527	256,000	.....
Birchfield, S.....	9	525	12,500	.....
Bowman & Larson.....	17	2596	70,000	.....
Bowman, H. E.....	17	2599	25,000	.....
Booker & Co.....	17	2803	207,000	.....
Catron, Hirman.....	H	16	100,000	.....
Carroll, Mrs. J. W.....	2	449	10,000	.....
Cameron, Dr.....	13	1970	50,000	.....
Church, E. G.....	8	1071	.....	.....
Colonies.....				
Atascador.....	8	1036	3,000,000	300
Camacho.....	10	1496	900,000	90
Columbus.....	11	1709	1,000,000	100
Chamal.....	8	979	920,000	92
Colonia.....	8	1166	150,000	150
Chuichupa.....	10	1481	1,500,000	150
Dublan.....	10	1481	3,000,000	300
Diaz.....	10	1481	3,000,000	300
Garcia.....	10	1481	1,500,000	150
Jaurez.....	10	1481	3,000,000	300
Medina.....	15	2170	150,000	15
Morelos.....			3,000,000	300
Manuel.....			100,000	10
Pacheco.....	10	1481	1,500,000	150
San Dieguito.....	N	2	1,500,000	150
Santa Lucretia.....	8	1052	1,000,000	100
San Pedro.....	13	1977	3,000,000	300
Sinaloa-Sonora.....	8	1160	2,900,000	290
Rio Verde.....			200,000	20
Valles.....			500,000	50
Victoria.....			200,000	20
Dunn, E. S.....	N	2	20,000	.....
Duff, D. E.....	N	2	12,000	.....
Dolley, Dr. Chas. S.....			680,000	.....
Enders, C. W.....	E	687	224,500	.....
Ellis, James E.....	8	1093	7,000	.....
Erwin, Thos.....			342,518	.....
Garrett, W. C.....	13	1962	60,000	.....
Gurley, W. W.....	8	1086	50,000	.....
Gunter, L.....			8,640	.....
Glaze, Jno. W.....			3,531	.....
Hornbeack, T. R.....			84	41,000
Heckle, Ernest.....	8	1162	1,600	.....
Hess, Louis.....	I	134	50,000	.....
Jackson, Cora H.....	N	9	10,000	.....
Kolklozch, L. J.....			89,800	.....
Luckett, R. H.....	I	138	30,000	.....
Loughborough, S. F.....	I	179	15,000	.....
Lyon, W. A.....			2,128	.....
Moorhead, Don D.....	N	2	10,000	.....
Mexico Land Co.....	10	1502	400,000	.....
Manley, Paul.....	15	2200	20,000	.....
Metzenthin, Paul.....	8	1109	20,000	.....
MaBee, F. M.....	8	1014	20,000	.....
Miller, W. W.....	8	1074	70,000	.....
National Mine Smelting Co.....	8	1014	500,000	.....
Oil Companies.....	N	(*)	233,833	.....
Padillo, Jesus B.....	I	1709	66,767	.....
Rathbone, C. H.....	2	530	40,000	.....
Rio Verde Agricultural Co.....	11	1867	50,000	.....
Renard, Paul.....	8	1082	500	.....

¹ Testimony of 1912.

² Partial.

³ Insert 1.

⁴ Cash.

Partial property loss in Mexico, as testified to before committee—Continued.

Name.	Reference.		Amount.	Number, estimated, families.
	Book.	Page.		
Sutton, R. B.....	3	15-E	\$2,400	.....
Sutton, D. C.....	I	1705	21,500	.....
Sugar Co., Michoacan.....	5	5-E	25,000	.....
Simon, Chas. F.....	.....	.....	49,774	.....
Tabasco Plantation Co.....	9	1,378	2,000,000	.....
Union Mercantile Co.....	I	1335	250,000	.....
Veator, S. H.....	10	1,481	40,000	.....
Vista Hermosa Co.....	15	2,203	500,000	.....
Warner, E. R.....	H	95	50,000	.....
Wieder, L. L.....	N	(2)	20,000	.....
Wetherell, Lucille.....	11	1,687	7,000	.....
Whatley, Anita.....	8	1,084	60,000	.....
Wright, Mrs. Mary.....	8	1,027	13,000	.....
Willis, Felicitas.....	8	1,030	15,000	.....
Welsh, Fred.....	8	1,140	700	.....
Yaqui Delta Land Co.....	2	429	2,000,000	.....
Executive session.....	12	13	75,000	.....
Do.....	9	567	2,000,000	.....
Do.....	9	504	17,000	.....
Do.....	8	819	1,161,000	.....
Do.....	.....	184	500,000	.....
Do.....	I	1310	600,000	.....
Do.....	L	18	20,000	.....
Do.....	N	7	1,600,000	.....
Do.....	L	18	75,000	.....
Do.....	10	593	996,442	.....
Do.....	M	26	500,000	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	50,481,133	.....

¹ Testimony of 1912.

² Insert 2.

RECAPITULATION.

	Families.	Losses.
Colonists and families outside of colonies, engaged in agricultural pursuits, including some plantation companies.....	3,400	\$38,119,774
Miscellaneous individuals engaged in business on small scale.....	.....	4,273,084
Miscellaneous companies engaged in business on small scale.....	.....	8,088,275
Total.....	.....	50,481,133

Damage to oil companies, other than loss of pay rolls, not included in this list.

Damage to mining companies, other than dynamiting of one plant, not included in this list.

Damage to railroads not included in this list. Is specifically referred to in chairman's remarks.

In addition to the property losses enumerated herein, the committee is in receipt of letters from the following persons who suffered property loss in Mexico:

Brackett, F. S.
Bumgardner, Edward.
Beaty, W. L.
Colver, Walter.
Collins, E. W.
Coon, Jas. T.
Carney, Peter.
Corcadden, Jno. E.
Cunningham Inv. Co.
Garrett, James E.
Houghton, E. L.
Hale, W. P.
Hadsell, S. G.
Hartley, Geo. S.
Mountjoy, Jno. H.

Metzner, F. C.
Papet, R. N.
Page, Mrs. W. R.
Preston, J. W.
Sullivan, Jackson W.
Scheuer, Miss Lucitta.
Synder, O. J.
Sanger, Chas. W.
Thoreson, I. C.
Tull, A. O.
United States Development Co.
Van de Bogert, D. E.
Wilson, J. H.
Windham, Mrs. Mabel.
Windham, Jno. J.

In view of the fact that their losses were not enumerated and certified to, it is impossible to set out the amounts in this record.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 9, 1919

DEAR SENATOR FALL:

* * * * *

So far as concerns the quantity of damages sustained by American citizens in Mexico during the period mentioned, I may say that the department's information on this point is derived from the claims against the Mexican Government which have been filed with it, the facts regarding which are set forth in the following tabulation:

Claims filed alleging damages to property. 772	Number of such claims in which amount of damages is not stated. 118	Total amount of damages set forth in remainder of property claims. \$22,835,592.83
Claims filed for alleged killing of American citizens. 73	Number of such claims in which amount of damages is not stated. 25	Total amount of damages set forth in remainder of the death cases. 2,317,375.00
Claims filed for alleged injuries to the person. 97	Number of such claims in which the amount of damages is not stated. 10	Total amount of damages set forth in remainder of personal injuries claims. 1,476,629.78
Whole number of claims filed during the period specified. 942	Whole number of cases in which no specified amount is stated. 153	Total amount claimed in cases where amounts are specified. 26,629,597.61

It will be observed that the amounts of the claims given above are those alleged by the claimants in their statements of claim, and are not the estimates of the Department of State.

* * * * *

Sincerely, yours,

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
Acting Secretary of State.

Summary of losses—American.

Deaths.	\$14,675,000
Personal injuries.	2,846,301
Property, individual.	50,481,133
Railroad, American (estimated).	112,000,000
Mining (estimated).	125,000,000
Oil; stock ranches; coffee, sugar, and other plantations; factories; banks; city residences; power plants; irrigation systems, etc.	200,000,000
Total.	505,002,434

ABSTRACTS OF TESTIMONY TAKEN BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS INVESTIGATING MEXICAN AFFAIRS, 1919-20.

	Part.	Page.
Altendorf, Dr. Paul Bernardo, Pole and American citizen.....	8	1229
Practiced medicine at Merida, Yucatan.....	8	1229
Afterwards in United States Intelligence Department.....	8	1231
Caused arrest and conviction of Witzke.....	8	1231
Alvin, A. D., American.....	8	1088
Invested \$25,000 in land, 1,000 acres near Acapulco, in 1909.....	8	1090
Houses, implements, etc., destroyed or stolen by Zapatistas.....	8	1089
Anderson, J. E., American.....	12	1827
Killing of Hazelton Stanley White in June.....	12	1827
And Hennessey in September, 1919, near La Colorada, Sonora....	12	1830
Anglin, Capt. Everette, American.....	8	1302
Plan of San Diego.....	8	1303
Raid at Ojo de Agua, Tex., in 1915.....	8	1303
One Japanese, two Carranza, and three American soldiers killed and residence burned.....	8	1304
Fight at Cavazos' crossing on Rio Grande shortly after raid.....	8	1305
Citizens move from McAllen.....	8	1307
Gen. Lucio Blanco seized bunch of American horses, refused to return them, showed officer body of American hanging from a tree. Gen. Blanco refused to allow stock to be crossed.....	8	1308
Annin, Joseph P., American.....	5	715
Disorders in Mexico, April, May, June, and July, 1919.....	5	715
Atwood, L. P.....	17	2599
Affidavit of good conditions under Diaz; account of robbery; outrages in his section and itemized list of losses.....	17	2599
Ault, Leroy H., American.....	15	2229
La Esmeralda rubber plantation in State of Vera Cruz.....	15	2229
Conditions turbulent under Madero.....	15	2231
Conditions under Huerta.....	15	2231
Notified to get out.....	15	2231
Experiences in getting out.....	15	2232
Deportation of Americans from Mexico.....	15	2240
Destruction and loss of property.....	15	2241
Claim filed.....	15	2242
Cause of troubles in Mexico.....	15	2243
Huerta favored.....	15	2244
Carranza can not pacify country.....	15	2245
Opinion as to what should be done to put Mexico right.....	15	2245
People not opposed to intervention.....	15	2246
Austin, Mrs. Mary, American.....	8	1312
Killing of her husband and son at Sebastian, Tex.; August 6, 1915, by Mexican raiders.....	8	1313
Bagge, Nils Olaf, American.....	9	1426
Conditions in Mexico after 1913.....	9	1426
Engaged in mining, Sonora.....	9	1426
History of mining in Mexico.....	9	1427
Mining investments by Americans.....	9	1427
Troubles began in 1910.....	9	1429
Had no concessions.....	9	1430
Paid ransom for his superintendent.....	9	1481
Feelings of Mexicans toward Americans.....	9	1481
Did not appeal to his Government for protection because useless.....	9	1431
Americans in Mexico called renegades by State Department.....	9	1433

	Part.	Page.
Bagge, Nils Olaf, American—Continued.		
Americans paid for what they got in Mexico.....	9	1433
Mexicans do not put money in big enterprises.....	9	1433
Secret of Villa's power.....	9	1433
Banditry kept alive by Carranza generals.....	9	1433
Source of Villa's ammunition supply.....	9	1434
Carranza troops more ruthless than Villa's.....	9	1434
Seizure of wives and daughters of prominent men.....	9	1434
How Columbus raid was made.....	9	1435
Pershing expedition.....	9	1435
Trevino's warning; Pershing's troops at Parral.....	9	1435
Possibility of catching Villa.....	9	1435
Sentiment of Mexicans as what ought to be done.....	9	1435
High-class Mexicans only reliance; need outside help; Latin Americans all want to lead.....	9	1436
Politics personal.....	9	1436
Revolutions start with manifesto and promise of land.....	9	1436
Difficulties mine managers contend with under Carranza.....	9	1437
Division of land not practicable.....	9	1437
Promises not honest.....	9	1437
Solution of Mexican situation, two offered.....	9	1438
Bailey, Mrs. Lola C., American.	8	1027
Farming in Valles district, San Luis Potosi.....	8	1027
Driven off land, property destroyed; brother disappeared at Aguascalientes.....	8	1029
Barnes, A. C., American.	12	1869
Chairman Young Men's Business Association, Nogales, Ariz.....	12	1870
As to testimony of Mr. B. Curtis that chairman of subcommittee was in error in saying citizens along border loath to appear and testify before same.....	12	1870
Barnes, Maj. R. L., American.	8	1231
Intelligence officer, Southern Department.....	8	1232
Plan of San Diego.....	8	1232
Raids at Brownsville, Webb County, Big Bend, by Carranza soldiers and officers.....	8	1232
Names of generals directing raids.....	8	1232
Carranza pro-German.....	8	1234
German minister; espionage system unchanged; Kurt Jahnke with Lathar Witzke.....	8	1225
Official press at Mexico pro-German.....	8	1235
Pilavicini expelled for supporting United States in World War.....	8	1235
Duty on paper paid in kind and paper given to pro-German publications.....	8	1235
Carranza protected American slackers.....	8	1236
Gale's Magazine in Mexico City and Lynn Gale investigated.....	8	1236
Martens, soviet ambassador.....	8	1237
Gale close to Carranza.....	8	1237
American Government sustains Carranza in power.....	8	1238
Efforts to be friendly with Mexico; efforts to have Carranza support United States.....	8	1239
Mexicans gathered information along border for Germans.....	8	1239
Draft explained to Mexicans to overcome German propaganda.....	8	1240
Mexican consuls in false propaganda.....	8	1240
Bartch, G. W.	18	2719
Went to Mexico, 1907, to study mining industry, State of Oaxaca; represented Americans who desired to build railroad from Salina Cruz to Acapulco and to Oaxaca.....	18	2719
Organized holding company and became general counsel.....	18	2719
Was sent to purchase Oaxaca & Ejutla R. R.....	18	2720
Met President Diaz, Senator Tomacho, Senator Jose Castelasos, and Gen. Aguilar, chief of staff to Diaz.....	18	2720
Describes railroad concession obtained.....	18	2720
Company put up \$96,000 Mexican internal bonds for.....	18	2720
Road never built account of revolution.....	18	2720
Bonds forfeited.....	18	2720
Describes American policy toward construction railroads.....	18	2721

Bartch, G. W.—Continued.	Part.	Page.
Success of his company meant transcontinental line.....	18	2721
Diaz liked Americans.....	18	2722
Castelazos now exile.....	18	2722
De la Barra exile.....	18	2722
Gamboa great statesman.....	18	2722
Investigated claims of Mormon colonies.....	18	2723
Describes settlement of.....	18	2723
Mormons had no trouble up to time of Madero.....	18	2723
Schools in Mexico during Diaz régime.....	18	2723
Influence of Catholic Church.....	18	2725
Plan to drive Americans out.....	18	2726
Salazar speech at Pearson.....	18	2727
Speech Gen. Antonio Rojas at Chuichupa.....	18	2728
Salazar at Colonia Juarez.....	18	2729
Confiscation of American homes at Chuichupa.....	18	2729
Raiding of Colonia Dublan by Salazar.....	18	2729
Exodus Mormons from Colonia Dublan.....	18	2730
United States compelled to care for them at El Paso, Tex.....	18	2730
Colonists driven from Colonia Diaz.....	18	2731
Letter from Federal Gen. Blanco to Mr. Farnsworth explaining why did not attack bandits.....	18	2732
Invasion of Colonia Garcia.....	18	2733
Invasion Colonia Chuichupa.....	18	2733
United States made no effort to protect.....	18	2734
Invasion Colonia Morelos by Salazar.....	18	2735
Invasion Colonia San Jose by Salazar.....	18	2735
Salazar speech at San Jose.....	18	2736
Mistreatment Americans by Salazar at Morelos.....	18	2736
All statements taken under oath.....	18	2737
Murder four Americans at Alamo, Baja Calif.....	18	2738
Has filed with State Department all affidavits taken.....	18	2739
Four thousand persons driven out from Mormon colonies.....	18	2739
Nothing done by United States.....	18	2739
Describes concession Ingwald C. Thoresen.....	18	2740
After six years' imprisonment same was declared forfeited by Carran- cistas.....	18	2741
Useless to protest.....	18	2742
Suggests international commission.....	18	2743
Investigation convinces that factions will never get together.....	18	2743
Does not agree with John Lind concerning Indians.....	18	2744
Better class Mexicans would welcome intervention.....	18	2744
Outrage against Robert O. Grewell by Gen. Blanco.....	18	2745
Murder of James N. Walker.....	18	2746
Acts Col. Rivera at Morelos.....	18	2746
Mexican Soldiers permitted to bathe nude in streets.....	18	2746
Lillywhite and others protested.....	18	2746
Murder of William Adams.....	18	2747
Murder of J. D. Harvey.....	18	2747
Treatment Mrs. James Mortenson.....	18	2747
Confiscation of home and mistreatment of Joseph Clawson.....	18	2747
Murder of Joshua Stephens.....	18	2748
Treatment of Daniel Schnall by Salazar.....	18	2748
Williams and others held for ransom by Rojas.....	18	2749
Mexicans taunted Americans re no protection by Government.....	18	2749
Salazar boasted of outrages against Americans.....	18	2752
Hostility of Mexicans against those of own race who are friendly to Americans.....	18	2753
Gen. Rojas posted notices warning Americans to get out and stay out..	18	2754
Some Americans returned to Colonia Morelos were arrested and mis- treated.....	18	2755
Salazar murdered Mexican because friendly to Americans.....	18	2756
Describes Santa Isabel massacre.....	18	2757
Ambush of American troops at Carrizal.....	18	2760
Beatty, Amos L., American.....	2	528
Experiences at Tampico of the Texas Co. of Mexico.....	2	528
Attempt to rob paymasters in February, 1918.....	2	529

Beatty, Amos L., American—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Paymaster House killed.....	2	530
Mr. Stevenson killed July 30, 1918; no investigation of murders.....	2	530
Robberies at various camps.....	2	531
Carrancista soldiers responsible; form of waiver required at American ports by Mexican consuls before vizing passports.....	2	532
Tribute to Pélaez; depredations and injuries to persons.....	2	533
Forced contributions for dredging harbor at Tampico.....	2	534
Capitalization, stockholders, and organization of the Texas Co.....	2	536
Adverse locations on the company's leases and refusal to allow company to drill.....	2	536
Circular providing for permits to drill.....	2	539
Reasons for refusal to comply with oil decrees.....	2	540
Failure to stop adverse locator from drilling.....	2	540
Protests to Washington.....	2	540
Action of State Department.....	2	541
Association of oil companies.....	2	542
Not engaged in propaganda for intervention.....	2	542
Publicity.....	2	543
Oil association has never advocated armed intervention in Mexico....	2	543
Anti-intervention propaganda.....	2	544
Letter from State Department as affidavit required by Mexican authorities of those going to Tampico district.....	2	544
Beauregard, Commander A. T.		
On staff of Admiral Winslow, 1916, on west coast of Mexico.....	22	3216
Statement as to assault on United States boat at Mazatlan by Mexicans, 1916; one United States marine killed; several injured.....	22	3216
Two United States officers jailed; released.....	22	3217
After Mayo incident Tampico, admirals not allowed to demand apologies.....	22	3217
Force can not be employed to redress insults or attacks only under certain conditions.....	22	3218
Obregon version of Mazatlan incident, Americans to blame wholly untrue.....	22	3218
One man killed Mazatlan incident, others injured.....	22	3218
Acted as interpreter for admirals in South and Central America and Mexico.....	22	3219
Opinion as to settlement of Mexican question.....	22	3220
Agitators must be suppressed in Mexico.....	22	3220
Basic stock of Mexico Indian and Spanish.....	22	3220
Indians of Southern Mexico different from other tribes.....	22	3221
Becker, Henry.....	17	2625
Affidavits of; in Mexico 20 years; robbed Americans worst sufferers...	17	2625
Blackford, Francis W., American.....	9	1401
Conditions under Diaz.....	9	1401
Effect on Mexicans of construction work.....	9	1402
Construction work, unable to do.....	9	1402
Mines required to be worked under penalty of forfeiture.....	9	1403
Remedy for bad conditions.....	9	1403
Railway project lost because of revolution.....	9	1404
Blalock, George E., American.....	8	979
Bought chemical ranch northwest of Tampico, in 1892 and established colony.....	8	980
General exodus of families.....	8	983
Advice of American consul to colonists.....	8	984
Neighbors angry because Americans raised wages.....	8	984
Raids by Carrancistas.....	8	984
Colonists return and are threatened with death by a Carrancista major..	8	985
Depredations on colonists.....	8	986
Women and children sent to mountains.....	8	987
Colony an organization of people composing it.....	8	987
Atascador colony.....	8	988
Five members of colony killed, names of, and action taken.....	8	989
Property all destroyed.....	8	992
German family still there.....	8	992
Depredations.....	8	993

	Part.	Page.
Blocker, John R., American	8	1177
Organized company and bought large tract of land in Coahuila.....	8	1177
Raided by Gen. Caraveo, of Orozco forces, who took away stock.....	8	1178
Raids by Carrancistas.....	8	1178
Ransomed ranch foreman, Mr. Delamain.....	8	1179
Mauser rifle the law.....	8	1179
Cattle driven off.....	8	1179
Bollinger, D. B., American	8	1073
Farming and ranching near Tonata, State of Chiapas.....	8	1073
Depredations and injury to person, in time of Madero.....	8	1073
Americans fled to Guatemala.....	8	1075
To make homes.....	8	1077
Booker, Lewis E.	17	2613
No protection to lives or property.....	17	2613
Robbed of property; made claim; not returned; Federals had some of his horses.....	17	2614
Salazar activities; under Diaz Americans treated well; under Madero with contempt; took American's hat; effect of President Wilson's proclamation bad.....	17	2615
Boynton, Charles H., American	2	403
National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, publicity matter of.....	2	403
Organization approved by State Department.....	2	405
By-laws.....	2	405
Charged to be interventionists.....	2	408
Policy of.....	2	408
No intimation of any policy in Mexico from State Department.....	2	409
Publicity through press and bulletins, copies filed.....	2	410
Publicity of the S. Altendorf statements.....	2	411
Intervention and Maj. McDonnell.....	2	412
Officers of.....	2	413
McDonnell interview, clipping.....	2	414
Repudiation of Inman report; letter of Dr. Robert E. Spier and reply..	2	417
Intervention charge caught up with.....	2	420
A phantom and letter to Christian Science Monitor.....	2	421
Restrictions on American press about truth as to Mexico.....	2	422
Mexican papers on propaganda against intervention.....	2	423
Bowman, H. E.	17	2597
Affidavits of; details losses and robbery and outrages in his section...	17	2597
Brandon, Gerald, American	14	2037
Expelled from Mexico as pernicious foreigner.....	14	2038
Investigated case of Consular Agent W. O. Jenkins at Puebla.....	14	2039
Witnesses forced to testify.....	14	2041
Record of court removed.....	14	2041
Interview with prosecuting attorney.....	14	2042
Conditions in State of Puebla.....	14	2044
Jenkins fined for contempt of court.....	14	2046
Britt, James J., American	8	993
Conditions in Tampico; German propaganda there.....	8	994
Transfer of money for pay rolls.....	8	995
American Legion in Tampico.....	8	995
Oil interest, who own.....	8	995
Oil fields and Pelaez.....	8	996
Pipe line and Carranza.....	8	996
Pelaez, tribute to, originally to Candido Aguilar.....	8	996
Killing of Rooney and Bowles in Carranza line.....	8	996
Wallace killed.....	8	998
Oil for war uses.....	8	998
Not required to submit to decrees of Carranza.....	8	1001
American Legion.....	8	1002
Villa forces a loan; border papers unfavorable conditions in Mexico...	8	1004
Robberies in Tampico.....	8	1005
American investors in Mexico obey laws.....	8	1006
Titles in Mexico.....	8	1007
Mexicans and big business.....	8	1007
Special privileges, concessions.....	8	1008

	Part.	Page.
Britt, James J., American—Continued.		
Bribing and corruption.....	8	1008
Permits to drill.....	8	1009
Americans killed in oil district.....	8	1011
Brown, Edward N., American.	11	1787
National Railways of Mexico, inception, construction, present condition, and interest of Mexican Government in.....	11	1787
Brown, Rev. Edwin R., American.	14	2071
Protestant Churches and missions in Mexico.....	14	2071
Americans pessimistic as to outlook in Mexico.....	14	2075
Protectorate by United States.....	14	2075
None but natives can preach.....	14	2077
German propaganda meeting at Puebla.....	14	2078
Graft and anti-Americanism.....	14	2079
Carranza.....	14	2080
Case of Consular Agent Jenkins.....	14	2081
Bryant, V. V., American.	14	2159
Mexican laborers migrating to United States from intolerable conditions in Mexico.....	14	2159
Buckley, William F., American.	6	767
Revolution normal condition of Mexico.....	6	768
Madero and Carranza revolution, difference between.....	6	769
Mexican attitude toward Huerta.....	6	770
"Centificos," who they are.....	6	771
Huerta and American Government.....	6	773
Huerta and John Lind.....	6	775
American Government and Americans in Mexico.....	6	777
President's attitude.....	6	777
Tampico flag incident.....	6	778
Elimination of Huerta.....	6	778
Capt. Scott, the Marietta refugees from Tampico.....	6	779
Officers and marines from gunboat Annapolis fired on at Mazatlan.....	6	780
Raids in Texas under de la Rosa.....	6	780
Occupation of Veracruz.....	6	781
Why Veracruz was taken.....	6	782
Siege of Americans in hotel at Tampico and Admiral Mayo.....	6	784
Gunboats at Tampico.....	6	783
Statement of Admiral Mayo.....	6	784
Niagara conference, purpose, proceedings, and result.....	6	787
Embargo on arms and ammunition.....	6	792
Shipments of arms, etc.....	6	793
Letter to Mexican delegates to Niagara conference and Mexico.....	6	794
Mr. Bryan, Niagara conference and Mexico.....	6	795
Carranza revolution, inception to, entry into Mexico City.....	6	795
Carranza interview on aims of revolution.....	6	796
Mexican junta in Washington directed policy of American Government.....	6	797
Luis Cabrera and what Mexican Government was going to do.....	6	797
Carranza's entry into Mexico, what occurred.....	6	798
Revolt of Villa against Carranza.....	6	799
Anarchy in Mexico.....	6	799
American newspapers did not print facts about Mexico.....	6	800
Gen. Obregon worst of Mexican leaders.....	6	800
Obregon looted Mexico City.....	6	801
International committee wired Mr. Bryan.....	6	802
Note to Carranza and reply.....	6	803
Red Cross report.....	6	804
People starving and the officials exporting foodstuffs.....	6	804
Note to Carranza and recognition.....	6	805
Refusal of Carranza to arbitrate differences with Villa.....	6	805
Pan American conference.....	6	807
Columbus raid.....	6	810
Pershing expedition.....	6	810
Personal representations of President Wilson.....	6	811
John Lind.....	6	812
Silliman's ineptitude report.....	6	813
William Bayard Hale.....	6	814

Buckley, William F., American—Continued.	Part.	Page.
Paul Fuller.....	6	814
Henry Allen Tupper.....	6	814
Carothers.....	6	814
H. L. Hall.....	6	814
Tupper, Duval West.....	6	814
Charles A. Douglas.....	6	814
Brazilian minister.....	6	815
Carranza's revolutionary program and fulfillment.....	6	815
Imposition of military governors.....	2	816
Carranza executes opponents.....	6	817
Speech to supreme court at Mexico.....	6	817
Effect of, on Mexican policy in Latin America.....	6	817
Order to Huerta to eliminate himself.....	6	821
Feeling of Mexican people toward United States.....	6	822
Carranza insulted United States.....	6	822
Speeches of Congressman Rogers.....	6	823
Speech of.....	6	824
Interview on what Mexicans think of American policy.....	6	824
Carranza constitution of 1917; Cabrera's views on bolshevism.....	6	829
Vicissitudes of oil companies.....	6	829
Petition of oil operators to President Wilson.....	6	833
Oil legislation.....	6	835
Dredging of Panuco River.....	6	836
Policy of oil operators.....	6	836
Pelaez, who is he.....	6	840
Solution of Mexican problem.....	6	841
Armed intervention.....	6	842
Burbank, Roscoe C., American.....	14	2148
Mexican laborers emigrating to United States from intolerable conditions in Mexico.....	14	2148
Burkhead, L. L., American.....	10	1605
Raid of March 9, 1916, on Columbus, N. Mex.....	10	1605
Burnett, Charles M., American.....	15	2169
Farming at Medina, Oaxaca, colony of American small farmers; encouraged to go to Mexico by literature of Mexican Government.....	15	2173
Watchful waiting policy.....	15	2174
Zapatistas robbed people and train.....	15	2175
Messages to get out.....	15	2176
Huerta.....	15	2178
Troops land at Veracruz.....	15	2178
Americans arrested.....	15	2179
Taken by Mexican troops.....	15	2180
Brought out by British officers.....	15	2181
Return of some of colonists.....	15	2183
Mexicans took possession of property.....	15	2184
Compelled to leave Veracruz.....	15	2185
Oaxaca never recognized Carranza.....	15	2185
Claim filed.....	15	2186
Trouble caused by landing troops at Veracruz.....	15	2189
What ought to be done in Mexico.....	15	2189
More than 200 owned land.....	15	2193
Agrarian problem.....	15	2193
Small farmer new to Mexico.....	15	2194
Byam, Eber Cole.....	18	2684
Mexican laborers good.....	18	2684
Americans benefited natives; Mexican customs; safe with them under Diaz régime; honest.....	18	2685
Taught by Socialist to shout "death to clergy"; outrages committed by Socialist leaders and vagabond followers; no peonage; convict labor used in Mexico same as Burleson uses in Texas; disagrees with Lind on conditions in Mexico; disagrees with John K. Turner and "Barbarous Mexico," which was written in part by a Mexican and translated.....	18	2687
Gutierrez de Lara, a Socialist wrote it; he was an extreme radical; Turner a Socialist; record Turner as a radical; Turner compared with revolutionists time of plan of San Diego; discusses agrarian question.....	18	2688

Byam, Eber Cole—Continued.	Part.	Page.
Compares Mexican States to the United States of north acreage in farms.....	18	2689
George Creel discussed on "Wilson on the issues" and agrarian system, Mexico.....	18	2690
How Mexican could secure land in Mexico; Mexicans don't want division of land; system of working land.....	18	2691
Catholic Church education in Mexico good; describes early methods of education of Indians.....	18	2692
One priest to 5,000 of population in sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; Lind not justified in statement about church.....	18	2693
Diaz permitted church to violate constitution of 1857 for good of country; protestants secured attendance by distribution of coins....	18	2694
History of the conquest of Mexico by Antonio de Solis, 1666, on which Lind's book based; not accepted as true by all historians.....	18	2694
Quotes reliable historians to prove statement.....	18	2695
Lind copied from Encyclopedia Britannica in book; errors of Lind book, quotes authorities.....	18	2696
Disagrees with Lind on plantation story; rubber enterprise.....	18	2698
Coffee and tobacco; why antireligious.....	18	2699
Socialists instead of Liberals; socialism the theory, bolshevism the fact; not a Catholic; believes trouble in Mexico "antireligious"; Hidalgo misunderstood people; career extreme excesses, assassinations and destruction short lived; gave orders to murder 700 unarmed citizens; church for law and order therefore; revolutionists against them.....	18	2700
Revolutionary governments destructive of law and order; Diaz controlled Mexico by threat of intervention; Diaz encouraged violation of antireligious laws to remind Catholic people he was against them, etc.; would not repeal antireligious laws in order to hold church down; if majority given a chance can establish government, but must have protection.....	18	2701
Carranza able to proceed; reason; pillage; Carranza government based on graft; this element must be curbed; majority could be made good citizens; explains methods of Catholic schools; religious conditions Mexico and United States different.....	18	2702
Catholic party nominated Madero for President and de la Barra for Vice President; de la Barra received 60 per cent of vote, but Pino Suarez, who had 15 per cent of the vote, was declared elected; notes on election, 1912.....	18	2703
Campa, C., Mexican.....	14	2157
Migration of Mexican labor to escape intolerable conditions in Mexico..	14	2157
Cahada, William Wesley.....	16	2421
United States consular service 20 years; November 10, Veracruz; relations good with Mexican officials up to Carranza time; Huerta friendly; ideas contrary to those of Lind.....	16	2422
Disagrees with statement of Inman that Huerta issued orders for imprisonment of Americans; Dr. Ryan released by Huerta on telegraphic request, sent out by Huerta; Department pleased, as Ryan personal friend of Bryan; Huerta showed no hostility toward Americans even after taking of Veracruz.....	16	2423
First break with Carranza when Americans began complaining of being robbed; promised but did nothing; had newspaper men and civilians locked up, etc.; relates speech of Cabrera for Carranza Government at banquet at Veracruz in which he stated their policy would be "To drive out Americans, take their property, not going to allow them to buy more"; said something similar about English and Cubans; requested I notify my Government; Carranza present, no refusal or denial from him.....	16	2424
Future actions proved policy outlined carried into execution, "and then some"; relates theft of bars of gold from American by Cabrera who shipped it; attached on arrival in New York.....	16	2425
Letter Cabrera to witness; official complaint of his action in giving information to owners of stolen bars, shows bars claimed by Carranza Government; reply under date February 5, 1915.....	16	2426

Canada, William Wesley—Continued.

Part. Page.

Silliman knew Carranza; used to sell him milk; arrested, jailed by Huertistas; released by Carranza; came to Veracruz; witness gave him money and sent him to United States; returned; first-grade appointment; salary \$2,000; wrote letter to United States Government that he had great influence with Carranza; warned them against witness; he was also a special representative of Carranza; Carranza told Silliman he was starting the "Bloodiest revolution his country had ever seen"; at the start his revolution was against Madero.	16	2427
Silliman said if Carranza lost he would lose his fine home in Saltillo; if he won he could keep it; indications were Silliman received more pay from Carranza than from the United States; often requested telegraphic reports be held up; Silliman conveyed confidential matter to Carranza; considered Weeks and Dr. Tupper also in pay of Carranza, and were Silliman's advisers.	16	2428
Received letters threatening his life; thinks Silliman knew of them from conversation related; letter, Bryan to witness, introducing Charles A. Douglas, February 16, 1915; Carranza attorney.	16	2429
Impressions of Lind in Mexico.	16	2430
Disagrees with Lind about influence on Americans or natives.	16	2433
Further refutes Lind; recruits with ropes, etc.; men who Lind saw were thieves and convicts who were given choice to go to jail or to the army.	16	2433
Impossible to do business under Carranza régime without paying "graft"; natives starving; had 40 tons of beans and 40 tons of corn for distribution to them; prevented by Gen. or Gov. Candido Aguilar; food rotted; Lind in close consultation with Carrancistas at Veracruz daily.	16	2435
Telegram quoted, Shanklin to witness, to receive Hall and Col. Martinez; Hall told witness Lind had promised to take them to the United States to get \$50,000 for Zapata brothers.	16	2436
Understood Hall was on pay roll of United States representing Zapata; Hall told him so.	16	2437
Secret messengers and letters between Shanklin and Lind referred to.	16	2438
Quotation from the President to Congress August 27, 1913; reference to Americans leaving Mexico; caused Mexicans to hold on until they lost all.	16	2438
Lind and Silliman justified outrages, etc., by company happening in civil war; United States advised to give up graft money to rebels, Carrancistas; sent out 3,000 or 4,000 people to States.	16	2439
Huerta offered to pay first-class passage for Americans when United States Government ordered them sent second class; traps laid for witness.	16	2441
Two American secret service men told to get witness to take vacation so they could rob him of his files.	16	2442
Catholic Church good influence on natives; Carranza officers took churches in Veracruz; made barracks out of them.	16	2442
Turned over nuns to Father Joyce.	16	2442
Nuns in hiding; one nun with child.	16	2443
Mexicans in favor of intervention by United States; wanted United States to stay in Veracruz.	16	2444
Buzzards and mosquitoes only scavengers in Veracruz; bad conditions under natives.	16	2444
Cannon, Bishop James J., American.	1	141
Supervises work of Methodist Episcopal Church South in Mexico.	1	142
Mission and missionary property not damaged.	1	142
Confirms Inman statements.	1	142
Intervention a mistake.	1	144
Attitude toward United States in South America.	1	145
Waiver of all claims for damages.	1	150
Schools.	1	151
The Constitution and the Church.	1	153
Caperton, Admiral William Banks.	22	3203
Charge Mexican Coast July 28, 1916.	22	3203
Carranza headquarters in Veracruz after evacuation of American forces.	22	3204
German interned vessels at Tampico used refuge Americans.	22	3204

Caperton, Admiral William Banks—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Villistas fired on United States boat.....	22	3204
Location of American ships, 1916.....	22	3205
Official orders Navy.....	22	3205
Orders to keep out of trouble.....	22	3205
Admiral's letter of instruction to commanders.....	22	3205
Confidential letter to commanders.....	22	3206
Mexican officials misunderstood cause of Mazatlan.....	22	3206
Mazatlan incident.....	22	3206
Tabulated report Americans near Mexican ports.....	22	3207
Mexican troops.....	22	3208
Financial value paper money, Carranza.....	22	3208
Food question.....	22	3208
Military activities Carranza.....	22	3209
Mexican railroads.....	22	3209
Telegraph and radio stations.....	22	3209
Shipping.....	22	3209
Telegram from department asking report on conditions, September 9, 1916.....	22	3210
Reply.....	22	3210
Admiral's impressions on Mexican conditions.....	22	3211
Foreign activities in Mexico.....	22	3212
Japanese ship delivers ammunition, machinery for arms, etc., to Mexico.....	22	3212
Activities Mexico to Salvador, arms and ammunition.....	22	3212
Activity German and Mexican plots.....	22	3213
American ships shadowing Mexican ship.....	22	3213
Present of radio outfit to Salvador by Carranza.....	22	3213
Conclusion.....	22	3213
Guatemala breaks relations with Germany to strengthen Cabrera Government.....	22	3213
Firing on United States ship at Tampico, 1915, by Villistas.....	22	3213
Report made to department.....	22	3214
Dictatorship, Mexico, necessary.....	22	3214
Discusses visit and conferences, Central America.....	22	3215
Gen. Frias, of Nicaragua, Mexicans and Germans working together..	22	3216
Carlin, Margaret.....	17	2593
Her affidavit in corroboration of United States Attorneys McCormick and Robinson as to I. W. W.; socialistic doctrines promulgated among the Mexicans in Mexico; tells of assault on her and her husband.....	17	2593
Carlin, P. H.....	17	2623
Affidavits of: not a Mormon; robbed, house looted, and other atrocities.	17	2623
Passports.....	17	154
Person who signed waivers.....	17	156
Carney, Mrs. James, American.....	10	1507
Disappearance of her husband.....	10	1507
Carothers, George C., American.....	11	1755
Law and order under Diaz.....	11	1755
Bryan's attitude formerly and now.....	11	1757
Bryan orders Americans out of Mexico.....	11	1758
Concession, meaning of.....	11	1759
Madero a joke.....	11	1761
Number of Chinese massacred at Torreon by Maderistas.....	11	1761
Carranza's attitude to Americans over Veracruz.....	11	1767
Villa's estimate of Carranza.....	11	1770
Conference with Bryan.....	11	1771
Villa and Aguascalientes convention.....	11	1774
Villa and Zapata.....	11	1775
Scott and Villa.....	11	1776
Japanese officer and Villa.....	11	1777
Japs cached munitions.....	11	1778
Rabb, collector Brownsville, and Villa.....	11	1779
Murder of Americans at Santa Isabel.....	11	1780
Raid on Columbus, N. Mex.....	11	1781
Cantu in Lower California.....	11	1782
Opinion as to outside assistance.....	11	1783
Killing of William Benton.....	11	1784

	Part.	Page.
Carrillo, Rafael Martinez, Mexican.....	7	909
Protested against testifying.....	7	910
Land in State of Puebla seized.....	7	910
As to bail bond of Consular Agent Jenkins.....	7	912
Intervention over Jenkins.....	7	916
Carpentier, E. L.....	17	2626
Frenchman; prisoner, violated neutrality laws; experiences with rebels; shot at; refused to join rebels; accused of being Madero spy; Orozco shot Thomas Fountain at Parral.....	17	2627
Joined Villa.....	17	2628
Fountain and witness whipped 250 of the enemy. Made two cannons. Gives account of battles.....	17	2628
Salazar whipped them at Sierra de la Cruz.....	17	2628
Orozco's men shot child 8 years old for crying "Viva Madero".....	17	2629
American consul at Casa Fuentes refused to officially assist him.....	17	2629
Arrested and robbed by Salazar's men.....	17	2629
Chamberlain, George Agnew.....	19	2861
United States Consular Service 17 years.....	19	2861
✓ Consul general of Mexico City, May, 1917, to August, 1919.....	19	2861
Was in Mexico at time final recognition of Carranza.....	19	2862
Commercial feature his special province.....	19	2863
Enemy trading act during war.....	19	2863
At end of war United States had more complete and definite knowledge regarding commerce in Mexico than ever before, with knowledge of wants of Mexico and means to supply same.....	19	2863
Consular organization was very anxious to take advantage of this knowl- edge but unable to do so on account United States had no policy with Mexico.....	19	2863
Efforts were made by embassy and consul general to get a policy estab- lished.....	19	2863
Efforts were unsuccessful.....	19	2863
Notified Americans through State Department that in view of no pro- tection to them could not advise investments in Mexico.....	19	2863
Conditions were such entire activities consul general ceased.....	19	2863
Began to think of resigning.....	19	2863
One reason United States should have developed definite policy was improper practice Mexican Government.....	19	2863
Direct alliance between Carranza and Spaniards.....	19	2863
Carranza generals evaded wiping out banditry.....	19	2863
If no banditry, no need for large military organizations.....	19	2863
Cabinet officers received graft.....	19	2864
Carranza changed tariff on imports day to day.....	19	2864
Legislature gave blanket authority to Carranza to change duties when he saw fit.....	19	2864
Result was that business men were compelled to go out of business or become briber.....	19	2864
This condition made United States trade with Mexico impossible unless demands were made and carried out.....	19	2864
Graft and maladministration cause of all trouble between United States and Mexico.....	19	2864
Cause of every revolution in Mexico.....	19	2864
Diaz was honest man.....	19	2864
Diaz's official family grafters and caused his trouble.....	19	2864
All information relative to graft was furnished Washington.....	19	2865
Does not classify Carranza personally in matter of graft.....	19	2865
Carranza knew graft was being accepted by his officials.....	19	2865
Carranza accepted plan to pay 60 per cent of revenue to military.....	19	2865
Carranza thought necessary to keep military loyal.....	19	2865
Recommended to department course of action.....	19	2866
No industries left in Mexico except those able to pay tribute.....	19	2866
Period of two years as consul general was unbroken record of insulting acts toward United States by Mexicans.....	19	2866
Confident Ambassador Fletcher had same opinion.....	19	2867
Fletcher obtained release of 2,000,000 cartridges for export to Carranza. Carranza issued statement that Ambassador Bonillas had this done.....	19	2867
Carranza sent Mr. Nieto to Washington ostensibly to negotiate, but gave him no credentials.....	19	2867

Chamberlain, George Agnew—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Ambassador Fletcher called to Washington to negotiate with Nieto....	19	2867
Nieto had no power.....	19	2867
Fletcher and Nieto returned to Mexico to complete negotiations.	19	2867
Carranza repudiated Nieto.....	19	2867
When speech President Wilson made to delegation of Mexican newspaper men was published in Mexico City, Carranza published note of United States of April 2, 1918, without answering same.....	19	2868
American policy caused Mexican Government to flout the United States with impunity.....	19	2868
United States made Carranza.....	19	2868
Every slap Carranza administered to United States made him stronger in Mexico.....	19	2869
Mexicans distrust each other.....	19	2869
Policy of United States swept foundations from personal standing of every representative in Mexico; was reason for resigning.....	19	2870
Speech of President labeling all American interests in Mexico as being connected with "big interests".....	19	2871
This did more harm to Americans in Mexico than any one thing.....	19	2871
In latter part of 1917 conditions of famine existed in Mexico.....	19	2872
This statement based upon investigations for department.....	19	2872
Policy for past 7 years has wiped out all precedents in dealing with foreign countries.....	19	2872
Should take "economic control" of Mexico.....	19	2873
Lend Mexico money with understanding that United States sees that it is properly expended.....	19	2873
Majority of Mexicans would accept if they knew United States meant business.....	19	2874
Eighty per cent Mexicans naturally pacific.....	19	2874
No trouble with Indians if let alone.....	19	2874
Excellent parallel in experience in Philippines.....	19	2874
Banditry never intended to be wiped out by present Mexican Government.....	19	2875
Banditry was wiped out by Diaz.....	19	2875
United States has had practical mandate over Mexico; agreed to by Great Britain and France.....	19	2876
Mandate has been accumulating shame for 7 years.....	19	2876
Mexico intrinsically most wealthy country ever visited.....	19	2876
Division of land section of Constitution of 1917 as administered by Carrancistas only club to extort blackmail.....	19	2877
Disease in Mexico averages higher than in this country.....	19	2878
During period of three months 45 trains were dynamited between Vera Cruz and Mexico City.....	19	2878
Mexico City crowded with people from agricultural districts for safety..	19	2878
State of Morelos wiped out as an agricultural district.....	19	2878
Conditions have wiped out 90 per cent of industries of country.....	19	2880
Chairman quotes statement of President to Congress Aug. 27, 1918....	19	2880
Statement of Secretary Bryan on Oct. 28, 1918.....	19	2880
Statement chairman of Foreign Relations Committee Bacon on Oct. 25, 1918.....	19	2880
Benito Jaurez was known as "Liberator" of Mexico.....	19	2880
Chairman quotes article 8 of treaty between Benito Jaurez and United States.....	19	2881
Chairman quotes articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of same treaty; Benito Jaurez treaty dated 1859.....	19	2883
Treaty of Guadalupe, dated 1848; treaty of Gadsden, dated 1854.	19	2883
Benito Jaurez never lost prestige by entering into this treaty.....	19	2883
Describes Mexican Indian.....	19	2884
Large concerns able to operate by payment for protection; small man who is unable loses.....	19	2885
Chairman introduces telegram from American Smelter & Refining Co. to Mexican officials proving this.....	19	2885
Chairman quotes note of Secretary of State to Mexican Government, dated August 12, 1918.....	19	2886
Carrancistas answered note August 12.....	19	2887
Quote note of State Department, dated October 1, 1919.....	19	2887

	Part.	Page.
Church, D. W., American.....	14	2125
Four Americans shot at Alamo mining camp by Mexican regular troops.....	14	2126
Mining property at Alamo destroyed.....	14	2126
Statement of Carl L. Carlson.....	14	2129
Compton, O. G., American.....	8	1059
Glenn Springs raid.....	8	1060
Five-year-old boy and three American soldiers killed.....	8	1060
Boquillas raid.....	8	1063
Conger, Rev. Sidney S., American.....	11	1729
Disagrees with Inman.....	11	1730
Raise of wages by Americans.....	11	1731
Praise for Henry Lane Wilson.....	11	1732
Carrancista troops in Mexico City.....	11	1736
Zapata and Villa forces in Mexico City.....	11	1738
Obregon and people of Mexico City.....	11	1739
Red Cross in Mexico City.....	11	1740
Obregon and Red Cross.....	11	1741
Inman's opinions.....	11	1741
Inman and Red Cross.....	11	1742
Carranza assurances to missionaries.....	11	1742
John Lind.....	11	1743
International Committee.....	11	1744
State Department recommendations.....	11	1745
No one held accountable for confiscation.....	11	1748
Americans and Mexicans killed.....	11	1750
Poverty among Mexicans.....	11	1750
Metallic reserve of banks siezed.....	11	1752
Corbin, Dr. Bruce Baker, American.....	9	1450
Disagreement Dr. Winton as to peace and prosperity in Mexico.....	9	1450
Conditions in Mexico.....	9	1451
People have no confidence in Carranza.....	9	1452
People worn out and weary.....	9	1452
Attitude of Americans in Mexico toward this Government.....	9	1453
American opinion as to what ought to be done in Mexico. Destruction of property.....	9	1454
Treatment accorded women.....	9	1455
Economic conditions.....	9	1456
Attitude toward Jenkins.....	9	1456
Attitude of missionaries.....	9	1457
Difficulties in educating Mexican people.....	9	1457
What Americans have done in Mexico for people.....	9	1458
Curtis, Bracey, American.....	12	1834
Banks in Sonora.....	12	1834
Statement as to not appearing before subcommittee.....	12	1835
As to refusal of Mexico to visé passports of persons testifying.....	12	1837
Forres passport refused visé.....	12	1838
Fighting in west coast States.....	12	1840
Business in Sonora.....	12	1841
Garbanzo shipments.....	12	1842
Forfeiture of land concessions.....	12	1842
Protest of United States.....	12	1843
Agrarian law.....	12	1843
De la Huerta's letter.....	12	1844
Article 27 keeps capital out of Mexico.....	12	1846
War, Carranza alternative.....	12	1848
Conflict at Nogales in August, 1918.....	12	1849
Appeal for troops.....	12	1849
Presidential candidates.....	12	1851
Garbanzo crop handling.....	12	1854
Export of gold.....	12	1855
Paper money "infalsificables".....	12	1856
Order of viséing passports.....	12	1858
Complaints directed to Mexican State authorities.....	12	1859
Extradition of criminals.....	12	1860
Subcommittee of United States Senate.....	12	1861
Statement of Senator Fall in purpose of subcommittee.....	12	1862

	Part.	Page.
Curtis, Bracey, American—Continued.		
Society for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, loan charges against.....	12	1865
Criticism. Letters, Curtis to Fall on viséing of his passports.....	12	1869
Dabney, Dr. T. H., American.....	10	1609
Raid on Columbus, N. Mex.....	10	1609
Dum-dum bullets.....	10	1610
Land and entry and title to daughter.....	10	1611
Dean, Edwin G., American.....	10	1612
Raid on Columbus, N. Mex.....	10	1612
Father killed.....	10	1614
De Bekker, L. J., American.....	2	331
Of oil, mining, and ranch interests. Memorandum on efforts to bring about intervention in Mexico.....	2	333
Activities of Miss Agnes C. Laut.....	2	335
William Gates.....	2	335
Personal attitude.....	2	336
Literature sent by League of Free Nations Association.....	2	337
Plot against Mexico for intervention.....	2	338
Reasons for summoning McDonald, Gates, Inman, Boynton, and De Bekker.....	2	341
"Slender of Whole Mexican Nation".....	2	343
The plot against Mexico, quotations from the Nation.....	2	343
Telegram quoted by witness.....	2	345
Note of Secretary of State of June 20, 1916, to Secretary of Foreign Relations de facto Government of Mexico, on outrages against Americans.....	2	347
Investigation as to truth of articles.....	2	362
Delamain, G. O.....	8	1135
British subject. In Mexico since 1891; sheep and cattle business, Coahuila and Chihuahua; robbed several times by Sebastian Carranza, nephew of President of Mexico; also Caraveo; captured, held for ransom by Maj. Felipe Muzquiz Castillo, officer in Carranza army; ransom paid by Piedra Blanca Cattle Co., \$2,000 gold; relates assassination of Fred Hillcourt, his wife, son, and daughter—threw them in well—by Castillo because he refused to vacate ranch and give Castillo the cattle; they were British subjects; heard of Pat Malone being held for ransom in that section; Castillo later killed by Carrancistas; note by Hanson; Pat Malone was held for ransom \$5,000; when it was paid to Castillo other Carrancistas killed Maj. Castillo to get the \$5,000, and his former unlawful acts had nothing to do with his death; this was common report among all Americans and Mexicans who knew of affair.....	8	1135
Desvernine, Raoul E., American.....	7	906
Did not advise E. L. Figueroa he need not answer questions of sub-committee.....	7	906
Not personal advisor of Carranza.....	7	907
No part in telegram on bail for Jenkins.....	7	908
Advice to Figueroa.....	7	909
Dickman, J. H., American.....	9	1372
Of Associated Tropical Plantation Co., State of Veracruz.....	9	1372
Investment of \$3,000,000.....	9	1373
Buildings destroyed and plantation gone back to jungle.....	9	1373
Cattle and horses stolen.....	9	1375
Dodds, S. S., American.....	8	1250
Relates raid by Carrancistas, Fresno Pump Plant, near Brownsville, Tex., 1915.....	8	1251
Furtherance plan of San Diego; details murder of Smith and Donaldson on Texas soil, by Aniceto Pizaña, officer Carranza; came from Matamoros, new Mausers and dynamite bombs.....	8	1251
Doheny, Edward L., American.....	1	207
Prospected for minerals in New Mexico since about 1873 on own resources.....	1	208
Discarded Los Angeles oil field in 1892.....	1	209
Found oil in Mexico in 1900; titles to first tract of oil land purchased.....	1	209
Second tract purchased and titles.....	1	211
Assurances of President Diaz.....	1	212

Doheny, Edward L., American—Continued.		Part.	Page.
Concessions to import material and supplies for oil production.....	1	213	
Contract with railroad for oil fuel abrogated.....	1	215	
Attempt to nationalize petroleum.....	1	217	
No connection with Standard Oil.....	1	219	
Wages to native labor.....	1	220	
Relations to laboring classes.....	1	224	
Interview with Diaz.....	1	224	
Organized under California laws.....	1	226	
Capitalization.....	1	226	
Acquirement of additional properties.....	1	229	
Extract from report of 1915, shareholders.....	1	230	
Protocolling of a company, renaming of.....	1	231	
Annual report of Mexican Petroleum Co. (Ltd.) of Delaware.....	1	232	
Wages to native laborers.....	1	235	
Cecil Rhodes and London Oil Trust.....	1	242	
Report of 1916.....	1	244	
Taxes on oil.....	1	244	
Value of oil.....	1	244	
Report of 1917.....	1	245	
Dividend of 1917.....	1	247	
Annual report of 1918.....	1	247	
Oil taxes paid.....	1	248	
100 per cent efficiency of oil industry.....	1	249	
Letter to United States Oil Fuel Commission as to value to United States of American-owned oil field in Mexico.....	1	250	
Wage to laborers.....	1	252	
British Government oil acquisitions in Persia and elsewhere.....	1	254	
Future need of oil and products.....	1	255	
Confiscatory legislation against oil interests.....	1	258	
Fuel oil.....	1	258	
Other forms of confiscation.....	1	259	
Carranza oil decree of August 8, 1918.....	1	259	
Letter of April 2, 1918, from Ambassador Fletcher on above decree.....	1	265	
Refusal to permit drilling in oil regions.....	1	267	
Attempt to substitute mining claim rights for titles to oil lands.....	1	268	
Kinds of oil produced in Mexico.....	1	269	
Committee organized to study Mexico, The Doheny Research Foundation.....	1	271	
Mexican Government determined to make enemies of Doheny associates.....	1	272	
Letter from President Benjamin Ide Wheeler on Doheny Research Foundation.....	1	273	
Attitude of oil people to Mexican people.....	1	274	
Tribute to Candido Aguilar and others on advice of John Lind.....	1	276	
Forces in control of oil fields.....	1	279	
Sympathy of oil companies for Carranza.....	1	279	
Pelaez's demands on oil companies.....	1	279	
Radiogram from Mr. Wylie to Mr. Doheny on Pelaez activities.....	1	280	
Arredondo agrees to payment of tribute to Pelaez.....	1	282	
State Department approves.....	1	283	
Memorandum of facts as to tribute paid by oil companies.....	1	283	
As to safety and conditions in Mexico.....	1	288	
Paying tribute to Pelaez.....	1	289	
Inability of Carranza to drive out Pelaez, etc.....	1	289	
Waiver of right to file claims against Mexico in order to enter Mexico.....	1	289	
Organization for protection of American rights in Mexico and purpose of.....	1	290	
Distorted statements about Mexico.....	1	291	
Check of Huasteca Petroleum Co. indorsed by Henry Allen Tupper.....	1	292	
Efforts to secure recognition of Carranza.....	1	293	
Moving pictures of oil fields.....	1	293	
Donoho, Harry C., American.....	14	2130	
Robbery of oil company's safe near Tuxpan and shooting of two soldiers.....	14	2131	
Trade excursion preparations to Mexico City.....	14	2135	
Exodus of Mexican laborers and conditions in agricultural and other districts.....	14	2136	

	Part.	Page.
Donoho, Harry C., American—Continued.		
Description of a trip, devastation, etc.	14	2136
Entry of Carrancistas into Anona and El Higo and hanging of two brothers.	14	2137
Mexican people kindly and lovable.	14	2140
Mexicans want United States to straighten matters out in Mexico.	14	2140
Discloses name.	14	2140
Safety arriving rebels and insecurity among Carrancistas.	14	2141
Elias, Mother, De Sta Sacto.	18	2649
Mexican "Discalced Carmelite," no trouble under Diaz or Madero.	18	2649
First trouble under Carranza, 1913; hiding from Carranza soldiers; desecration of churches; gave ciboria to horses; put vestments on horses' backs, shot tabernacles; no town or place where this did not occur.	18	2650
Mexican women sold chalices for 10 cents; soldiers took them and threw them in street; poor people sold them; "Blessed sacrament exposed" and hundreds of soldiers shot "ostensoria," sacrilege; six sisters spent two years in hills with soldiers by force; appealed for money; about to become mothers; lewd women and bad men dressed and posed as nuns, sisters, and priests; sport of church.	18	2651
Letter of November 4, 1914, to archbishop quoted; identified.	18	2652
Attempted to rob sisters.	18	2653
Four nuns with consumption now hiding in Mexico.	18	2654
"Kill the priests;" taught to persecute the rich; disguised to cross into Mexico; afraid priests will be held for ransom as heretofore.	18	2655
Priests now held in Mexico for \$100,000.	18	2655
Ellis, James E., American.	8	1091
Cafe at Matamoros seized by Carranza officials, 1092; damages \$14,000, for which claim is filed, 1093.	8	1091
Emery, Sloan W., American.	15	2203
Manager Vista Hermosa Sugar & Mercantile Co., 15,000 acres in State of Oaxaca.	15	2203
Investment of \$250,000.	15	2204
Contract labor.	15	2204
Property idle, dismantled machinery going to wreck, etc.	15	2206
Livestock all gone.	15	2206
Business profitable.	15	2207
Confiscated property.	15	2208
Polariscope test of sugar.	15	2208
Attempt of Gustavo Madero to control sugar in Mexico.	15	2209
Troubles on occupation of Veracruz.	15	2210
Departure from ranch.	15	2211
Experiences on road to Veracruz.	15	2212
Capture of Veracruz.	15	2215
John Lind.	15	2216
No concessions or special privileges.	15	2217
People favored Huerta.	15	2217
Labor, Oaxaca Indians.	15	2218
Possibility of an army going from Veracruz to Mexico City.	15	2219
Assassination and robbery of a family of Mexicans.	15	2220
Shooting of five men for killing.	15	2220
Church in Mexico.	15	2220
Priests, character of.	15	2221
Cause of trouble in Mexico.	15	2222
Check from Waters-Pierce Oil Co. for \$685,000 to Madero to carry on revolution.	15	2222
What this country should do in Mexico.	15	2224
People capable of ruling themselves.	15	2225
Mexicans suffered more from revolution than foreigners.	15	2226
Condition of sugar property.	15	2226
Profits and investors.	15	2227
Company investigated by shareholders.	15	2228
Dowe, O. C., American.	10	1556
Shipping of Nuñez cattle.	10	1556
Celso Telles, lieutenant colonel, Carranza Army.	10	1557
Two customs inspectors, Joe Sitters and Jack Howard, killed in Big Bend district.	10	1557

	Part.	Page.
Dyches, P. F., American.....	10	1558
Robbery of Baldwin in Big Bend district.....	10	1559
Eck, R. H., American.....	10	1503
Cumbre Tunnel disaster.....	10	1503
Execution of Eck, bishop, and negro.....	10	1505
Edmunds, Geo. L., American.....	2	423
La Revista Mexicana, purpose of.....	2	424
George F. Weeks, editor, paid by Carranza Government.....	2	424
Money paid by Mr. Arredondo.....	2	425
Weeks connected with Mexican foreign office.....	2	425
Enders, C. W., American.....	8	1077
Ranch owner, 80,253 acres near Santa Rosalia, Chihuahua, and 253,000 acres 60 miles from San Pedro, Coahuila.....	8	1077
First fight at Torreon, May 13, 1911.....	8	1078
Chinamen (303) killed at Torreon.....	8	1078
Claim by China for.....	8	1079
Claim of witness for horses.....	8	1080
Esteva, Manuel A., Mexican.....	9	1361
Consul, San Antonio, New York, etc.....	9	1361
"Barbarous Mexico".....	9	1362
John Lind against Huerta.....	9	1363
Moving pictures of Villa's life.....	9	1363
Niagara conference.....	9	1364
Agreement violated in the shipment of arms and ammunition on the Antilles.....	9	1364
Concessions, meaning of.....	9	1364
Concessions for building materials.....	9	1365
Selling concessions.....	9	1366
Concessions to import cigarettes free.....	9	1366
Shipment of silver and coinage in United States.....	9	1366
Changes in consular charges.....	9	1367
Possible to start revolution in Mexico without aid from United States.....	9	1367
Policy of Washington.....	9	1368
Armed intervention bad.....	9	1368
How United States can help Mexico.....	9	1368
Better class of Mexicans out of Mexico.....	9	1369
Pan American conference.....	9	1369
United States responsible for what is going on in Mexico.....	9	1370
Promises of revolutionists.....	9	1371
Armed intervention last resort.....	9	1372
Fall, Senator A. B.....	8	1130
Statement as to his interests in Mexico.....	8	1130
Fall, Senator A. B.....	17	2495
Chairman, submitted statement on resolution 335, Sixty-second Con- gress.....	17	2495
No report this committee to Congress, but Senator A. B. Fall presented typewritten report to William Alden Smith March 1, 1913; later June 1, 1913, Senator Fall presented to Chairman Augustus O. Bacon of Foreign Relations Committee; no action taken.....	17	2496
Dudley W. Robinson, Assistant United States Attorney, and A. I. McCormick, United States Attorney, southern district of California, referred to prosecution of Flores Magon et al.; violation neutrality law; Plant la Regeneracion seized; Mexican Liberal Party.....	17	2497
Two letters to Anselmo L. Figueroa signed by Ida Cross.....	17	2498
Two letters to Flores Magon signed by J. Menke.....	17	2498
Two letters to Flores Magon signed by Otto Kapplin.....	17	2499
Petition, old soldiers, California.....	17	2499
Letter to Anselmo Figueroa signed by H. A. Crecelius.....	17	2499
Letter to John Kenneth or Edith L. Turner signed by S. Parks.....	17	2500
Letter to Flores Magon signed by Sadie L. Bernstein.....	17	2500
Italian donations to Magon, correct list.....	17	2500
Letter to Turner signed by M. A. Redding.....	17	2501
Receipt to A. P. Cherback, P. H. Leifferts, and signed by John Kolody for money used for guns and ammunition, etc.....	17	2501
Circular of Mexican Liberal Party to fellow workers.....	17	2501
Subscription list.....	17	2502

Fall, Senator A. B.—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Letter to Magon signed by Alex T. Wilson.....	17	2502
Letter to J. K. Turner and editors of Regeneracion signed by Joseph Moore.....	17	2502
Letter to W. C. Owens signed by J. K. Turner.....	17	2503
Letter to James Dunn signed by Melbourne.....	17	2503
Letter to Magon signed by Jos. Moore, secretary Liberal League.....	17	2504
Letter to editor Regeneracion signed by Thomas M. Dodson.....	17	2504
Letter to A. L. Figueroa, signed by G. C. Kraal, money-order check \$8; order copies for Regeneracion signed by Jerome miners' union by Wolf Holm, secretary.....	17	2505
Express order and letter to Mexican Liberal Party signed by Marcus C. Greuling.....	17	2505
Money order and letter to Figueroa, signed by P. Chierego (Italian), shows superior intelligence of I. W. W.....	17	2505
Manifesto to I. W. W. signed by Magon et al.....	17	2506
Objects of Socialists and I. W. W. as shown by literature.....	17	2507
Advocates force.....	17	2507
Quotes second paragraph of manifesto direct action and necessary revolutions; during revolution (Madero) Magon had party of armed men in Chihuahua who refused to recognize Madero; driven out by Orozco..	17	2507
Magonistas not allowed to affiliate with insurrectos; revolution denounced by Magon; tried to carry it into Lower California; Magon advised by best attorneys; relates methods of enlistment.....	17	2508
Different nationalities enlisted; Gen. Pryce, of South African police, took Tia Juana, tried to extradite him; British Government interfered; extradition failed; promised each man 160 acres of land in Mexico if Liberal Party succeeded; special inducements to other nationalities; ex-United States soldier, negro.....	17	2509
Agitation (extracts from literature) for money and publicity; letter to Magon, signed by William Fawcett Smith, wanting payment for services to wounded Magonistas.....	17	2510
Collected three to five hundred per month; John K. Turner gave A. G. Rogers, printer, money with which to purchase guns for Magonistas or I. W. W.; declare against Madero for President.....	17	2511
Magon literature circulated in Mexico many years.....	17	2512
Western Federation of Miners sent men and assisted; working all over Mexico; effect far-reaching; had nothing to do with Madero revolution so far as Madero and Orozco were concerned; took for their part Lower California; statement of Magon in extradition case; explained him they were mounting army in Mexico, later used in his trial against him; statement referred to signed by Magon, Antonio Villarreal, and others.....	17	2512
Magon-Villarreal propaganda in Mexico for so many years; demoralized the ignorant and may cause to revolt; manifesto of Magon-Villarreal junta quoted; not fighting Diaz, but for expropriating the land, etc., in Mexico; declares against Madero.....	17	2513
Against United States Government; do away, first, with Diaz, then Roosevelt; Salazar through leader expecting assistance from Socialists in United States; predicted Socialist revolution in United States; Antonio Villarreal, secretary of organization, St. Louis, Sept. 28, 1905, gives officers' names; has organization in Chihuahua, Sonora, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, Sinaloa, Durango, San Luis Potosi, La Honda, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatan, Tabasco, Jalisco.....	17	2514
I. W. W. of United States assisted them, many whites and negroes joined Gen. Pryce at Tia Juana; battle May 8 or 9, 1910; second battle Tia Juana, I. W. W. first, Gen. Jack Mosby and I. W. W. in command; he was deserter from United States; Gen. Pryce withdrew; came to United States; they were under Magon; Madero forces drove them from Lower California; I. W. W.'s want Lower California.....	17	2515
Magon Brothers et al. convicted United States court June, 1912; given 23 months for violating neutrality laws of United States; Antonio P. Araujo, an ex-convict, Leavenworth, was indicted but not apprehended; he is now in Chihuahua, head of communist organization, May, 1920; Tirzo de la Toba appointed general to lead their people in Mexico; letter to him; instructions to him signed by Magon.....	17	2516

	Part.	Page.
Fall, Senator A. B.—Continued.		
Seven of Toba men were captured with arms and ammunition, maps, bombs, en route Mexico.....	17	2517
Demonstrations in courtroom by I. W. W., trial of Magon.....	17	2518
Report of Senator Fall to Committee on Foreign Relations.....	17	2634
Resolution July 29, 1912, to supply tents and rations to American refugees in El Paso, Tex.....	17	2640
Bailey resolution, August 2, 1912, to provide \$100,000 for transportation of refugees from El Paso, Tex., to their homes.....	17	2640
Figueroa, Emiliano Lopez, Mexican.....	7	895
Protest against testifying before subcommittee.....	7	895
Re Jenkins case at Puebla.....	7	896
Bail for Jenkins, did not assist in getting.....	7	897
Mexican law as to bail.....	7	898
Magazine de la Raza.....	7	898
Mexico.....	7	899
Rafael Nieto and German colony in Mexico.....	7	899
Yellow booklet of Thomson and what it says about Mexico.....	7	900
Carranza's letter to Berlanga on raids on Texas border.....	7	902
Book of Miss Hermila Galindo, "The Carranza Doctrine".....	7	903
Letter of Carranza to Miss Galindo about her book.....	7	904
Not in Mexican secret service.....	7	905
Ford, Dr. C. Oscar, American.....	11	1677
Traveled under military escort.....	11	1678
Beggars in Mexico.....	11	1679
Conditions not safe in Mexico.....	11	1680
Consul's clerk says United States does not protect its citizens.....	11	1680
Train wreck.....	11	1681
Mexico and help from outside.....	11	1682
No German propaganda.....	11	1683
Spiritual and intellectual welfare of Mexicans.....	11	1683
Mexico does not know how to work, how to live.....	11	1683
Mexico would suffer if foreign enterprises were excluded.....	11	1684
Carranza helpless in many respects.....	11	1684
Forres, Henry, American.....	8	1186
Conditions good under Diaz, bad under Mañero and to present time..	8	1187
Article 27, Mexican Constitution, virtually means confiscation; had a large lease for oil in Tamaulipas, certain people took advantage of the provisions of article 27, and denounced 1,000 acres in center of lease, thereby robbing them out of it; Carranza officials upheld denouncement.....	8	1188
Refused to allow witness to denounce his own land.....	8	1189
By paying a bribe to Carranza officials could have overcome denouncement; article 27 means confiscation.....	8	1190
Press report to effect that upon Carranza's visit to Coahuila he had guard of 400 men, while in fact he had 7,000; traveled in sumptuous style while country traversed destitute; conditions now in Mexico unsafe for any one to travel; trains run only in daytime to avoid bandits and rebels; animosity against Americans only by Carrancistas; mentions murder of Bowles and Rooney near Tampico; only Americans killed, no English, French, or Germans.....	8	1191
Carranza has only control of certain cities, but not the country; discusses presidential candidates; has passport to return to Mexico; requested to try consul for visé.....	8	1193
Discusses formation oil company by Pablo Gonzales, Juan Sotil, and Mr. Ryan, the latter being made oil inspector of Mexico by Carranza, with passes over all railroads; only been there five weeks; shows danger of publications of such propaganda as published by George F. Weeks in Mexico City; says when American newspaper is friendly toward Carranza it is paid for same; disagrees with preachers as to there being peace in Mexico; recalled.....	8	1241
Forres refused visé to his passport because he had appeared as witness before committee. Report made request of committee.....	8	1241
Forrest, Wilbur, American.....	14	2046
Investigation of facts concerning arrest and trial of Consular Agent Jenkins at Puebla.....	14	2047
Publication of letter, Cordoba to Jenkins.....	14	2047

	Part.	Page.
Forrest, Wilbur, American—Continued.		
Interview with Cordoba in Mexico City about Jenkins spurious letter.	14	2048
Purpose of kidnapping Jenkins.	14	2049
Cordoba not afraid of capture.	14	2050
Yucatecans no respect for Carranza Government.	14	2050
Left Mexico to escape deportation.	14	2051
Frasier, W. E., American.	8	1141
Went to Mexico 1903; moved family there 1905; went into general business and mercantile.	8	1141
In Blalock colony.	8	1142
Refers to rape of the Misses Gourd on Atascador colony.	8	1142
Punched around by Carrancistas because he would not dance.	8	1142
Threatened to kill him, robbed and mistreated him and his colonists.	8	1142
Gen. Castro.	8	1142
After Veracruz incident very much worse.	8	1143
Medlins and McElroy held in captivity.	8	1143
Relates to murder of Brooks on Chemal colony (Bill Brooks).	8	1144
Relates murder of Randle on Chemal colony.	8	1144
Put in jail by Mexicans.	8	1145
Lost all property.	8	1147
Frost, Archibald B., American.	10	1614
Raid at Columbus, N. Mex.	10	1614
Wounded twice.	10	1615
Gardner, C. L.	8	1111
Came out of Mexico August 25, 1919; in Mexico since 1897; railroad conductor out of Mexico City to Cuernavaca Division; compelled to leave Mexico with all railroad men under order of Government of April 17, 1912; watchword of "La Gran Liga," Mexico for Mexicans.	8	1112
Relates Jack Johnson incident in Sanborn's, Mexico City, in restaurant; Mrs. Thinguin, an American lady, refused to serve him; later five Carrancista generals made Walter Sanborn apologise to Johnson, shake hands with him, etc.	8	1113
Relates abduction of Mexican girl by Zapatistas, also common thing for girls to be ravished and abducted.	8	1115
Treatment of railroad men reported to United States organization, etc.	8	1115
Garrett, William C., American.	13	1961
Went to Mexico on Bryan's recommendation.	13	1961
Bought 440 acres 12 miles north of Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico.	13	1962
Henequen culture described.	13	1962
Plantation utterly destroyed.	13	1963
Carranza revolution against Huerta and destruction of railroads, roving bands of robbers.	13	1963
Came out at time of landing at Veracruz.	13	1963
Outrages, demands for horses, frequent by Carranza soldiers.	13	1964
Beaten by bandits who demanded money.	13	1965
Burnt saddles and account books.	13	1966
In Victoria when Pablo Gonzalez took it and looted it.	13	1966
Appeal to authorities often.	13	1967
Met John Lind.	13	1967
Advice of American authorities to leave Mexico.	13	1968
Prospects for success good with protection.	13	1968
Relations with laborers good.	13	1968
Mexico greatly benefited by foreign investments.	13	1969
Carranza doctrine, Mexico for Mexicans, property of foreigners for Mexicans.	13	1969
American colonies between Tampico and Monterrey.	13	1969
Colonists not exploiting Mexicans.	13	1970
Homes and farms destroyed.	13	1970
Foreigners not permitted to have arms and ammunition.	13	1971
Feeling against Americans different from that for other foreigners.	13	1972
Secretary Root's trip to Latin-America.	13	1972
Mr. Bryan's attitude.	13	1973
Mexican elections.	13	1973
Treatment accorded foreigners generally.	13	1974
Cubanize Mexico.	13	1974
Opinions of foreigners or Mexicans on what should be done to Mexico.	13	1974
Peons oppose to intervention.	13	1975
Plantation absolutely ruined.	13	1975
Expected protection by United States.	13	1975

	Part.	Page.
Gates, Dr. William, American.....	1	305
David Lawrence article in Evening Post, quotations from.....	1	306
Correspondence with Secretary of War Baker.....	1	307
Letters to H. L. Hall stolen.....	1	308
Omissions in published letters.....	1	308
Correspondence to Baker.....	1	310
Baker to Gates.....	1	312
Gates to Baker.....	1	315
Gates to Baker.....	1	319
Gates to Baker.....	1	319
Baker to Gates.....	1	320
Gates to Baker.....	1	320
Baker to Gates.....	1	321
Gates to Baker.....	1	321
Gates to Churchill.....	1	324
Gates to Baker.....	1	325
Do.....	1	326
No connection with Association for Protection of American Rights in Mexico.....	1	328
Article in paper and magazines not written by request of Americans interested in Mexico.....	1	328
In no conspiracy to bring about intervention.....	1	329
Not influenced by anybody for or against intervention.....	1	329
How he came to write article.....	1	329
No agreement with Harold Walker for propaganda in favor of intervention in Mexico.....	1	330
Gates, William.....	19	2806
Letter, Secretary of War Baker to Gates, August 10, 1919, re David Lawrence.....	19	2807
Three exhibits, 4, 5, and 6, with Baker letter of August 6, 1919; five organizations against Carranza.....	19	2808
Studied Mexico for 20 years; witness degree from Mexican Government as honorary professor of the museum in Mexico City, appointment..	19	2809
Goes on with early history of Indian races in Mexico; map.....	19	2810
Gives associates of his, interested in archeology, wrote articles, prepared map Maya race, giving boundaries of all settlements of Indian tribes; Lumbholtz's "Unknown Mexico" correct.....	19	2811
Twenty-five or thirty different languages in Maya race only; 50 Indian tribes; 250 dialects, unintelligible to each other; 10,000,000 Indians; 800 miles horseback, June, 1917, to May, 1918; saw Felix Diaz and Zapata; visited ruins.....	19	2812
Saw Meixueiro; 1,500 miles horseback again through Oaxaca Mountains out through Salina Cruz; paid own expenses; never employed to write on Mexico; man of means; not propagandist; met Diaz....	19	2813
Met Zapata in Morelos; speaks Spanish; Zapata opposing Carranza; wants land for people; later betrayed and killed by Gonzales.....	19	2814
Mexicans cultured; son of ex-governor of Oaxaca; Zapotec Indian; inhabitants Oaxaca; Zapotec and Miztec races; Benito Juarez, Zapotec Indian; Porfirio Diaz Miztec brand of Zapotec race.....	19	2815
Communication, Pelaez to Secretary Baker, refers to document.....	19	2816
Zapata and Villa occupied Mexico City twice; Aguascalientes convention when Eulalio Gutierrez was named President of Mexico; describes election in Yucatan; Castro was the "Alvarado Bolshevik candidate".....	19	2817
Circular, Candido Aguilar, reference elections in Veracruz; five classes Mexican can not vote.....	19	2818
Circular No. 14; Oaxaca, private individuals prohibited from consulting State government; electoral law, Oaxaca, December 23, 1916; three classes citizens prohibited, referring to Candido Aguilar proclamation; out of 70,000 only 20,000 voted; quotes Carranza official report.....	19	2819
I. W. W.'s have branches in Mexico.....	P19	2820
Casa del Obrero Mundial means "Industrial Workers of the World"....	19	2820
Comments; Salvador Alvarado, who is the center of the entire Bolshevik question.....	19	2920
Wanted to make Mexico Bolshevik after Yucatan.....	19	2820

Gates, William—Continued.

Part. Page.

Whole Republic; refers to section 4, "Revolutionary Confederation of" Veracruz.....	19	2820
To run capitalists out.....	19	2820
Gives names of signers.....	19	2820
Obregon one of signers.....	19	2820
Alvarado appointed governor of Yucatan under plan.....	19	2820
Quotes Bolshevik proclamation of Alvarado.....	19	2820
Quotes agreement between Carrancistas and I. W. W.....	19	2822
Alvarado joined by Germans.....	19	2924
Felipe Carrillo acting governor Yucatan.....	19	2824
Carillo threatened death to whites if plans interfered with.....	19	2824
Carillo visits United States.....	19	2824
Visited Socialists here.....	19	2824
Took letter to "Comrad" Alvaro Obregon from Socialists.....	19	2824
Delivered letter from Socialists, Yucatan, to "Ambassador" Martens..	19	2825
Received answer from Martens.....	19	2825
Witness saw letters.....	19	2825
Carillo officially vouched for by Carranza Consul de Negri.....	19	2825
Carillo against Pablo Gonzales.....	19	2825
Alvarado visits Washington.....	19	2825
Claimed represented Obregon.....	19	2825
Witness connects Obregon with Bolsheviks.....	19	2825
Pan-American Labor Conference, Laredo, Tex., in 1918.....	19	2826
Introduces radical address of Mexican delegate Barron.....	19	2826
Secretary of Labor Wilson attends conference.....	19	2829
Gov. Hunt, of Arizona, attends conference.....	19	2829
Knows Antonio I. Villarreal.....	19	2829
Villarreal one of organizers Mexican labor revolutionary junta in 1905.	19	2829
Gompers wired sympathy.....	19	2829
Knows John Kenneth Turner and De Lara.....	19	2829
Turner and De Lara collecting agents for invasion Lower California...	19	2830
History of organized labor in Mexico, years 1910 to 1916.....	19	2831
Statement of Eloy Armenta relating to organized labor in Mexico.....	19	2833
Written appeal Samuel Gompers to Mexican labor.....	19	2834
Clerk Chamber of Deputies, Mexico, sold copies "Russian Bolshevik" constitution.....	19	2834
Mexicans at labor conference introduced proposition to free workers from jails in United States; witness quotes extracts from speeches pro and con relating to proposition.....	19	2836
Gompers and American Federation of Labor does not understand Mexicans.....	19	2838
Introduces Carranza death decree regarding strikes.....	19	2839
American railroad men run out of Mexico.....	19	2840
Introduces copy report of W. K. Suit, chief conductor, relating to....	19	2842
Introduces copy of minutes of meeting Guadalupe Local Order Railroad Conductors protesting against.....	19	2842
American Federation of Labor did not interest themselves in behalf of railroad men driven out.....	19	2843
Common people of Mexico friendly to Americans.....	19	2844
Pan-Latin Bolsheviks and military dictators only enemies of Americans.....	19	2843
Witness against armed intervention.....	19	2845
Thinks next year in Mexico will be worst of all; introduces copy of letter to President of United States signed by Magana, Meixueiro, Palaez, and Felix Diaz.....	19	2850
Introduces copy of proclamation "To The Nation" by Gen. Isabel Robles and Meixueiro.....	19	2850
Introduces petition to governor of Puebla from people of State of Puebla.....	19	2856
Report on special investigation of Senate committee re I. W. W. and Mexican combination introduced by chairman.....	19	2858
Gavito, Vicente Sanchez, Mexican.....	9	1439
Member of Mexican Senate, 1912; all dissolved in October 15.....	9	1439
Attitude of Funston at Veracruz.....	9	1440
Why Mexicans fled from Mexico.....	9	1440

Gavito, Vincente Sanchez, Mexican—Continued.	Part.	Page.
Manuel Calero in Huerta's cabinet.....	9	1440
Approves statements in Calero's book.....	9	1441
His family's house in Mexico City looted and occupied by Ignacio Bonillas.....	9	1442
Bulnes book correct in "The Whole Truth about Mexico".....	9	1442
Americans did not exploit country.....	9	1443
Operation of Americans beneficial to Mexicans.....	9	1444
Educated Mexicans in exile for various reasons discouraged.....	9	1445
Hope of Mexico in expatriated Mexicans.....	9	1447
Wilson's mistake and failure.....	9	1447
Mexico's indebtedness and failure to meet it.....	9	1448
Against intervention.....	9	1448
Opposed to outside interference.....	9	1449
Peon class can not establish stable government.....	9	1449
Gilkey, Herbert S., American.....	11	1667
Rio Verde Agricultural Co., 50,000 acres, State of Oaxaca, Mexico, live stock and agricultural equipment.....	11	1667
No labor troubles.....	11	1668
Safe in time of Diaz.....	11	1669
State authorities of Oaxaca tried to give protection and never recognized Carranza.....	11	1669
Depredations in 1911 by bandits.....	11	1669
Raided plantation and drove off overseer, a Canadian.....	11	1670
British Embassy rescued Taylor after State Department neglected to do so.....	11	1671
Discussed troubles with John Lind without much satisfaction.....	11	1671
Good Mexicans at the north and bad ones in the south.....	11	1672
Spaniard raided and murdered.....	11	1672
Delegation invited to go to Mexico and see conditions.....	11	1672
Advised not to go to Veracruz or Tampico.....	11	1673
Conditions bad.....	11	1673
Beggars abundant.....	11	1673
Policemen begging.....	11	1673
Officials, especially army officers, prosperous.....	11	1674
Conditions of travel fair.....	11	1674
Guard and lights out at night.....	11	1674
No improvement by Mexicans expected.....	11	1675
Help from outside necessary to better conditions.....	11	1675
Pictures taken by party confiscated by Mexicans at the border.....	11	1676
Chicago Tribune has some of pictures not seized.....	11	1676
Banking conditions in Mexico.....	11	1676
Glover, Col. Francis W., American.....	10	1573
Chief of staff to Brig. Gen. James B. Erwin.....	10	1573
Note from Gen. Felipe Angeles to commanding officer El Paso district, June 17, asking for certain information stating Villa ordered his officers not to fire to American side.....	10	1574
Angeles distinguished officer.....	10	1574
Shots coming over came from Villistas and Carrancistas.....	10	1575
Plans for crossing river.....	10	1576
How Villistas and Carrancistas were distinguished.....	10	1576
Gompers, Samuel.....	17	2641
Mexican labor; their relations, etc.; defending the Liberal Party; Magon Brothers, who were radicals and affiliated with the I. W. W.; position of American Federation of Labor.....	17	2641
Resolution and letter recommending Carranza to Wilson signed Samuel Gompers.....	17	2642
October 15, 1915, United States notified Carranza of recognition; Mexico United Labor Alliance.....	17	2643
Letter to Secretary Casa del Obrero Mundial, City of Mexico, signed by Gompers May 23, 1916, greeting them in name of American Federation of Labor.....	17	2643
Explanation in detail of distribution of copies of above letter, and chronological happenings and events of labor organizations in United States and Mexico to get together.....	17	2644
Declaration of Gompers and executive committee of American Federation of Labor and organized workers of Mexico; copies furnished Wilson and Carranza and given wide publicity.....	17	2645

	Part.	Page.
Gompers, Samuel—Continued.		
“Labor efforts to avoid war”; telegram Gompers to Carranza to release American soldiers; telegram to Gompers from Carranza subject American soldiers release; answer Gompers to Carranza, same subject, thanks for release of soldiers June 30, 1916.	17	2647
Graham, Arthur, American.	8	1194
Identifies telegram signed Hilario Medina, subsecretary of relations, Mexico, January 17, 1920, criticizing subcommittee and forbidding Mexicans to testify before it.	8	1194
Telegram.	8	1195
Guerra, Jacobo, American.	8	1318
Sheriff, Starr County, Tex., 1915 and 1916; relates the crossing of 16 Carranza soldiers at Escaballo ranch, 10 miles from Rio Grande City, Tex.	8	1319
Captured a lieutenant in Carranza army, and three soldiers and a woman; also a lot of Winchesters; confessed they came over to rob the Saenz store and ranch; they had cut the wires; all but woman sentenced to 5 years in the penitentiary.	8	1320
The other band of 12 Carranza soldiers returned to Mexico. Relates store at Salineno, Starr County, being robbed by Mexicans from Mexico who returned to Mexico.	8	1320
Maximiano Garcia robbed and murdered in Starr County, Tex.; appeals to military in Camargo, but to no effect.	8	1320
Relates to killing of Gonzales in Camargo by Cortina, officer in Carranza army.	8	1321
Both above American citizens.	8	1321
Conditions on border good under Diaz. Since then the reverse. Tried but no assistance from officers on Mexican side to enforce law and order on border.		
Hall, Guillermo Franklin, American.	8	1117
Director Mexican Trade Bureau, San Antonio Chamber of Commerce.	8	1117
Denies personal knowledge refers to newspaper reports.	8	1118
Denies giving Miss Smith that information.	8	1118
Denies that he told Miss Smith that Mexican secret service men were making an investigation of Senator Fall or the committee.	8	1120
Handshy, H. M., American.	8	1094
Mexico 10 years. Relates battle El Oro in 1918 between Carranza and Villa forces.	8	1094
Villistas hung Mr. Smith, an American.	8	1095
Villistas dynamited power plant, value, \$500,000, National Mines & Smelting Co.	8	1096
People prefer Villa to Carranza; conditions in districts controlled by Carranza bad, in Villa district better.	8	1097
Hanson, Capt. W. M., American.	8	1225
Identifies voluntary statement of L. Witzke now under sentence of death, Fort Sam Houston, as German spy during the war; connecting Mauro Mendez as being in pay of German Government during war.	8	1226
Senior captain Texas Ranger force; special investigator Fall committee; past official positions.	22	3223
Ranchman in Mexico.	22	3223
Titles Mexican property.	22	3224
Citrus fruit acreage; stock and improvements on ranch; hacienda El Conejo.	22	3224
Conditions good under Diaz.	22	3225
Mexican laborers honest and good people.	22	3225
Citrus fruit experts employed from California and Cornell.	22	3225
Gulf Coast Citrus Fruit Association.	22	3225
Prof. Gandara and Millen of Mexico City.	22	3225
Prof. Stiles of Texas, citrus fruit expert, teaching laborers to bud trees.	22	3226
Other citrus fruit groves that section.	22	3226
McDonald and Hopps production, Tampico.	22	3226
Employed Mexican labor—prices.	22	3227
Commissary—free medical service and drugs.	22	3227
Unsuccessful division of land for laborers.	22	3227
Schools.	22	3228
Good feeling between Americans and Mexicans.	22	3227

Hanson, Capt. W. M., American—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Six hundred acres of citrus fruit and ranch destroyed, burned, live stock taken.....	22	3228
Called to Tampico for protection, 1913, by United States Government..	22	3229
Returned to ranch 1914; arrested and court martialled to be executed; saved by Consul Miller and two friends.....	22	3229
Expelled from Mexico 28th of January, 1914, at Matamoros by Gen. Gonzales.....	22	3229
Charge, interventionist and spy.....	22	3229
Reported to United States Government officials ravishment of Miss Gourd.....	22	3230
Returned to Tampico by water April 10, 1914; shanghaied out by United States Government with 2,800 Americans April 22, 1914, to United States.....	22	3230
Tampico incident.....	22	3230
Assistance Capt. Koehler of German steamboat Dresden.....	22	3231
Riot and Southern Hotel incident.....	22	3231
United States ships taken out of Tampico on April 21, leaving Americans at mercy of mob.....	22	3231
English commander refused to send message or land marines—neutral..	22	3231
Rescued by English, German, Dutch, and oil boats.....	22	3232
Delivered to United States ships outside of harbor and brought to United States.....	22	3232
Consul Miller protests removal United States ships to no avail.....	22	3233
Committee sent to Washington with protest.....	22	3234
Conferences with United States department heads.....	22	3234
Committee and Americans insulted by Secretary Daniels.....	22	3234
Secretary Bryan rendered assistance.....	22	3234
Flag incident, Tampico, 1914.....	22	3235
Confiscated property returned to Mr. K. H. Merrem for company.....	22	3236
Fifteen or twenty American colonies in that section; good people engaged in agriculture and stock farming.....	22	3236
Americans in Mexico pioneers, imported American manufactured products.....	22	3237
No reimbursements for losses of \$400,000.....	22	3238
Would return to Mexico if United States Government straightens conditions.....	22	3238
Colonists; refugees horrible condition.....	22	3239
Mexicans have no confidence in United States Government.....	22	3239
Laboring class Mexicans want Americans in Mexico.....	22	3239
Robber class and radicals only against Americans.....	22	3240
Americans not allowed to go armed for self-protection to Mexico.....	22	3240
American safe, any remote district in Mexico, under Diaz.....	22	3240
Few soldiers under Diaz.....	22	3240
Never knew of bank robbery; only one train robbery in Mexico under Diaz régime.....	22	3240
Occupation after leaving Mexico, 1914, to present date.....	22	3240
Plan of San Diego.....	22	3241
German-Mexican activity against United States during war.....	22	3241
Identifies photostat letters in evidence before committee.....	22	3241
I. W. W. and Communists both sides of border.....	22	3242
Texas Rangers do not cross border after marauders only with United States soldiers.....	22	3242
Americans crossing border without protection—not allowed to carry arms.....	22	3242
Mexicans killed along border; raiders or sympathizers.....	22	3243
Texas border Mexicans generally law abiding.....	22	3243
Benavides family loyal Americans.....	22	3243
Zavala family among founders of Texas liberty.....	22	3244
Conditions of Mexicans in Mexico.....	22	3244
Treatment of Mexicans by oil companies in Mexico.....	22	3244
Thomson propaganda favors Carranza.....	22	3245
Photographs of vandalism in Mexico.....	22	3246
Losses of several colonies in Tampico section.....	22	3246
Introduction of individual losses of Americans not in record previously..	22	3247
Further reference to documents in appendix.....	22	3248
Appendix to Capt. Hanson's testimony.....	22	3250

Hanson, Capt. W. M., American—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Losses, Thomas Ewing.....	22	3250
Losses, L. Gunter.....	22	3250
Losses, C. L. Glaze.....	22	3250
Losses, L. J. Kalklosch.....	22	3252
Statement of J. Lilliwhite re Mormon colonies.....	22	3253
Statement of L. Witzke, German spy, now under sentence of death, Fort Sam Houston, as to Carranza-German intrigue during war.....	22	3255
Account of Rowe kidnaping.....	22	3256
Additional list of Americans killed in Mexico.....	22	3256
Treaty between Mexico and United States, December 14, 1859, made by Presidents Buchanan and Juarez; confidential; later released for publication.....	22	3257
Memorandum rights; American oil companies under Mexican and international law to property prior to May 1, 1917.....	22	3270
Decision Texas criminal court in Arce et al. case from Laredo, Tex.; United States at war with Mexico, 1918; defendant released.....	22	3279
Refutation of Forres testimony as refers to name of E. E. Dickason, M. D.....	22	3284
Statement of Mrs. R. L. ———, ravished and taken to Mexico by Car- ranza officer, El Paso, Tex.....	22	3284
Affidavit of Mr. ———, kidnaped by Villistas.....	22	3286
Statement of ——— as to robbery, etc., by Carrancistas.....	22	3287
Losses, Charles S. Dolley and wife.....	22	3290
Losses, W. A. Lyon.....	22	3292
Losses, Charles F. Simon.....	22	3293
Memorial of Charles F. Simon.....	22	3294
Murder of Wilford O. Robertson.....	22	3297
Affidavit of B. H. Brown as to murder of Wilford O. Robertson.....	22	3298
Affidavit of Joe Stempas to murder of Wilford O. Robertson.....	22	3299
Official confidential report re radicalism Mexico.....	22	3301
Official report to adjutant general, Texas, and to this committee by Capt. Hanson.....	22	3303
Communication of Robert H. Murray, refuting certain portions of Mr. Buckley's testimony (pp. 773, 774, 829, 830, pt. 6).....	22	3304
Statement of committee concerning Murray.....	22	3305
Harris, H. O.....	17	2609
Mixed train fired into near Cumbre Tunnel.....	17	2609
Bridge burned.....	17	2610
Federals hid guns; always carry pets; Yaquis do not take women with them on trips; Yaquis fought rebels at Cumbre Tunnel; train burned; Rupert was engineer.....	17	2612
Hart, Thomas, American.....	14	2151
Chauffeur; migration of laborers from Mexico, and causes; guarantees better wages.....	14	2151
Not induced to come for exploitation.....	14	2151
Fear of another revolution in Mexico.....	14	2153
Harney, Edward Field, British.....	9	1345
The Laguna Corporation of Delaware; 650,000 acres in Campeche; producing gum, rubber, cattle, mahogany, chicle; colonization.....	9	1345
Land purchased for cash.....	9	1346
Country prosperous under Diaz.....	9	1346
Attitude toward foreigners favorable.....	9	1346
Exploitation of Mexican people nonsense.....	9	1346
American enterprises beneficial to Mexican people.....	9	1346
Peonage.....	9	1347
Change in attitude of Mexicans changed on occupation of Veracruz.....	9	1347
Confidence in Huerta and Henry Lane Wilson.....	9	1348
Diplomatic Corps behind H. L. Wilson.....	9	1348
Failure of Huerta due to nonsupport and interference of United States.....	9	1348
Madero complete failure.....	9	1349
Life and property secure up to Veracruz incident.....	9	1349
Fluctuated afterwards.....	9	1349
Have grown worse.....	9	1350
Much destruction of life and property.....	9	1350
Financial and commercial conditions prevent operating plantation.....	9	1350
Physical loss, \$10,000.....	9	1350

Hauney, Edward Field, British—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Problem of Mexico can not be solved without outside help.....	9	1351
Mexicans feel contempt for United States.....	9	1351
Plan to solve Mexican problem.....	9	1351
Better class Mexicans would assist.....	9	1352
Sporadic revolutions useless.....	9	1352
Force required to pacify Mexico.....	9	1352
No advantage in allowing matters to drag along.....	9	1353
Capital to go into Mexico requires assurance of stable government....	9	1353
Metallic reserves of banks seized.....	9	1353
Railroads and express companies taken over by government.....	9	1354
Obligations must be first discharged.....	9	1354
Not in favor of taking and keeping Mexico.....	9	1354
Foreign interests in Mexico said to be trying to force annexation by United States.....	9	1355
Propaganda resorted to by Carranza.....	9	1355
Radical labor in Mexico.....	9	1355
Foreign enterprise tremendous influence in improving condition of laborers in Mexico.....	9	1356
Food and clothes first step toward education.....	9	1356
Carranza does not act by Congress but by decree.....	9	1357
Unable to get teacher for school.....	9	1357
Teachers in Yucatan ignorant propagandists.....	9	1357
True story of Huerta.....	9	1358
Herman, Capt. Frederick J., American.....	12	1811
Occurrences at Nogales, Ariz., August 27, 1918.....	12	1811
Situation as to international boundary line.....	12	1812
Battle there described.....	12	1812
Conference with Mexican authorities.....	12	1814
Mexican combatants evidently soldiers, though not in uniform.....	12	1814
De facto troops declared cooped in barracks, which was not true.....	12	1814
Women and children moved out of Nogales, Sonora, before fight.....	12	1814
A Mexican in a letter warned American forces of impending attack on Nogales, Ariz.....	12	1815
Reinforcements and machine guns sent.....	12	1815
Loss among American soldiers.....	12	1816
Casualties on Mexican side.....	12	1816
Commended by department commander.....	12	1816
Orders prohibited American troops crossing or firing into Mexico.....	12	1816
Firing from Gen. Obregon's house in Nogales, Sonora.....	12	1817
Casualties at Naco, Arivaca, in 1913 and 1914.....	12	1817
No interference by American troops with shooting at Naco.....	12	1817
Explosive shells used at Naco.....	12	1819
No shrapnel fell in Nogales, Ariz.....	12	1819
Mayor of Nogales, Sonora, killed with rifle in his hands.....	12	1819
Nothing done by Mexican authorities to discipline belligerents.....	12	1819
Thefts of cattle in subdistrict of Nogales, Ariz., by de facto soldiers of Mexico.....	12	1819
Stolen American horses in hands of Mexican troops and some returned.....	12	1819
Some cooperation from Mexican authorities.....	12	1820
Soldiers of de facto government wore no uniform.....	12	1820
No rule to roll up left pantaloons leg.....	12	1820
Hernandez, Braulio.....	17	2518
Madero and Vasquez Gomez brothers against Diaz; borne by them; campaigning in Chihuahua without their aid; only \$100 from Madero for stock in printing company; October, 1910, told Madero in San Antonio "we will declare war if you do not"; Madero gave him \$100.....	17	2518
Abraham Gonzales collected \$400.....	17	2519
Alonso Madero sent \$2,500 and \$1,600.....	17	2519
Later \$1,800. from him while in New York; he pawned his ring to send message.....	17	2519
Mr. Gonzales secured several hundred dollars; Madero, senior, gave to Luz Soto \$2,000.....	17	2519
Again received \$2,000.....	17	2519
F. Madero and brother hid in house 22 days in El Paso; did not pay wash bill.....	17	2519
Gustavo Madero sends Gonzales Garza near \$10,000.....	17	2519
Madero brought to Barnes from New York \$50,000 worth of cartridges..	17	2519

Hernandez, Braulio—Continued.

Part. Page.

Shelton & Payne Arms Co., of El Paso, handled arms and ammunition for revolution. Did not charge commission. But loaned money to pay express and freight bills.....	17	2519
Ernest Madero paid Gustavo Madero \$300,000 for expenses of revolution.....	17	2520
Only foreign help witness received \$480 worth of arms and cartridges..	17	2520
Revolution fought out with "Abnegation and hunger" of the Mexicans.	17	2520
Pays respects to Orozco and Didapp.....	17	2520
Hill, Lon C., American.....	8	1253
Attack on Peterson's store at Lyford, Tex.; rancho de los Indios, May, 1915.....	8	1253
Relates murder of Bernard Boley, Texas, 1915; burning of bridge south of Sebastian, July 1915.....	8	1254
Battle between soldiers and citizens at rancho Tule, 22 miles from Brownsville; McGuire killed, two or three wounded.....	8	1255
Robbery of Alexander's store at Sebastian, August, 1915; relates murder of Mr. Austin and his son; attempted assassination of Charles Jensen at Lyford, Tex., August 7, 1915.....	8	1256
Relates attack on automobiles in which Mr. Conrad and Sonny Huff were wounded; attack on Norias ranch, August 8, 1915; Jim Forbes and Frank Martin wounded; several outlaws killed; patrol of soldiers fired upon at Palm Garden; Waterfield, a soldier, killed.....	8	1257
An American killed near Palm Garden few days later; three bridges burned above Brownsville; attack of Fresno pump, 12 miles from Brownsville; burned construction works and bridges; execution of John Smith and Donaldson near Los Fresnos, Tex.....	8	1258
Attack on Galveston ranch; soldiers killed and wounded; attack on American girl near Harlingen; derailling of train near Brownsville; passengers shot; killing of Dr. McCain and wounding of Harry Wallace on train.....	8	1259
District Attorney Kleiber robbed; Corp. McBee killed; Brasher and engineer killed (Kendall); killing of Juan Garcia.....	8	1260
Captured arms and equipment; Lieut. Newman crossed into Mexico; relates occurrences across river.....	8	1261
Americans leaving for interior; loss about half million.....	8	1262
Cause of raids, I. W. W., Magon, etc., their explanations.....	8	1263
Instructions not to kill Germans or molest them; had officers named when they took part of Texas; Germans were to furnish arms and ammunition, etc.....	8	1264
Hines, Marcus, American.....	8	1309
Relates Norias fight; Martin and Forbes and three United States soldiers wounded.....	8	1309
Bandits killed Mexican woman, and rangers killed four of attacking party; mentions killing of two Americans, Smith and Donaldson, also the two Austins.....	8	1310
Germans back of plan to take Texas.....	8	1311
German flag, owner said Mexicans told him it would save him from the raiders.....	8	1311
Hinkley, W. B., American.....	8	1181
Residence, San Benito, Tex., near Brownsville.....	8	1181
Conditions good while Diaz was President.....	8	1182
Bad conditions since revolution all along the border; raids, murder, and stealing.....	8	1182
Mentions bandit raids; two Mexicans killed and two American officers wounded in first fight.....	8	1182
Bands organized on Mexican side of river.....	8	1183
Reign of terror on Texas side during raids.....	8	1183
No farms under cultivation that year.....	8	1183
Hundreds of American families had to leave their Texas homes on account of conditions along the Texas side of Rio Grande.....	8	1183
Very little property taken in raids, mostly by stealing; raids were for the purpose of killing Americans.....	8	1184
Hopkins, Sherburne G.....	16	2411
Was attorney for Carranza between April 1, 1913, to September 15, 1914; was at Niagara conference June, 1914, at which it was agreed on embargo of arms to Mexico; subsequently a shipment of arms and ammunition was made on Antilla, New York to Tampico.....	16	2411

Hopkins, Sherburne G.—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Carrancistas understood they would be allowed by United States Government to ship arms and ammunition to Cuba, but they would see that ship did not proceed to Cuba, but to Tampico instead; that vessels so engaged would be subject to fines; several cargoes were shipped in this manner and vessels fined, but remitted by order of the Secretary of the Treasury; Lind go-between Carranza junta and department while still representative of Wilson and in his pay.	16	2412
Quotes Buckley as to shipment of 6,000,000 cartridges on Sunshine, Grampas, and Susan, six trips from Galveston to Tampico; correct statement.	16	2412
Identifies letter from witness to Carranza May 8, 1914, referred to shipment of arms to Cuba, but to arrive in Mexico; denied by Lind; substantiated positively by witness; gives conversation with Lind at Hotel Willard; Lind helping Carranza, reason of letter.	16	2413
Identifies extract letter witness to Carranza May 10, 1914, reference Wilson's opinion; Carranza should not consent to mediation, but for complete triumph of revolution.	16	2414
Identifies quotation of letter to Carranza from witness advising Carranza not to be influenced by Bryan, as he will sacrifice any great principal for own political ambitions; identifies another quotation against Carranza trusting Bryan.	16	2414
Identifies another quotation advising that Lind as personal representative of Wilson had more influence than Bryan; Felicitas Villarreal represents Carranza here; imprisoned two years by Carranza; later was hostile to Carranza, caused by him being against issuance of paper money; superior education and fine fellow.	16	2415
Gives reasons why he severed relations with Carranza government September, 1914, on account of disagreement as to future policy of Carranza government.	16	2416
Carranza arbitrary methods; issuance money; removing governors; Carranza government ghastly failure; failure to carry out provisions, etc.	16	2417
Attitude toward foreigners hostile; discusses new revolution in Sonora this date.	16	2418
Visited Mexico June 1, 1911, after triumph of Madero: summoned to confer settlement of certain affairs; familiar with National lines of Mexico.	17	2521
Consulted afterwards replacing of loans; Diaz appointed de la Barra in order that he might succeed him, agreed to by Madero; Ernesto Madero appointed minister of finance.	17	2522
Know Gustavo Madero; in constant consultation with him.	17	2523
Claims consulted about for secret service, etc.; employed men in charge of secret service; Sommerfeld representative Madero in El Paso; never was counsel for Standard Oil Co., never employed by them.	17	2524
Had relations with Waters-Pierce Oil Co., employed by them in January, 1912; employed once prior to 1912 for six months; did not secure for Waters-Pierce Oil Co. or personal concession; Waters-Pierce Oil Co. never had concession; have large interests in Mexico, oil interests; had no interest in revolution, was neutral; suffered great loss by revolution.	17	2525
Water-Pierce Oil Co. had no relation events 1910-11 in Mexico; Diario Oficial of Mexico shows no concessions to witness; made it hot for El Aguila Oil Co., thought them dishonest, but knows nothing of dissolution of that company; did not represent Speyer & Co.; did not receive any money from anyone to pay off a loan.	17	2526
De la Barra government reimbursed Gustavo Madero \$300,000 gold for advances made by him in revolution; thinks he received a fee of \$50,000 from this fund for services rendered from November 1, 1910, to June 1, 1911; knows of no loans to revolutionary factions from Americans or American companies.	17	2527
Employed by Gustavo Madero; did not act in a dual capacity; gives idea of legal advice furnished.	17	2528
Azcona, member of revolutionary committee in Washington, arrested on trumped-up charges; released; here to create public sentiment..	17	2529

Hopkins, Sherburne G.—Continued.

Part. Page.

Does not think Madero borrowed any money; had it; suit against Madero brought by Diaz Government to harass Madero; was not connected with Waters-Pierce Oil Co. when Limantour was in New York; employed by Henry C. Pierce in Mexico July, 1911; later, January, 1912; consulted by Pierce one month after fall of Juarez, first time.....	17	2531
Pierce employed witness to expose certain crooked people, so-called Cicientificos; they had secured concessions from Government, so-called Pearson concessions; Aguila Oil Co. deals in refined product of oil; Pearson Oil Co. deals in crude oil, in competition with Waters-Pierce Co.; Waters-Pierce Oil Co. operating under great disadvantage on account of Diaz Government granting vast oil concessions to competitors; had been going on for long while.....	17	2532
Members of Aguila Oil Co., Landa y Escandon, Enrique Creel, Porfirio Diaz, jr., Luis Riba, Pablo Macedo, Luis Elguero; had important concessions; Waters-Pierce Oil Co. status not changed by result of revolution; reason for employment.....	17	2533
Reason Pierce had private person to expose Aguila Oil Co. transaction because Government would not; willing to tell all he knows; Pierce desired decent business to prevail; to even up conditions.....	17	2534
Paid about \$1,000 for services; no retainer from; advice given to revolutionists to get rid of Diaz Government; war material from United States; does not know firms.....	17	2535
Principally from St. Louis and New York; Bannerman, Broadway, New York, furnished rifles, cartridges, and machine guns; dealers..	17	2536
Gustavo Madero brought a large lot beginning of revolution, about three carloads equipment; does not know cost of revolution; funds advanced entirely from Mexico; knows Didapp, formerly consul at Santander, Spain, and Turkey; Syrian; did not have conversation with him as quoted.....	17	2537
Didapp dismissed twice from Mexican Government; wrote articles against Madero.....	17	2538
Had conversation with Mr. Dawson, of State Department, only to post him on general matters.....	17	2539
Money, as fee, sent to Hopkins and Hopkins.....	17	2539
Madero kept his money in San Antonio and New York.....	17	2540
Details how \$300,000 was deposited; Mexican Government approved fee.....	17	2540
Gave witness check for his fee; does not know what became of balance of money; had not loaned them any money; had a conference with French banker about loan; met Charles R. Flint, William M. Ivins; nothing came of it; knows of no drafts being drawn on Madero....	17	2542
Does not think revolution cost Madero over \$400,000.....	17	2543
Others helped buy arms and ammunition; total cost revolution over \$1,500,000 gold.....	17	2543
Does not believe Limantour told Diaz American capital was backing Madero.....	17	2544
Madero, sr., wanted to see revolution terminated.....	17	2545
Services for which fee was paid and how; received telegram at Veracruz that Mr. Root had offered resolution.....	17	2547
Resolution good for Mexico and proper for United States, bad for Orozco.....	17	2548
Stock given to Diaz people, \$1,500,000 while they held public office; understood Standard owns Cowdray or Pierson interests.....	17	2549
Knows it from papers shown witness by J. N. Galbreath of Waters-Pierce Oil Co.....	17	2550
Knows no loan was made to Maderos in United States.....	17	2551
Discussions; Cientificos connection with the national lines of Mexico; Madero wanted them out; Speyer & Co., Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., and Mr. Pierce hold securities; Pierce largest individual holder; Loeb & Co. and English and French banks also own a lot.....	17	2553
Security holders know of plans to oust directorate; Lord Cowdray had contract with Government for managing Tehuantepec Railroad; Cientificos were directors; mismanaged; cost twice what it should; afraid same condition would be practiced on national lines, inasmuch as same people were directors.....	17	2555

	Part.	Page.
Hopkins, Sherburne G.—Continued.		
Americans ran off national lines.....	17	2556
Object to rumor directors who were directors of Aguila Oil Co.; plan between witness and Gustavo Madero only.....	17	2557
Madero actuated only by patriotic motives as a Mexican, not for the purpose of turning railroads over to stockholders.....	17	2558
Directors friends of Cowdray feared their influence in management of national lines; Pierce effected consolidation of Mexican contract with national lines.....	17	2559
Cowdray considered the one partner of Diaz.....	17	2560
Directors forced out; new ones favorable to Madero; Pierce not consulted; Madero and Pierce had ideas in common.....	17	2561
Special appointment between Madero, sr., and Limantour in New York.....	17	2562
Quotes newspapers; Limantour said Diaz should get out, denied by Creel; Dr. F. Gomez and Vazconcelos told witness; arrangement between Limantour and Madero, sr., in New York cause of Francisco I. Madero ordering Orozco not to attack Juarez; Madero feared shot falling on United States soil might cause intervention; negotiations were to compromise.....	17	2563
Knows nothing of financial conditions of Maderos; suit against them annoying, not fictitious.....	17	2564
Does not know whether Continental Rubber Co. advanced \$150,000 to Madero; knew Zelaya was to be put out as President of Nicaragua before it occurred; notified Otto Fuerth, who had large interests there.....	17	2565
Discusses pipe-line concessions in Mexico; Madero said no good, but pipe-line concessions confirmed under Madero.....	17	2566
Discusses value of Mexican Petroleum stock; understood Mexican Petroleum Co. controlled by Standard.....	17	2568
Standard and Waters-Pierce fighting in Mexico; discusses relations between Standard and Waters-Pierce.....	17	2569
Standard reenters Mexico.....	17	2570
Horton, William A., American.....	11	1707
Prevented from returning to Mexico by order of Mexican Government against those who testify before subcommittee.....	11	1707
Why he went to Mexico; inducements, a pamphlet signed by Porfirio Dias and circular of United States Interior Department approving..	11	1708
United States anxious to extend commerce; asked Americans to go to Mexico.....	11	1708
Circular signed by Secretary of Interior.....	11	1708
Circular sent out in United States franked envelope.....	11	1708
Propaganda from individuals and companies indorsed by Mexican authorities.....	11	1708
Bryan's original and changed attitude.....	11	1709
Farm northwest of Tampico, 10 or 12 miles from Gulf.....	11	1709
Little paid for two concessions.....	11	1709
About 100 Americans, heads of families, not speculators.....	11	1709
Citizenship in colony over average.....	11	1710
Exploited peon by raising his wages.....	11	1710
Farms left in the hands of Mexican attendants.....	11	1710
Robbed by bandits.....	11	1711
Carranza's order to concentrate in populous cities.....	11	1711
Troubles began with occupation of Veracruz.....	11	1711
Depredations and indignities.....	11	1711
Ordered into Tampico and out of the country by Mr. Bryan.....	11	1711
Went to Galveston on cattle boat.....	11	1711
No reception at Galveston; quarantined out in bay seven days.....	11	1712
Given tickets to home after declaring themselves paupers.....	11	1712
Mexican tore up American flag in Tampico.....	11	1712
Returned during Huerta's administration.....	11	1712
Huerta protected Americans and committed no depredations.....	11	1712
Carrancistas took whatever they wanted.....	11	1713
Ordered out again by United States in June, 1915.....	11	1713
Went out on collier Cyclops in 1915.....	11	1713
Not allowed to ship crop of onions.....	11	1713

Horton, William A., American—Continued.	Part.	Page.
Went back because Carranza was recognized and assurances of both Governments.....	11	1714
Assurances not fulfilled.....	11	1714
Americans disarmed at mercy of bandits.....	11	1714
Colonists roughly treated by Mexicans.....	11	1714
A. J. Stovall murdered by Mexicans April 20, 1916.....	11	1714
Fletcher on conditions in Mexico in 1919, and Correll.....	11	1716
Correll killed.....	11	1717
No Americans in Atascador Colony.....	11	1717
Germans well treated.....	11	1717
Americans in other colonies.....	11	1718
Americans in other colonies similarly treated.....	11	1718
Had all they owned in those places.....	11	1718
Never asked United States for protection; was told Americans remain- ing or returning to Mexico not to look for protection.....	11	1718
American enterprise and farmers to advantage of Mexicans.....	11	1719
Invasion of Veracruz changed attitude of Mexico.....	11	1719
Mexican lower classes not quarrelsome or bloodthirsty.....	11	1719
Bases Carranza revolution on robbery.....	11	1719
Carranza officials demand his guns.....	11	1719
Indignities and theft of watch and medical surgical cases.....	11	1721
No satisfaction from American authorities.....	11	1722
Cooperation between Carrancistas and bandits.....	11	1722
Peons think they can do what they please to Americans, who will do nothing.....	11	1723
Refused emergency passport at Tampico and Monterrey because going before Fall committee.....	11	1724
Walked across line at Laredo without inspection.....	11	1725
Opinion as to what ought to be done in Mexico.....	11	1725
"Mexico for Mexicans," slogan of Carranza.....	11	1726
Favors intervention.....	11	1726
Diaz decree protecting Americans result of telegram from Roosevelt... Mexicans would pay no attention to President Wilson.....	11	1726
Policy of eliminating Huerta.....	11	1727
Villa Carranza's principal general.....	11	1727
Aspect of country bad; stock all gone; no farming.....	11	1727
Production better than in United States.....	11	1728
Howze, Gen. Robert L., American.....	10	1568
Major general, United States Army; sketch of military experience.....	10	1568
With Pershing expedition; reported on Carrizal fight.....	10	1569
Why did not go beyond San Domingo ranch.....	10	1569
Competent to deal with any situation at Carrizal.....	10	1569
List of deaths and injuries to persons in his district since February, 1917. List of such casualties.....	10	1570
Details as to shots fired across boundary at El Paso, Tex., June 15, 1919. Intolerable conditions grown worse; Mexican Government unfriendly to United States.....	10	1572
Capture and ransom of Americans; murder and rapine and destruction prevail; Mexico left to Mexicans is hopeless.....	10	1572
Not possible to make distinctions between Mexicans raiding.....	10	1573
Term "bandit" not used officially.....	10	1573
American forces on border competent to handle any situation.....	10	1573
Hunter, John, American.....	8	1147
Went to Mexico, 1906; traveled extensively in Mexico during the Diaz régime with perfect safety; conditions good.....	8	1149
Related dynamiting houses.....	8	1150
Relates fight and robbery.....	8	1151
Stabbing of Baird and Neal; saw men hung, Mexicans; in Guadalajara after Veracruz incident; flaming anti-American literature; every- thing destroyed in American consulate; took flag down, dragged it through streets; threats toward Americans.....	8	1153
Americans protected by British; heads shaved; British citizen; Amer- icans claimed to be British subjects for protection.....	8	1154
Trampled American flag, then ripped it up in strips and burned it; threw Mexican flag at him; taken to Manzanillo.....	8	1155

Hunter, John, American—Continued.

Part. Page.

Kicked Mexican boys carrying valises for Americans; taken out on German ship <i>Maria</i> ; Mexicans took Wilson's picture out of consulate, painted long black horns on it, made Americans march around it, walk over it, then burned it; threw ashes over their heads; German acting consul forced Mexicans to liberate an American after Consul Davis and Mr. Stratton had failed; kidnaping of Mr. Baird, an American.	8	1156
Mr. Harrison kidnaped.	8	1157
Harrison rescued by Americans.	8	1157
Attack on Ameca; Mr. Foster and two Americans made fight; Mexican wounded and chopped to pieces; attack on Mr. Villamin, his fight with them; sufferings undergone by Miss Flores, her abduction; killing of former manager of El Favor mine, head chopped up.	8	1159
Never saw a Mexican punished for killing an American in Mexico; Mr. Breakenridge was killed at Ayutla, shot through back; sentenced six years, out in six months; Mr. Gates fights Mexicans; he was the owner of Carrizo mine.	8	1160
Tells of prejudice against Americans; murder of Americans, Hoadly and Williams, their bodies chopped up by Mexicans; list of passengers on German steamship <i>Maria</i> brought out of Manzanillo, 245, miners and colonists, workmen.	8	1160
Hyde, Capt. George E., American.	8	1195
Verifies translation telegram identified by Arthur Graham, dated Mexico, January 17, 1920, to Mexican consul at San Antonio, Tex., and signed by Hilario Medina, subsecretary of relations, forbidding Mexicans to testify before subcommittee of Senate.	8	1195
Inman, Samuel G., American.	1	4
Statement of.	1	5
Pan Americanism.	1	5
Relations with Latin America.	1	5
American solidarity.	1	6
Missionary activities in Mexico.	1	6
Churches against intervention in Mexico.	1	7
Abuses of jefe politicos.	1	8
Holdings of large landed interests.	1	8
Carranza ultrainternationalistic and resentful.	1	9
Policy of Mexico for the Mexicans.	1	9
Carranza not responsible for radical features of constitution of 1917; authority for this statement.	1	9
Osuna adviser to Carranza, governor of Tamaulipas; States under military rule; American financial experts invited to Mexico to work out new tax system.	1	10
Carranza's attitude on oil question; no idea of confiscation.	1	10
Power of Congress to change constitution.	1	12
Newspapers distrust Carranza's message to Congress.	1	13
Newspaper exaggerations in United States.	1	14
World War convinced Mexicans United States could and would fight.	1	15
Letter of Luis Cabrera of March 17, 1917, to E. D. Trowbridge, asking committee to go to Mexico and cooperate with Government.	1	16
Trowbridge unable to organize committee.	1	17
Trowbridge's book, "Mexico To-Day," is friendly to Carranza government.	1	18
Improved conditions in Mexico.	1	18
Allotment of Mexico's income.	1	20
Imports of crude oil from Mexico.	1	23
Revenue spent in maintaining army.	1	25
Conditions as to bandits improving.	1	25
Resolutions of mission boards.	1	26
Influence of young men in Carranza government.	1	27
Schools.	1	29
Alvarado and socialistic enterprise in Yucatan.	1	31
Carranza's personal character.	1	33
Yaqui raid on Guaymas, Sonora.	1	34
Inman's book.	1	35
Letter of Alvarado to Carranza, Obregon, and Pablo Gonzales.	1	36

	Part.	Page.
Ennian, Samuel G., American—Continued.		
Red Cross work in Coahuila and Mexico City; attack on Red Cross train.....	1	39
Red Cross ordered out by Carranza.....	1	40
Gen. Fortunato Zuazua.....	1	40
Riot-call letter to representatives of mission board and publication of.....	1	41
Oil interests and association for protection in Mexico.....	1	52
Republican publicity committee and intervention.....	1	53
Appalling use of money and propaganda of oil interests with reference to intervention.....	1	55
Blanquet and assistants.....	1	57
Ammunition offered Gov. Osuna.....	1	58
Villa raids financed in United States.....	1	58
Misstatements and article from San Francisco papers.....	1	59
Nationalization of women, Bolshevism and German propaganda.....	1	60
Would great American corporation promote raids on border.....	1	62
War on Mexico to protect investors.....	1	63
Mexicans who first obtained money from oil interests.....	1	65
Resolution of Chicago Church Federation on questionable propaganda.....	1	68
Business keeps Mexico out of league.....	1	69
Outrages on little girls and venereal diseases.....	1	71
Not connected with league of free nations of Mexican cooperative committee; invited to assist as outside worker; salary paid by committee on cooperation, Latin America.....	1	80
Carranza does not travel out of Mexico City without armed escort.....	1	88
Did not state in book that it was necessary to guard trains on which missionaries went to Mexico City, although such was case.....	1	93
El Universal friendly to Americans.....	1	96
Carranza said he would have constitution of 1917 changed in so far as related to church.....	1	98
Introduces map explaining missionary conditions in Mexico for past 30 years.....	1	104
Purpose in Mexico was proselyting.....	1	106
Intending establishing agricultural schools in Mexico for reason great majority of Mexicans knew nothing concerning modern farming.....	1	105
Admits knew nothing himself concerning Mexican farming.....	1	110
Was favorable to recognition Carranza.....	1	113
Had not read "Official Mexican side of the petroleum controversy," by Joaquin Santaella; this had not been circulated by his committee.....	1	114
No one passed on correctness of propaganda sent out by committee.....	1	115
Thinks Associated Press is being influenced to paint false pictures of Mexico.....	1	117
Compares prohibition amendment of United States to article 27 of Mexican constitution.....	1	121
Refers to Monroe doctrine and refers to book of Prof. Powers.....	1	122
Mexican people being exploited by priests and land barons, also foreign interests.....	1	122
Got information from John Kenneth Turner's book.....	1	123
Attempted to explain mining law of Mexico; knew nothing about it.....	1	125
Attempted to explain peonage system; knew nothing re that.....	1	128
Accused Henry Lane Wilson of complicity in murder of Madero; has no facts; received information from news items and Mexican sources.....	1	133
One source of prejudice against Americans in Mexico is caused by discredited Americans in Mexico; has no proof of statements.....	1	135
Huerta issued general order for arrest of all Americans in Mexico, including consular officer, at time of occupation of Veracruz.....	1	137
States no one suggested writing his book; admits engaged in propaganda and against intervention in Mexico.....	1	141
Jacks, Dr. Odia M., American.....	8	1166
In Mexico, 1905, as practicing physician in Blalock colony; held inquest on body of Mr. Pilgrim and relates killing of Gorman, by information.....	8	1167
Farce of trial of murderer of Pilgrim; was arrested by Gen. Lopez de Lara, Carrancista, mistreated and turned loose; sentenced to be shot, etc.; shot at; all by Carranza soldiers; John Rose was also arrested, etc., with Jacks.....	8	1168

	Part.	Page.
Jacks, Dr. Odia M., American—Continued.		
Robbed many times by Lieut. Col. Rodrigo Flores, whose father was a Carranza general; he also; relates assassination of Randle and Brooks at Chamal colony; mentions killing of Gorman.....	8	1170
Relates various robberies of Americans.....	8	1171
Many robberies of Americans in Chamal colony.....	8	1172
Jones, Charles E.....	20	2889
Ex-Assistant Department of Justice; newspaper man; explains connection and work with Department of Justice, reference Mexican Government, Central American countries, etc.....	20	2890
Letter Chief Bielaski to Charles E. Jones, value of services, June 28, 1916; letter from Bielaski to Mr. Winslow re Jones, June 16, 1919, addressed Capt. Hanson under name of "Creese"; letter from Forest C. Pendleton "To whom it may concern," recommending Jones, reference to introduction letters (see appendix.).....	20	2894
Adam Leckie one source of information, inside man with Carranza; United States ambassador would not act on direct information; Leckie partner with Assistant United States Attorney General.....	20	2895
Andres Garcia letters (see appendix).....	20	3000
Report to Department of Justice.....	20	2896
Quotes extract letter Garcia re remittance; commissioned by secretary of foreign relations by Mexican Government satisfactory to United States Government.....	20	2897
Offered by Mexican Government \$40,000 for reports; activities of Mexican Government through Carranza; Obregon to bring on revolutions in Central American countries who were friendly to United States in order to unite against Allies.....	20	2898
Cabrera friendly to United States; Salvador pro-Mexican; intrigue Wm. J. Bryan with Nicaragua; Mexican Government employed by Von Eckhardt, German ambassador, to unite Central America against United States and make it pro-German.....	20	2899
Refers to various letters and documents to be filed in appendix re De Negri, etc.....	20	2900
Refers to various letters and documents to be filed in appendix re Peralta, etc.....	20	2901
Quotations letters and documents for appendix high officials re Central American plans.....	20	2902
Carranza to offset bad impression in United States as to their pro-German activity.....	20	2903
Liberal Party of Central America under orders of Carranza to fight the United States; Carranza to furnish fund for movement; refers to correspondence in appendix.....	20	2904
Red Cross with Mexican doctors only to be established for use in Honduras and Guatemala; Obregon thanked; did more for establishment Liberal cause than any other; Obregon's connection arms and munitions out of Veracruz to Honduras.....	20	2906
Agents Carranza and Von Eckhardt in United States to further plans; proposition Carranza to Antonio Mendez Monotroso re revolutions in Central America against Allies and United States.....	20	2907
Ernest Racca, M. D., offers to sell Carranza-Obregon, etc., letters.....	20	2908
Peralta; Rosales allowed to leave United States at New Orleans by district attorney feared to antagonize Central America by prosecution; Carranza had three well-known Central American propositions broken up; third plan was known as "Plot of Morazan" by Carranza and Von Eckhardt.....	20	2909
Pan American "United Latin Race" v. United States.....	20	2910
Obregon et al., present friendship for United States not accordance previous activities.....	20	2910
All leading Mexicans now in power unfriendly to United States.....	20	2910
Alvarado's record line of blood.....	20	2911
Obregon's the same.....	20	2911
Should not be recognized.....	20	2911
Obregon book seized by Department of Justice anti-American.....	20	2911
His change of heart false.....	20	2911
Conversation with Gen. Alvarado re Sonora revolution and other matters.....	20	2913
Quotes Alvarado Sonora revolution.....	20	2914

Jones, Charles E.—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Carranza displaces governors.....	20	2914
Alvarado says Carranza a liar and dishonest.....	20	2915
Quotes Lansing letter from Arredondo to protect American life.....	20	2915
Quotes Lansing to Arredondo recognizing Carranza de facto, October 19, 1915.....	20	2915
Quotation Alvarado showing Carranza did not mean to comply with promises to United States.....	20	2916
Alvarado showing graft in Carranza government by officials.....	20	2916
Alvarado to "ditch" Obregon.....	20	2916
Alvarado head of Sonora revolution.....	20	2916
Alvarado, Carranza general when atrocities committed on Americans in Mexico.....	20	2917
Alvarado in New York to finance revolution.....	20	2918
Spreading anti-Carranza propaganda.....	20	2918
Re written proposition to act as publicity agent for Alvarado and Sonora revolution.....	20	2918
Hopkins and Alvarado.....	20	2918
Witness goes with Sergeant at Arms to summon Alvarado as witness before this committee in Hopkins's office.....	20	2919
Alvarado says he is honest, living in misery, but has costly apartment in New York, \$100 to \$150 per week; supposed to be worth \$5,000,000.	20	2920
Alvarado shows clippings, 37 defaulting paymasters in Mexico, \$500 to \$400,000 each.....	20	2920
Quotes Carranza's theft from Mexican Government.....	20	2920
One hundred and eighty-two army officers arrested for theft released by Carranza, hence his power.....	20	2920
Quotes Alvarado, Carranza could have eliminated Villa if he wanted to.....	20	2920
Gives reasons why Carranza wanted bandits to operate.....	20	2921
Explains Carranza's plan to remain in power.....	20	2921
Carranza took 2,000 Mexican soldiers from Sonora, left families, later ravished and murdered.....	20	2921
Carranza allows atrocities to keep in power.....	20	2921
Alvarado says worst revolution in history of Mexico approaching; explains.....	20	2922
Predicts intervention will be sure.....	20	2922
Says Carranza will be killed when he attempts to flee country.....	20	2922
Carrancista responsible for 90 per cent of all outrages in Mexico.....	20	2922
Carranza displeased receptions in Michoacan to Obregon.....	20	2923
Explains Carranza methods to steal election and remain in power.....	20	2923
Bonillas to be running for Carranza.....	20	2924
Letter introduction Alvarado to Cosme Hinojosa favor witness.....	20	2924
Hinojosa Obregonista.....	20	2925
Hinojosa statement that Carranza sent him on mission to weaken Obregon.....	20	2925
Andres Garcia strong Obregonista.....	20	2926
Secret police system of Carranza.....	20	2926
Alvarado discusses Carranza's political plans.....	20	2926
Alvarado discusses Sonora revolution.....	20	2926
Obregon camouflaging.....	20	2927
Plan that Obregon will not head of revolution at first.....	20	2927
Alvarado to back revolution.....	20	2927
Mexico not safe for Mexicans, they are leaving Mexico in countless numbers.....	20	2927
Alvarado describes Luis Cabrera hatred of Americans, etc.....	20	2928
Manuel Aguirre Berlanga servile agent of Carranza.....	20	2928
Alvarado describes Bonillas.....	20	2928
Accepted nomination at Nuevo Laredo by Civilista party, March 17, 1920.....	20	2928
Bonillas attempts to interfere with legislation United States Senate.....	20	2928
Manuel Calero lied to United States for 10 months.....	20	2929
Alvarado describes Gen. Manuel M. Dieguez.....	20	2929
Alvarado describes Pastor Rouaix, Secretary Public Instruction.....	20	2929
Alvarado describes Candido Aguilar.....	20	2929
Alvarado describes Manuel Rodriguez Gutierrez.....	20	2929
Alvarado describes Pablo Gonzalez.....	20	2929

Jones, Charles E.—Continued.	Part.	Page.
Murder of Zapata by orders of Pablo Gonzalez at hands of Guajardo...	20	2930
Carranza orders Pablo Gonzalez to come out as a pro-ally to fool the United States.	20	2930
Gonzalez manifesto in Pachuca to protect; soldiers raped, murdered, and robbed own people.	20	2930
Quotes speech of Gonzalez, 1916, against President Wilson.	20	2930
Gonzalez intrigues propaganda United States to fool them, etc.	20	2931
Alvarado gives biography of Obregon, shows he was with Carranza plot against United States.	20	2931
Obregon troops robbed, ravished, murdered, desecrated churches; thousands of girls ravished.	20	2932
Obregon was extremely pro-German.	20	2932
Obregon celebrated American hater.	20	2932
Obregon flew red flag in Mexico City.	20	2932
Obregon made contract with I. W. W.'s.	20	2932
Obregon wrote book favoring Prussian cause.	20	2932
Obregon appoints publicity agent.	20	2932
Alvarado describes Calles; compares him to Satan.	20	2933
Alvarado describes Carranza.	20	2933
Alvarado says Carranza revolted against Madero.	20	2933
Took advantage of American opinion, death of Madero, and declared against Huerta.	20	2933
Alvarado further describes Carranza, lunatic, etc.	20	2934
Alvarado further describes Carranza.	20	2935
Alvarado to form publicity bureau in United States to further his candidacy for President of Mexico.	20	2937
Takes oath to capture or kill Felix Diaz and Gen. Pelaez.	20	2937
Defeat his forces March, 1918, by Diaz and Pelaez; quotes report to Department of Justice.	20	2938
Typewritten statement prepared by Alvarado.	20	2938
Alvarado before revolution very poor, now millionaire.	20	2938
Alvarado record in Yucatan robber.	20	2939
Witness Jones tells of conferences with De Negri in New York October 22, 1919.	20	2943
Introduced to Secret Agent Seguin.	20	2944
Quotes report to Department of Justice May 13, 1918, re M. G. Seguin, Mexican consul, arms and ammunition.	20	2945
Offer, De Negri to Jones, to make public information he had against National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico; Mr. Fall, chairman and committee, Capt. Hanson, Buckley, et al. in order to disgrace and ruin them.	20	2945
De Negri offers \$40,000 for documents and \$2,000 per month to Jones..	20	2946
To increase to \$100,000 if above mentioned are ruined.	20	2946
Describes De Negri's feelings toward above parties.	20	2946
Seguin and Jones brothers arrived Laredo November 7, 1919, 3 p. m..	20	2947
To meet representatives from Mexican foreign office.	20	2947
Quotes Charles A. Douglas as telling De Negri that United States State Department very anxious to discredit Fall Committee.	20	2947
Something to drop soon to cause a sensation, to involve Congressmen and Senators, also various parties connected with Department of Justice cooperating with enemies of Mexico.	20	2947
Activities at Laredo interesting.	20	2948
Pena and Seguin make threats against Trout-Rumsey et al., United States officers, also Fall, Hanson, et al.	20	2949
Work in Laredo.	20	2951
Seguin received from De Negri confidential information to ruin Fall, Hanson, et al.	20	2951
To be used by Carranza's American friends to ruin them.	20	2951
Left Laredo November 12, 1919; had conversation with Hanson; tipped scheme off to him.	20	2951
Conversation with De Negri November 18, 1919; said he and Bonillas to ruin Fall and Hanson.	20	2952
Scheme to murder Fall and Hanson.	20	2952
De Negri criticizes Senator Fall on exposing him on I. W. W. connection.	20	2952
Abuses newspapers.	20	2953

Jones, Charles E.—Continued	Part.	Page.
Acknowledges he is in with reds.....	20	2953
Acknowledges letter to New York Herald all "bunk".....	20	2953
De Negri to make fool out of newspapers.....	20	2953
De Negri securing clipping of "Outrageous atrocities and murders, etc., United States on Mexicans by Americans".....	20	2953
Mexican booklet <i>v.</i> Americans.....	20	2954
Met Seguin consular office, New York, November 24, 1919.....	20	2955
Mexican messenger en route to New York; sealed instructions.....	20	2955
Very bitter against Fall and Hanson; positive threat by De Negri they to be assassinated.....	20	2956
November 28, 1919, warned Hanson through Department of Justice....	20	2956
December 1, 1919, Hanson warned Fall.....	20	2956
Maj. Pullman, superintendent of police, had Senator Fall looked after..	20	2956
Two Mexicans endeavored to enter Fall's room.....	20	2956
Wrote Sullivan, Department of Justice, that Fall and Hanson marked for assassination and to notify Capt. Hanson; quotes telegram to Han- son.....	20	2956
Telegram from Hanson.....	20	2957
Visited Mexican consular office, New York; informed of message from Bonillas calling Jones to Washington that night.....	20	2957
Relates interview with Bonillas reference to ruining Fall committee, etc.....	20	2958
Scared over Fall resolution.....	20	2959
Friends of Bonillas had worked on members of Foreign Relations Com- mittee to prevent.....	20	2959
Their friends Bernard B. Baruch, Attorney General Palmer, and Jo- seph Tumulty.....	20	2959
Col. House and Lansing in bad with Wilson.....	20	2959
Judge Douglas gave strong letter to Gen. Pablo Gonzalez.....	20	2960
Mr. Lincoln Colcord, friend of Bonillas, had seen Senators Johnson, Borah, and Knox.....	20	2960
Colcord to have parties over to Washington to tell truth about Mexico; De Bekker, McDonald, et al., to talk privately with Senator Borah..	20	2961
Bonillas to have other powerful friends to see Congressmen and Sena- tors.....	20	2961
Knows Robert Murray.....	20	2961
Called John S. Weller, 915 Park Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., to work on Senators against Fall resolution.....	20	2961
Colcord, their friend, "radical".....	20	2962
Martens was secreted in Colcord's house when United States officers were seeking him.....	20	2962
Subpoena served on Martens in Colcord's apartments.....	20	2962
Bonillas suggests that Jones Bros. appear before the Foreign Relations Committee to discredit the subcommittee.....	20	2963
Bonillas could not produce any files against Fall and the committee..	20	2963
Bonillas details method to discredit Senator Fall and Hanson.....	20	2964
Bonillas offers \$100,000 to ruin them.....	20	2964
Threatens National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico.....	20	2965
Bonillas offers \$5,000 per month Chief of Secret Service for Mexico....	20	2965
Bonillas to get Obregon and Gonzalez to withdraw his favor.....	20	2966
Bonillas bitter toward Lansing going to resign.....	20	2967
Fletcher hissed in Mexico; Von Echarde cheered.....	20	2967
Danger of Fall resolution passed.....	20	2967
Several Senators and others to be ruined by scheme.....	20	2968
Proposal to ruin Fall committee et al.....	20	2968
Carranza to spend \$100,000 in propaganda in United States.....	20	2969
Javier Favela great friend and secret service agent Carranza, room 203, 79 Nassau Street, telephone 6068 Courtland, residence 265 West Twenty-second Street, New York.....	20	2969
Favela said plans were on foot to assassinate Fall and Hanson.....	20	2970
Jones and Seguin have words.....	20	2970
Copy of expense check for \$920.60 filed.....	20	2970
Telegram to Hanson at El Paso, January 28, 1919, asking him to come to Washington.....	20	2971
Letter November 4, 1919, Charles A. Douglas to Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, introducing witness.....	20	2971

Jones, Charles E.—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Letter to Senator Fall May 12, 1920, signed by T. V. Rancke, Jones article.....	20	2972
Kept committee advised at all times through Hanson; never received a dollar from any source for information.....	20	2973
Favela a bad actor, dangerous.....	20	2974
Hanson found out from another source that Favela was to do the assassination.....	20	2974
Favela to burn oil fields if there is intervention.....	20	2974
Favela a German spy, speaks 8 or 10 different languages.....	20	2975
Representatives of new Mexican Government goes fully into assassination plot.....	20	2976
Kept Hanson posted.....	20	2977
Refers to various letters and documents to go into index reports to Department of Justice.....	20	2977
Felix Diaz and Japan.....	20	2978
Shannon letter to Diaz.....	20	2978
England and Felicista movement.....	20	2978
Diaz correspondence and codes.....	20	2979
President Wilson code name "Meddler," Bryan's "Mr. Chump," Carranza's "Mr. Foxy".....	20	2979
Refers to files re Manuel Pelaez.....	20	2980
Quotes proclamation from Gen. Villa criticising Wilson for recognizing Carranza.....	20	2981
Explains "Morgan" schemes for establishment new Republic Salvador and Honduras in Central America.....	20	2981
Explains Carranza's intrigues, ideas and purposes in promotion of Central American revolution.....	20	2982
Letter from Brenniman.....	20	2994
Letter, Leckie to Bonillas, May 20, 1918.....	20	2994
Letter, Muzquiz to Bonillas, June 17, 1918.....	20	2994
Letter, Conaty to Beck, October 15, 1918.....	20	2995
Letter, Bielaski to Keep, September 17, 1918.....	20	2995
Letter, Brenniman to Mock, October 3, 1918.....	20	2995
Letter, Garcia to Jones, August 6, 1918.....	20	2996
Letter, Garcia to Gonzalez, August 5, 1918.....	20	2996
Telegram, Creese to Pesqueira, October 1, 1919.....	20	2996
Report, Creese to Department of Justice, May 13, 1918, re Gov. Cantu.....	20	2997
Letter, Frezieres to Carranza, April 25, 1918.....	20	2997
Report, Creese to Department of Justice, May 14, 1918, re Antonio Villavicencio.....	20	2999
Report, Creese to Department of Justice, May 13, 1918, re Piedras Negras, Mexico.....	20	2999
Report, Creese to Department of Justice, May 13, 1918, re Conditions Eagle Pass, Tex.....	20	3001
Report, Creese to Department of Justice, May 25, 1918, re offer appointment chief Mexican secret service.....	20	3002
Telegram, Pedro (Creese) to Garcia, May 1, 1918.....	20	3004
Telegram, Pedro (Creese) to Garcia, May 11, 1918.....	20	3004
Report, Creese to Department of Justice, July 26, 1918, re plan to capture Castillo.....	20	3004
Report, Creese to Department of Justice, re Col. Gonzalez, Matamoros, Mexico, August 15, 1918.....	20	3005
Report, Creese to Department of Justice, August 19, 1918, re Mexican Consul, Brownsville, Tex., pro-German.....	20	3006
Report, Creese to Department of Justice, August 17, 1918, re Mexican conditions Boquillas, Tex.....	20	3007
Report, Creese to Department of Justice, August 17, 1918, re Tomas Pinasso, Laredo, Tex.....	20	3007
Report, Creese to Department of Justice, August 19, 1918, re American Consul, Matamoros, Mexico.....	20	3008
Report, Creese to Department of Justice, August 20, 1918, re Mexican Consul, Presidio, Tex.....	20	3009
Report, Creese to Department of Justice, August 24, 1918, re Mexican Consul, Port Arthur, Tex.....	20	3010
Report, Creese to Department of Justice, August 20, 1918, re Villa bandits visiting United States Army camps.....	20	3010

Jones, Charles E.—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Report Creese to Department of Justice, September 3, 1918, re Mexican foreign policy in Central America.....	20	3011
Report Creese to Department of Justice, July 4, 1918, re Mexican minister of interior pro-German.....	20	3011
Report Creese to Department of Justice, July 24, 1918, re Mexican officials smuggling.....	20	3012
Report Creese to Department of Justice, November 14, 1918, re Mexican presidential election.....	20	3012
Report Creese to Department of Justice, September 4, 1918, re resolution by Cantu.....	20	3014
Letter Farriba to Felix Diaz, March, 1917, concerning Cantu.....	20	3015
Report Creese to Department of Justice, October 23, 1918, concerning activities Cantu.....	20	3016
Report Creese to Department of Justice, October 23, 1918, concerning Pablo Dato implicated Cantu movement.....	20	3019
Pablo Dato German subject and German agent.....	20	3023
Documentary evidence to prove.....	20	3026
Report Creese to Department of Justice, November 23, 1918, re Cantu and Betancourt smuggling arms and ammunition.....	20	3027
Re Godchaux, informant, ammunition case.....	20	3029
Telegrams Sullivan to Jones re Betancourt.....	20	3029
Letters Poole to Godchaux re ammunition.....	20	3031
Creese report re plotting Los Angeles Cantu Betancourt case.....	20	3033
Report Creese to Department of Justice, November 23, 1918, re Calzado and Cantu revolution.....	20	3037
Telegram Bielaski to Keep re Calzado, October 16, 1918.....	20	3046
Report Creese to Department of Justice, November 27, 1918, re Betancourt statement that secret service leaked.....	20	3046
Report Creese to Department of Justice, November 30, 1918, re Samuel Vasquez, Mexican consul San Diego, Calif.....	20	3048
Report Creese to Department of Justice, April 15, 1919, re Mexican Government permitted to get arms and ammunition.....	20	3049
Creese recommendation against.....	20	3050
Report Creese to Department of Justice re Carranza Central American plot.....	20	3051
Letter Garcia Lopez to Luis Cabrera, May 16, 1916, Central American plot.....	20	3059
Letter Peralta to Aguilar, June 7, 1916, Central American plot.....	20	3060
Letter Peralta to Carranza, June 7, 1916, Central American plot.....	20	3061
Letter Peralta to Obregon, June 8, 1916, Central American plot.....	20	3061
Letter Obregon to Peralta, June 13, 1916.....	20	3062
Letter Peralta to Carranza, June 16, 1916, Central American plot.....	20	3062
Letter Peralta to Jones re propaganda.....	20	3063
Telegram Peralta to Carranza and Obregon re propaganda.....	20	3063
Letter Peralta to Obregon, June 27, 1916, Central American plot.....	20	3066
Letter Peralta to Carranza, July 3, 1916, Central American plot.....	20	3067
Letter Peralta to Obregon, July 6, 1916, re assistance Central American plot.....	20	3070
Written agreement between Rosales, Peralta and Gavin to loot Honduras.....	20	3071
Written contract of de la Rosa to furnish expedition to Honduras.....	20	3072
Carranza supplies arms and ammunition.....	20	3072
Peralta and Rosales code.....	20	3073
Carranza, Peralta, and Rosales combination Central America.....	20	3078
Letter Rosales to Secretary Lansing December 26, 1916 re conditions Honduras.....	20	3081
Central American revolutionary literature.....	20	3082
Letter Julian Irias to Rosales November 26, 1916, re arms and ammunition.....	20	3089
Letter Contreras, Mexico City, to Julian Irias, Washington, re Central American revolution.....	20	3090
Arrest of Irias.....	20	3093
Agreement signed by Rosales and Jones re arms and ammunition.....	20	3099
Written agreement between Central American revolutionists.....	20	3100
Arrest of all Central American plotters New Orleans, La., August, 1917.....	20	3100
Peralta confessed to Government officers.....	20	3100
Evidence complete.....	20	3100

	Part.	Page.
Jones, Charles E.—Continued.		
United States Attorney recommends deportation in lieu of prosecution.	20	3100
All deported.	20	3100
Central American plots continued in Mexico.	20	3102
Letter Ladislado Santos writes Rosales that Alvarado agrees furnish equipment.	20	3102
Santos states Obregon and others will still assist revolution.	20	3102
Report Creese to Department of Justice September 25, 1918, re Juan Guevara smuggling ammunition.	20	3103
Adam Leckie and Charles A. Douglas, loyal Americans.	20	3104
Report Creese to Department of Justice re Jerome S. Hess.	20	3104
Report Creese to Department of Justice re interview with Ignacio Bonillas re German activity in Mexico.	20	3108
Jones recommendation to Department of Justice concerning German activities in Mexico.	20	3112
Report Creese to Department of Justice re Break between Carranza and Obregon.	20	3113
Jones, Gus T., American.	10	1622
List of United States soldiers killed in the Columbus, N. Mex., raid.	10	1622
Joyce, Father Francis P., chaplain, United States Army:		
Six or seven hundred sisters in Veracruz, 1914, many in disguise and in want.	18	2656
Many priests serve bishops and archbishops there; same working as waiters in restaurants; Father Kelley gave some assistance; United States Consul Silliman, personal representative of President Wilson, said, when appealed to for aid to sisters and priests, "It is generally admitted by everybody that the worst thing in Mexico, next to prostitution, is the Catholic Church, and both must go;" Mexican woman offered gold to an American officer to marry her daughter to save her from Candido Aguilar; refused, later Aguilar ruined her, then married Miss Carranza.	18	2657
Consul Canada tried to help; some sisters became mothers; many were diseased; Funston sympathetic but failed to get boat from United States departments for them.	18	2658
Mistake in not recognizing Huerta; untrue Huerta was a bad man, not guilty of killing Madero; received very discourteous treatment by United States; taken sick; bond \$38,000; Dubose, United States officer, tried to graft on him.	18	2659
Moved back to prison; operation on Huerta wrongfully done, caused his death; firm of lawyers in El Paso got \$7,500; Hattner, \$17,400, \$13,000 lost to widow in favor of United States Government.	18	2660
John Lind against Catholic Church in Mexico, said at Veracruz, "The thing wrong with Mexico is the Catholic Church, and they should keep the Catholic schools and churches closed for a generation, and they will then be rid of the church in Mexico;" quotes time of Juarez; despoiled church; influence of priests on natives good; 400 sisters left in Veracruz when Americans evacuated city, reported Villa and Carranza tried to have one prostitute to every four soldiers; Catholic Church failed to render aid to their people at first.	18	2661
Carranza at banquet board supplied each guest with a "chalice" for a wine cup; many American sisters taken off train near Veracruz by soldiers.	18	2662
Karns, H. J., American.	12	1899
Merchant, export trade with Mexico, 1899; has had no difficulty in commercial relations with Mexico and has operated during all revolutionary periods, 1899; business occasionally suspended, 1900; conflicts on border at Nogales, 1900; traffic south of Nogales interrupted, 1900; railroads running south of Nogales in hands of owners and factions, 1900; experience with local authorities pleasant, 1900; Yaquis trying to make treaty, 1901; soldiers in Sonora mostly Mayos and Yaquis, 1901; Americans put to no inconvenience by Federal troops, 1902; collectors of customs and consuls of Mexico always pleasant in relations with Americans, 1902; consuls at Nogales not always friendly inclined, 1902; removal of consul at Nogales for participation in theft of an automobile, 1902; Gen. Obregon had consul removed, 1902; implicated by letter found on Mexican killed by Americans, 1903; substance of letter, 1904; Obregon friendly to Americans, 1904; business on west coast of Mexico, 1904; railroad south of Nogales out of commission, 1905; slight interruption of traffic, 1906.		

	Part.	Page.
Kelley, Monsignor Francis C.....	18	2665
Exiled nuns and clergymen at Veracruz.....	18	2665
Part received at Castroville, Tex.; tried to tell American people about Mexico; priests penniless; disguised as peons to get out; assisted by him.....	18	2666
Method of ransom for priests; how and why exodus of Catholics.....	18	2667
Corroborates Mother Elias, former witness; her return to Mexico to help nuns; trouble with Mexico "anticlericalism".....	18	2668
Mexico only a democracy and republic in name; Catholic candidate for vice president received more votes for vice president than Madero candidate, but counted out; quotes extract from Byran letter of March 20, 1915, "Flower of democracy lies religious freedom"; criticizes constitution of 1857; sentiment of Mexican Catholic; Luis Cabrera no friend; politicians Mexico adopted principles French revolution; antireligious.....	18	2669
People in Mexico do not hate church, only politicians; church against looting, atrocities, therefore politicians hate church; wants religious freedom in Mexico similar to United States.....	18	2670
Quotes number of Catholics and makes comparisons.....	18	2671
Quotes Eber Cole Byam on Catholic Church, Mexico.....	18	2672
Quotes figures and makes comparisons of Catholic and Protestants, worship, etc.....	18	2674
Education in Mexico among Indian tribes.....	18	2676
Quotes ancient history of Mexico and work of Catholic Church, Mexico.....	18	2678
Only union of church and state Spanish régime in Mexico; Catholic political party formed just before Madero took office, object to reform constitution of 1857, reference church; similar to the United States; disagrees with Lind statement about schools in Mexico; "ignorant or an intentional prevaricator;" believe what Mr. Frisbee said about Lind conversation re Catholic Church; not a Jesuit.....	18	2682
Kellogg, Frederick R.....	16	2380
Contradicted John Lind on Mexican and American mining laws.....	16	2380
Spanish law issued.....	16	2381
Minerals issued to crown.....	16	2381
Ownership minerals restricted.....	16	2181
Cites decrees and orders.....	16	2382
Minerals, how acquired.....	16	2382
Decree 1892 expresses recognition private ownership coal, etc.....	16	2383
Previous interpretation, decrees, etc., beginning 1387, laws 1559, and ordinance 1783; law of Mexico after Revolution 1821; treaty between Mexico and Spain conformed to above laws to Mexico and endured until 1857; amendment to constitution of 1857 authorizing mining codes, 1884.....	16	2384
Then follows extracts from mining laws of November 22, 1884, where foreigners may acquire mining property; Lind statement on mining quoted, denied.....	16	2385
Further refutes Lind.....	16	2387
American owners of oil lands actually confiscated; law of 1884 to remain in force until January 4, 1892, which granted private ownership to private individuals of oil, etc.....	16	2389
Three provisions of mining code do not admit change of individual rights to subsoil rights to individuals; also in accordance with laws of 1559 and 1884; constitution 1917, articles 14, 27, 126 not retroactive and might be construed not depriving owner of subsoil rights, but Carranza decrees beginning February, 1918, eliminates private ownership of petroleum beneath surface.....	16	2390
Arredondo pledged protection, rights, lives, and property; foreigners not made good.....	16	2391
Discusses damage to oil company affected by Carranza decrees.....	16	2392
Quotes Lind, reference to statement of Cabrera; foreigner not to seek avoidance of taxes; performance of duties, etc.; explains unjust taxation Carranza government to foreigners.....	16	2393
Oil companies records clear in Mexico.....	16	2394
Kennedy, J. D.....	17	2630
See McCranie and Kennedy.		

	Part.	Page.
King, Wiley	13	1949
Went to Mexico, left in October, 1917; farming and stock raising. On Atascador Colony, 100 families at that time; 425 acres owned, Americans owned small tracts each, poor people; 192,000 acres in ranch before being subdivided for colonization by E. H. Campbell & Co., of Tampico; had schools and church, maintained by Americans; conditions ideal up to time of revolution; trouble began in earnest when we went into Veracruz; colonists good, honest, law-abiding citizens; treated well by Mexicans until break came; relates ravishing girls of Mr. Gourd, sent for soldiers, did not come, ordered to leave station (Huerta soldiers).....	13	1950
Later Huerta soldiers executed eight men, Javala family and another Mexican, for above crime; so reported; went to jungle, built camp, remained there 22 days; went to jungle again when Pershing went to Mexico.....	13	1952
Actual facts; Ebano occupied by Huertistas, Villistas, laying siege; Villistas robbed Bird and Zigler, and Mexican ranchmen and Americans took charge of Dunheim, Limmerfall, Morehead, and young King; killed Bird; the two Germans, Dunheim and Limmerfall, had accused Bird and Zigler of stealing, but they only took their own cattle back that the two Germans had stolen from them (Hanson).....	13	1952
Carrancistas began stealing and robbing; Weder robbed of cattle, protested, was killed by Gen. Larraga, 24th of October, 1917; no protection from Carrancistas; boy punched with a gun in back and robbed of horses; Carranza general in league with thieves.....	13	1954
Two German families remained there, well treated by Carrancistas; American colonists lost all, scattered all over world; no help from American Government, only to assist some to get out of country; no concessions; American enterprise had wonderful good effect on laborers.....	13	1956
Mentions murders of L. A. Dunn and three other Americans and one Mexican with pay roll; Franklin, Pilgrim, on Chamal, mentions San Dieguito colony losing several hundred head of cattle; ran away by Manuel Larraga; all farms grown up in brush; Germans to fight with Mexicans; depended on United States Government for protection, but received none.....	13	1954
Kirby, Thomas	9	1461
Mining engineer; authority on mining in Mexico; wrote review of mining in Mexico for the Mining World, of Chicago, in year 1905.....	9	1461
Mines in Mexico practically abandoned in 1880; when Americans started mining operations old mines were reclaimed and placed in operation with up to date machinery, etc.; in each instance the mines were bought and paid for when obtained from Mexican owners; mining flourished under Diaz.....	9	1463
Since revolution began mining has fallen off 90 per cent.....	9	1464
Testified re execution of American citizen, Howard L. Elton, a mining engineer, by rebels after guaranty to United States that it would not be done.....	9	1468
Testified to killing of Boris Gorow, an American citizen, in Jalisco by rebels; his gold teeth were beaten from his head before he died....	9	1469
Kleberg, C.	8	1282
Relates conditions and attack on Norias ranch, owner.....	13	1283
Statement of Manuel Rincones, reference to raiders of Norias ranch, who was captured by raiders.....	13	1284
Nafarrate Carranza commander at Matamoros during raids.....	13	1286
Kleiber, J. I.	8	1269
Conditions along the border good during Diaz régime; relates wrecking of train near Brownsville, in which he was robbed, engineer killed, also several soldiers, also Mr. Cain; State health officer and Wallace wounded.....	8	1270
Identifies De la Rosa past history; quotes Chino Flores confession about raid: show Nafarrate assisted in organization of raiders in Matamoros.....	8	1274

Kleiber, J. I.—Continued.

Part. Page.

Relates difficulties in extradition; De la Rosa commissioned by Carranza; leaders indicted for murder in Texas; two men hung for murder of Austins.....	8	1275
Relates conspiracy to raid on Texas side; formed in Matamoros; approximate number of Americans murdered by raiders.....	8	1277
Gives ideas on Mexico and Mexicans.....	8	1278
Propaganda from Mexico on Texas side.....	8	1278
Discusses extradition; Alberto Cabrera, murderer of District Judge Welsh, now a captain in Carranza army; ex-convict escaped from Texas penitentiary.....	8	1278
Knox, Henry Hobart, American	9	1417
Consulting mining engineer.....	9	1417
Conditions in Mexico under Diaz.....	9	1417
Difficulties began with Orozco revolution.....	9	1417
Mining properties in Chihuahua closed.....	9	1418
Troops sent to mining camps, but recalled at request of operators because they robbed and looted.....	9	1418
Attitude of Carranza generals to conditions.....	9	1420
Gen. Murguia from humble origin became multimillionaire.....	9	1419
No prospects for improvement in conditions.....	9	1421
Villa establishes order and does not rob poor people.....	9	1421
Condition of railroads.....	9	1421
Policy of United States in ordering Americans out of Mexico.....	9	1423
Lopez killed Americans at Santa Isabel.....	9	1423
Have never denied American citizenship.....	9	1423
Treatment of Germans.....	9	1424
Salvation of Mexico.....	9	1424
Attitude of laboring classes as to who governs them.....	9	1425
Percentage of population engaged in looting.....	9	1425
Armed intervention.....	9	1425
Kile, Capt. S. C.	8	1242
Testimony of Capt. Kile, intelligence officer Fort Sam Houston; introduces a brief history of the lower Rio Grande Valley.....	8	1242
Compared contents with reference to raids on Rio Grande with departmental records found correct in detail, in which are related detailed occurrences.....	8	1243
King, A. J.	10	1535
Sergeant Texas Ranger force, Big Bend, Tex.; known that district since 1897; unsafe for many years on that border; reason, Mexican Government employs outlaws to represent them.....	10	1535
Texas rangers not allowed to go to Mexico; only go with soldiers; gives account of robbery of T. D. Baldwin's store at Ruidosa, Tex., bank of river; Chico Cano, captain in Carranza army, and 35 outlaws do the depredating on Texas side principally; several days after the first robbery they returned; arrests by rangers; Dykes and Woodland arrested man trying to kill Baldwin; Cano and his gang rescued him in fight, 20th of January, 1920; also robbed a threshing machine and stripped it; no cooperation from Carranza, never delivered any murderers or thieves to us; efforts made with Carrancistas unavailing for cooperation.....	10	1536
Krakauer, Adolph	17	2590
Protection from Diaz.....	17	2591
Surprised Madero won; criticizes United States for assisting Madero; relates Diaz's words; Orozco started his revolution against Chihuahua, not against Diaz; Madero later joined with him.....	17	2591
Kritzberger, Peter	13	1977
Farmer and laborer, manager of farm, Oaxaca and Chiapas, 1909; American colony; "San Pedro De Las Papas," two or three hundred Americans there, farmers, small; had all they possessed there, lost it all; good citizens, 63,000 acres; no concessions; absolutely safe prior to revolution; trouble began Veracruz incident.....	13	1977
Details fight of Smith with bandits and escape, etc.; Smith in jail at Tonala, later marines came in and he was released; came to States; homes in ruins; took out to Guatemala line in box car 100 Americans; relates robbery by Villista company, Culebra.....	13	1980

Kritzberger, Peter—Continued.

Part. Page.

Robbed by Carrancistas; had fight, wounded several, home destroyed and burned, robbed; all colonists same; ran away; killing of Jake Myers by two men who were tried and fined \$300, turned loose; tried by Carranza judge at Tonalá; relates murder of Mr. McGill and Morgan; murderer of Morgan arrested, turned loose at Tonalá; relates incident of cow stealing, arrest made, turned loose; no attention paid to American consul, reason he had no backing. 13 1984

General conditions detail dealings with United States and British consuls; robbed many times, etc.; Carrancistas all grafting. 13 1986

Describes methods of graft in shipping stock; American woman, member of that American colony, with child, ravished, later died; several young girls and women ravished; perpetrator well known there now, nothing done with him; no colonists left there; trains and bridges burned; track blown up, limbs break windows in cars, very little to say; conditions worse below Mexico City. 13 1988

Everyone wants intervention there; Mr. Summers held for \$5,000 ransom; brother in Oklahoma paid it; details robbery by Carranza general; Germans own two-thirds of coffee plantations, well treated. . . . 13 1990

Lane, Franklin K. 16 2369

Refutes Lind reference United States attitude toward oil rights Mexico. . 16 2370

Explains concessions in Mexico; American not workingman. 16 2371

Shows necessity for oil on this continent for United States; speaks of wrong attitude of Mexico toward American interests there; quotes statement from England. 16 2373

Congressional Record April 28, 1920, pages 6719, 6720, as to danger of England v. Oil business. 16 2377

Langhorne, Col. Geo. T. 10 1629

Commander Big Bend district two years prior to October, 1919; area Big Bend 14,000 square miles, 53 per cent canyons and mountains, 110 miles from railroad, rim rock 2,500 feet above valley on river. . . 10 1629

Conditions bad, relates killing of Sitter and Hulen by Carrancistas; Glenn Springs raid by Carrancistas, relates incidents in chronological order, raids, murders, etc.; received no assistance from Carrancistas; in his opinion they committed all offenses; gives in detail aviator incident in which Capt. Matlack rescued them by paying half the ransom; report on Eighth Cavalry under witness, by Adjt. Gen. Gilmor to commanding general southern department. 10 1629

Larsen, Niels. 17 2594

Affidavit of loss, \$70,000; relates conditions and outrages. 17 2594

Laut, Agnes, Miss. 2 370

Journalist and farmer; traveled in Mexico to see conditions at first hand; mentions F. S. Pearson lumber interest in Chihuahua; Canadian interest. 2 372

Association American Rights, etc., paid portion of her expense to Mexico, she paid balance. 2 373

Gives detailed account of trip through Mexico, saw much suffering; brought back many pictures of young girls eaten up with disease, caused by Carrancistas. 2 377

Tells of robberies; conferences with Mexican women who pleaded for relief from the United States. 2 377

Carrancistas offered free loot and girls for or to recruits; gives many accounts of atrocities on women, tortured and murdered; many thousands actually starved to death; Weeks Carranza propagandist; refutes insinuation by Inman that she was pro-German. 2 377

Lester, S. D. 16 2446

Report to Senator Albert B. Fall, chairman; petition directed to the President of the United States under date of May 12, 1914, by a committee representing 3,000 Americans; shanghaied out of Tampico on April 22 and delivered at Galveston, Tex. 16 2446

Navy Department Bulletin, May 23, 1914, granting in part petition. . . 16 2448

Personal account given by one of the committee as to proceedings in Washington with department in behalf of "refugees" above mentioned and also incidents occurring previous to their departure at Tampico and acts of United States Government through Admiral Mayo. 16 2448

Lester, S. D.—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Statement of "Mr. D.," an American, robbed of cattle and money; ransom of stock from bandits; no protection given by Carranza governor, Osuna; bandits and Gen. Larraga, of the Carranza army, worked together to rob Americans.....	16	2453
Statement of "Mr. E.," an American; house destroyed by Carranza soldiers; reported to Osuna; nothing done.....	16	2453
Statement of "Mr. F.," an American, near Tampico; Gen. Aguilar took horses, soldiers beat him up with guns; "kill the Gringos" their cry; in jail 3 days, paid lawyer \$200 to have him released, no charge; June, 1915, Gen. Nafarrate instructed his soldiers to arrest all Americans and compel them to leave property; cut down orange trees and pineapples and destroyed houses.....	16	2454
"Mr. G.," an American gives details of methods employed by Gen. Murguia and others to commandeer cars and force the Americans to sell their products to his agents or stand for extra graft in order to get products to market; letter from Col. F. Aguilar to "Mr. H.," Columbus colony, demanding \$3,000; Sergt. Mateo Haro is accused of the murder of J. H. Correl and the rape of his wife; Henequen plantation destroyed; fences cut; robbed by Gov. Caballero on fiber deal; Mexican Government canceled concessions on two mines; Carranza domineered by his generals; Gen. Gonzales gave Antonio Acosta, his friend, \$50,000 to buy mine; publicly stated he would spend \$2,000,000 to defend Obregon.....	16	2456
Francisco Murguia purchased a large ranch in Coahuila and property in San Antonio, Tex.....	16	2457
Gen. Hasso robbed stores of \$2,000; Gen. Isidro Cardona took mine from widow Norman; killed a Spaniard; took possession of several houses; Felipe Pescador, general manager of railroads, appointed friends who made out false vouchers and gave half to Pescador; 52 trains have been dynamited in this section; gives names of bandits and locations; and how they get ammunition from Carrancistas; took manager of Agua Dulce ranch, held him for \$30,000; many robberies noted.....	16	2458
Women naked, all clothes taken; people starving; people eat carrion, lizards, frogs, burro meat; railroad agents robbing Government out of half of the fares; 180 bandits in Mexico; horses and cattle all gone.....	16	2459
Mr. Barnes, 20 years in Mexico.....	16	2459
Gives account of experiences and robberies in Mexico; house burned; wrecking trains; carrying away young girls; hung and tortured old man 71 years of age.....	16	2460
Reference, John Lind, advice.....	16	2461
Hiram Catron: His statement in full in record testimony; ex-soldier; son killed; Peter Catron.....	16	2461
Statement of Virginia Villasana reference murder of Peter Catron by Eleno Zequera, officer under Gen. Larraga.....	16	2462
"Mr. L.," an American, gives account of death of L. L. Weider, November 27, 1917, at Atascador colony, near Tampico, by thieves under Gen. Larraga; cattle taken; names thieves, etc.....	16	2463
Gives several robberies of cattle, etc.; Atascador in ruins; protests against article 27 of new constitution.....	16	2464
"Mr. N.," an American, lived in Tamaulipas 25 years; good conditions under Diaz; visit from Lieut. Col. Nafarrate; robberies; battle of Victoria; execution of Lucas Haces, a Spaniard; robbery of train by Col. Jesus Agustin Castro; execution officials of Llera.....	16	2465
Hanged lineman; second battle of Victoria; car of corn burned; Saldivar loots; battle of Tampico, December 5, 1913; rebels repulsed; April 13, 1914, again attacked Tampico; successful in May; Zaragoza-Huertista evacuated city.....	16	2466
Loss to rebels, killed and wounded, total both battles, 1,000; wired President Wilson to recognize Carranza; gives account of murder of municipal president and officers of Llera and murder of several leading citizens of southern Tampico; stood in with rebels, only lost \$17,000; Carranza officials allowed to pad pay rolls; natives hungry and have few clothes.....	16	2468
All Carrancistas bandits; "Mr. O.," all Carrancistas bandits; no punishment; negros to fight Gringos with Carrancistas.....	16	2468

Lester, S. D.—Continued.

Part. Page

English boat picked up 125 Americans mouth of Panuco; came out on steamship Cyclops; returned, gives account of losses and mistreatment; shot at; no protection from officers; Carranza troops robbed oil companies; recognized.....	16	2469
Relates various robberies and outrages.....	16	2470
"Mr. P.," an American, relates robbery of "dead" as well as himself; Carrancistas rob bandits who have robbed Mexicans, who are allowed to buy back from them.....	16	2470
"Mr. Q.," an American, robbed and wounded.....	16	2470
Blame placed on him because he was not armed; Americans receive no protection.....	16	2471
Statement of Mr. Don D. Morehead; conditions good under Diaz and Huerta troops; tried to protect us; all Americans to be killed; hid in mountains for 6 weeks; object of Carrancistas to run all Americans out of Mexico; Gen. Larraga responsible largely for atrocities.....	16	2471
Account of Weider murder; robberies and outrages, sugar plantation, 1917; Pelaez treats foreigners well; Carranza forces bad.....	16	2472
"Mr. R.," an American; conditions good under Diaz, 1914; American women hid in mountains to escape Carrancistas.....	16	2472
Property confiscated; robberies by Fabian Aguilar, Carrancista; taken prisoner, stood up to be shot; took mules, whipped his men with ropes; Carranza officer tried to beat him with rope and sword.....	16	2473
"Mr. S.," an American; Valles colony described, established 1748; Manuel Larraga, Maderista, killed; Severo Oyarvide to get protection; rose in arms against Huerta; robberies, burning of houses, and atrocities by Carrancistas detailed; judge of court Estevan Ruiz shot....	16	2474
Two young boys murdered; two leading officers shot, one for not having good eyesight, the other too old to be a soldier; orders of Gen. Agustin Milan, now governor of State of Mexico; prisoners released; Venustiano Gonzalez released, made captain; Lieut. DeFoe murdered by Lucio Blanco.....	16	2475
Records burned; citizens held up for \$16,000; widow threatened with being turned over to soldiers if she did not pay \$1,000, by Gen. Galindo, a Carrancista; churches, schools, private residences, etc., converted into stables; fields of poor men destroyed; rifles supplied them at Matamoros from United States.....	16	2476
Murders by Larraga; robberies and looting of oil companies detailed..	16	2478
Detailed list of robberies and atrocities on oil companies in Tampico district; murders, held for ransom, etc., by bandits and Carrancistas.....	16	2480
Lester, S. D., supplemental report.....	16	2485
Details attitude of Americans at Tampico as to their willingness to appear as witnesses, except managers of oil companies, and his labors along this line.....	16	2485
Judge Kearful and Judge Buckley confer with oil companies in New York about witnesses.....	16	2486
Efforts in Tampico with managers of oil companies; letter from chairman from Los Angeles, Calif., March 17, 1920, authorizing subpoena for witnesses in Mexico.....	16	2487
List of Americans summoned and their replies.....	16	2488
Reference made to adverse attitude toward committee by oil company officials; telegrams quoted.....	16	2492
Several managers of oil companies charged work of committee political and lack of good faith to alleviate conditions in Mexico; confirmed by conversation with high official of oil company who stated "certain members actuated by personal and political motives instead of desire to better conditions in Mexico".....	16	2493
Lewis, W. J.....	14	2162
Labor agent, San Antonio, Tex., handled several hundred Mexican laborers from Mexico, in February, 1920; conditions bad, caused them to come to United States, low wages, no work, etc., if crops were made would be taken from them; very little clothing, some nearly naked when they arrive here; did not advertise or offer any inducements for them to come here; handled them only after they arrive San Antonio.....	14	2162

	Part.	Page.
Lill, Thomas Russell.....	3	611
Certified public accountant, went to Mexico in May, 1917, with Henry Bruere to reorganize Mexican financial organization commission; Bruere returned, leaving Lill in charge; commission organized with Luis Cabrera as president; Lill remained in Mexico a year and a half, in which time he had Carranza carry out certain reforms; undertakes to justify Carranza administration in all financial matters; was in employ of Carranza all time in Mexico; ignorance of Mexican financial matters exposed by cross-examination by Senator Fall....	3	612
Lind, John.....	16	2317
Went to Mexico 1913; left there 1914.....	16	2317
Had no previous knowledge of Mexico; sent to Mexico on special mission by President.....	16	2318
Object of visit to Mexico.....	16	2319
Proposition of President Wilson to Huerta, August 25, 1913.....	16	2320
Election in Veracruz.....	16	2321
Conferred with Von Heintze.....	16	2324
Visited Emery hacienda, Veracruz.....	16	2325
Extract from Bryan, Commoner, January 30, 1903.....	16	2327
Compare Negro and Mexican educational.....	16	2331
Catholic Church.....	16	2332
Quotations Lind book.....	16	2335
Opinion entry American citizen Mexico.....	16	2337
Discussions; concessions.....	16	2339
His treatment in Mexico.....	16	2341
Quotes from Lind book hostility of Mexicans.....	16	2342
Captured recruits for Huerta army.....	16	2343
Believes Carranza régime to be success April 27, 1920; no faith in Villa.....	16	2345
Quotations Calero book on conditions in Mexico.....	16	2347
Defends Carrancistas commandeering residences, etc.....	16	2349
Book on Mexico not circulated; how it came to be printed.....	16	2350
Extract Shanklin secret code.....	16	2352
Charge Murray against H. Lane Wilson conspiring with Huerta.....	16	2356
Discusses export of arms and ammunition illegally to Constitutionalists with knowledge and assistance of United States officials; quotes extracts from Buckley.....	16	2358
Denies statement to Buckley with reference to Catholic Church.....	16	2360
Denies report to Wilson American invasion would be welcomed by Mexicans at Veracruz.....	16	2363
Reason for meeting Carranza on border.....	16	2365
Son employed in "Reguladora," Yucatan, 1916 or 1917.....	16	2366
Received expenses.....	16	2366
Compared robberies, etc., United States to Mexico favorably.....	16	2367
Loucks, W. B.....	9	1375
President of Tabasco Plantation Co., located in States of Tabasco and Veracruz; plantations San Miguel Juarez, State of Tabasco, and plantation La Oaxaquena, located in Veracruz, approximately 35,000 acres, devoted to raising and milling sugar; land purchased from original owners; had mills capable of handling 3,000 tons cane daily; modern machinery, 35 kilometers railway, and 4,000 acres under cultivation.....	9	1375
At time commenced operations Mexican scale of labor in their vicinity was from 17 to 37 centavos daily; increased their scale to \$1.60 per day; established free hospital, schools, and built houses for laborers who lived in them rent free; did not operate under any special concession and did not ask any.....	9	1378
1917 was last year able to harvest any sugar, when got out 4,076 bags; this compared to 50,000 bags in 1912, 38,000 bags 1913, 38,000 bags 1914, 26,000 bags 1915, 17,000 bags 1916; this reduction was caused by continual harassing by Madero and Carranza governments; labor agents were sent to plantations by these governments, who took laborers away and forced them into army.....	9	1379
Had 38,000 bags of sugar stored in warehouse in 1914, when all employees were ordered out of Mexico by American Government; chief engineer managed to get back to plantation under British flag and save most of sugar.....	9	1380

Loucks, W. B.—Continued.

Part. Page.

In year 1915 forced to pay tribute to bandits under Alor in amount several thousand dollars; during most of time was also forced to feed and house Carranza troops on plantation; was forced to turn company boats over to Col. Silva, of Carranza army, to use in clearing river of bandits as protection to plantations; later learned that Carrancistas and rebels were in accord; Col. Silva was using their boats in transporting loot being turned over to him by bandits who were working on 50-50 basis.	9	1382
Luis Cabrera tried to force company to pay \$2,500 export duty on consignment of sugar that had been shipped at time when no export was on sugar; amount not paid, matter dropped.	9	1388
Carranza authorities tried to force payment of \$300,000 for alleged use of 260 Yaqui prisoners of war in time of Diaz; prisoners had not been used and payment was refused; matter finally dropped.	9	1388
In 1915 an embargo was placed on exportations of all foodstuffs, hides, etc., knows personally of large shipments of beans, etc., allowed to go out by Candido Aguilar, commander of Veracruz; Aguilar and others collected large quantities of hides and when large shipment was ready the embargo would be suddenly raised for 10 days.	9	1391
On August 13, 1915, E. F. Wells, auditor of the company, was murdered while coming from Veracruz to plantation with \$10,000 pay roll; no one ever arrested and no attempt made by Carranza authorities to locate murderers.	9	1383
While American Government was asking Americans in United States to send food to starving Mexico, Candido Aguilar and other officials were sending thousands of head of cattle and other foodstuffs out to markets in Cuba and elsewhere; American colony, city of Mexico, made up fund and brought into city a carload of corn for starving Mexicans and it was promptly seized by Obregon, who was in charge.	9	1391
Describes sisal monopoly and alleged connection of John Lind's son; company forced to cease operations in May, 1917; in September, 1918, Carranza government undertook to confiscate property.	9	1386
Only advice received from John Lind while he was in Mexico was to support Carranza.	9	1394
Believes that present administration policy is cause of trouble in Mexico; testified was willing to forfeit all holdings in Mexico if could be for betterment of common people of Mexico and assist in settling country.	9	1398
Manley, Dr. Paul G.	15	2194
Physician; resides Mount Carmel, Ill.	15	2194
Went Mexico 1906, purchased 6,000 acres land, State of Oaxaca; cleared 800 acres, shipped in thoroughbred cattle and horses, hogs, chickens, household furniture, and agricultural implements.	15	2195
No trouble under Diaz; went Mexico because understood that American investments were desired by Diaz Government.	15	2196
Manager and overseer was ordered out in 1914.	15	2199
Everything lost; houses burned, cattle stolen, fences destroyed; all since 1914.	15	2196
Claim filed with State Department, \$20,000.	15	2200
Matlack, Capt. Leonard.	10	1647
Captain Eighth Cavalry, Big Bend section, Texas; re crossing into United States of 17 Mexican women who had been raped; re raid on Tigner ranch, his troop ambushed by Mexicans, five horses killed.	10	1648
December, 1917, patrol fired on by Mexicans; his troop crossed and had fight; same month Gen. Jose Murguia, Carranza commander, crossed and stole horses.	10	1649
Tried to obtain assistance from Carranza garrison in running down Mexican raiders of Nevells ranch; assistance refused by Gen. Jose Murguia.	10	1650
Found where Carranza military official had tapped American military telegraph line on American side of border.	10	1651
Affidavits to this.	10	1652
Found where notorious bandits, when captured, had exhibited commission in Carranza army.	10	1654
Re rescue of United States Army aviators held by Mexican bandits.	10	1658
No assistance or cooperation from Carranza authorities during three years in Big Bend; Carranza authorities standing in with bandits.	10	1660

	Part.	Page.
Mayfield, Tom.....	8	1287
Continuous raiding, 1915, on Texas side.....	8	1287
Pursued raiders; raiders returned to Mexico; captured Mexicans who were in Progreso raid; statement of Guadalupe Cuellar.....	8	1288
Two Carranza garrisons on Mexican side divided the looted goods taken from Government garrison on this side; soldier, American, captured, ears cut off, mutilated, head stuck on pole, body thrown into river; Johnson.....	8	1288
Further describes mutilation of Johnson, American soldier, describes bombs manufactured by Japs on Mexican side for Carrancistas; identifies German guns and flag captured from raiders.....	8	1290
Further describes guns, etc.....	8	1291
Further describes guns, belts, pistol, German cross, etc., taken from dead bandits.....	8	1292
Describes commission taken from captured Mexican at Mercedes; Japs, bombs, and flags, etc., described.....	8	1293
Efforts to have raiders captured and prosecuted without avail; raids planned by De la Rosa and Nafarrate.....	8	1294
Present when Forbes passport was denied by De la Mata, Mexican consul; captured Basilio Ramos, signer of plan of San Diego; took original from his pocket; turned it over to United States officials; Ramos had pass through Carranza lines.....	8	1295
Relates connection between German officers in Mexico training Mexicans as soldiers; German people on border to assist them destroy spies in McAllen and San Juan.....	8	1321
McBee, F. M.....	8	1012
Ranchman, Mexico; resides Del Rio, Tex.; robbed, cattle taken, Carrancistas.....	8	1013
Relates assassination Americans, Sharp and Sellars, most brutal manner by Gen. Neda and Lieut. Juan Quiroz, of Carranza army; Carranza soldiers stole cattle.....	8	1016
Telegrams Senator Fall and Luis Cabrera.....	8	1019
McCain, A. H.....	8	1098
In Y. M. C. A. canteen service; murder of Dr. Eugene Shannon McCain, State health officer (Texas), by Carrancistas, de la Rosa gang, near Brownsville, Tex.; October 18, 1915, furtherance of plan of San Diego.....	8	1098
McCaleb, Walter Flavius.....	5	727
Banker and writer; made study of Mexican finance since 1876; gives very complete history of banking in Mexico from 1876 to present time; details how each revolutionary faction handled financial matters during their particular terms of office.....	5	727
McCollough, S. H.....	10	1584
Section foreman, Columbus, N. Mex.; testified regarding signal fires night before raid and wire fence being cut east of town.....	10	1584
Testified relative to what took place at military hospital during raid on Columbus.....	10	1587
McCormick, D. R.....	8	1100
In Mexico off and on 1882; business, ranchman; conditions good prior to 1910; in Chihuahua and Coahuila most of the time; worked for several large cattle companies; son held for ransom by Inez Salazar; Palomas Land & Cattle Co. paid five thousand for release; Maximo Castillo captured son second time; held for ransom; First National Bank, El Paso, paid five thousand gold for release; captured third time by Castillo; paid 5,000 pesos for release; paid by Mr. Stevenson, vice president of company, who went to El Paso for the money; Stevenson held three times; Bunk (Negro), held for \$5,000 ransom; relates assassination of Bishop, Tom Kingsbury, and Arthur McKinney; supposed by Villa bunch.....	8	1100
McCranie, J. D. and Kennedy, J. D.....	17	2630
J. D. Kennedy, affidavit of; account of attack on trains by Maderistas; American woman beat on feet to give up jewelry; Conductor Kane shot in mouth; wounded brakeman.....	17	2630
McDonald, James C.....	1	189
Chairman League of Free Nations; gives synopsis of formation of league and objects in chronological order.....	1	189

McDonald, James C.—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Requests committee to call list of witnesses given in detail in record..	1	190
Offers to file list of receipts and disbursements.....	1	190
Asks that association for protection rights in Mexico do the same.....	1	191
Their committee to leave for Mexico to study conditions in October..	1	191
Gives partial list of members.....	1	191
George W. Weeks furnished them data on Mexico; their committee meets often.....	1	192
Consult New York and other parties to substantiate stories from Mexico.	1	192
Translation of interview of Joaquin Santaella, chief of petroleum section, Mexican department of commerce and labor.....	1	192
Excelsior, August 14, 1919, published as truth, considered it official from Mexican Government in May.....	1	193
De Bekker, former reporter for Tribune.....	1	193
Furnished by Weeks.....	1	193
Just glances at articles before sending out for publication.....	1	193
Attention called to several articles, and he explains what methods pursued prior to having them published.....	1	192
Certain articles sent out without approval of his committee, on his personal authority.....	1	193
Chairman quotes from several articles in League of Free Nations implicates De Bekker, sent out by him, without proof as to truth.....	1	194
Chairman then goes into operations of league, several pages, fully....	1	196
League favors world organization to remove causes for war, took referendum vote, submits four questions, then follows resolutions.....	1	200
Letter to President Wilson, signed by De Bekker, September 3, 1919, reference intervention in Mexico.....	1	202
Chairman reads quotation accusing oil interests and mine owners fomenting intervention ideas by painting Mexico black.....	1	202
Denies having any information and acknowledges he knew nothing about it.....	1	203
Mentions Pelaez matter of payments.....	1	202
Discussion about Pelaez payments; witness acknowledged wrote State Department but no answer.....	1	203
Then wrote President and published it.....	1	204
Don't know anything for certain; always took De Bekker's opinion on everything.....	1	205
McGavock, William J.	7	866
Contractor in Mexico since 1881.....	7	866
Americans have not exploited that country.....	7	866
Wages when he arrived there one and a half to three reals a day (real 12½ cents), now \$2.50 to \$3 a day.....	7	866
Laboring class very favorable to Americans.....	7	867
Wonderfully improved.....	7	867
Prefer to work for Americans.....	7	867
Left Mexico, 1919.....	7	867
Two extracts from League of Free Nations read, showing Mexico prosperous now.....	7	868
Denied by witness (extracts from Dr. Winston).....	7	868
Gives experience in Chiapas, Lalisco, to Tuxtla Gutierrez; conditions bad; homes deserted and furniture missing; fields not cultivated..	7	868
Peons living in fine houses; Carrancistas drove people out, robbed and murdered, destroyed churches.....	7	868
Cal y Mayor, a bandit chief, took Mr. Carl Sturgis, his wife, and mother-in-law prisoners; tortured them; Mrs. Sturgis came to States; her husband still there.....	7	869
Mother died of starvation and deprivation.....	7	869
Peons flocked to Mexico City in large numbers.....	7	869
No protection on haciendas.....	7	869
Americans generally in Mexico had rather see a settlement other than intervention if possible.....	7	870
Witness thinks intervention the only way.....	7	870
Upper class of Mexicans want intervention.....	7	870
All the bad feeling toward Americans caused by action of our Government in our "watchful waiting policy".....	7	870
Mexico in normal conditions now, abnormal under Diaz.....	7	871

	Part.	Page.
Medler, Judge E. L.	10	1624
January, 1912, to January, 1919, judge of the third judicial district of New Mexico; prior to that date assistant United States district attorney in New Mexico; designated by Supreme Court of New Mexico to hold court in Deming, Luna County, N. Mex.; Luna County in district of United States Judge Colin Neblitt; Columbus raid came before him; raiders tried before him; seven and a little boy, Jesus Paiz; six were tried under one indictment and one and the boy under another; first-named six were tried and sentenced to be hung, which was done later; executions held up by President for investigation into facts in case; all took stand in own behalf, plead they were under military orders, therefore not guilty; evidence by them nature of confessions..	10	1624
Attorney General of the United States, Secretary of War, Secretary of State, and Mr. Stone, Department of Justice, and Gen. Funston wired protesting against their trial for the reason it would cause complications with the Mexican Government; gives reasons to Stone why request would not be granted; Pershing in Mexico chasing Villa a co-defendant of these prisoners, etc., and that he would have no "watchful waiting" around his court, etc.; Summers Burkhart, United States Attorney at Albuquerque, phoned witness he had received instructions from the Attorney General to go to Deming and protest, for the reason they could not get a fair trial there; ordered to come into court and repeat his message; he apologized and trial proceeded.....	10	1627
Metzlinthin, Paul, American.....	8	1105
In Mexico, 1913, southern part Sonora; ranchman; irrigated farm; raided 6th of May, 1913, by Yaqui Indians; Lieut. Espinosa, of the Carranza government; held machetes to the throats of the three Americans; took hogs, stock; destroyed irrigation canals; took all clothing off family but underclothes; 30 days later burned house and barn; young sister not normal since assault; lapse of memory; 200 American families driven out; loss, \$20,000, no reimbursement; sister assaulted 14 years of age.....	8	1105
Miller, W. W.	8	1069
Went to Mexico 1906; invited there; promised protection; lost all his investments; no protection under Taft or Wilson; investment, \$70,000; all colonists with him lost all they had; damage claim denied colonies; San Antonio plantation, Faulkner plantation; Boco de Copa.....	8	1069
Mitchell, William Bain.....	5	685
Banker in Mexico many years, different places, 1898 to 1917; exchange broke when Obregon entered Mexico City with worthless paper money in August, 1914.....	5	686
Huerta's loan; arbitrary.....	5	686
Witness and his attorney arrested when they went before De la Loma, secretary of finance.....	5	687
Later released when they agreed to comply with their part of the loan..	5	687
Huerta did not personally benefit by it.....	5	687
Carranza remitted large sums of money to the United States and other countries, sometimes by special messengers.....	5	687
Carranza remittances began at once and continued to date.....	5	687
Witness then goes fully into different issues of money in detail.....	5	688
Worthless issues forced on laborers and small merchants who suffered thereby greatly.....	5	690
Any refusal was punished by fine and jail, which had to be paid in gold and silver; his bank forced to take this paper heavily.....	5	690
Sud Americanische, a German bank, had unusual protection and privileges, explains.....	5	690
Explains looting of the banks of Mexico by government.....	5	691
Explains suit filed in New York, for funds of Bank of London and Mexico.....	5	692
Luis Cabrera was minister of finance when banks were looted.....	5	692
Had conversation with Cabrera, protesting that action was against their laws; his reply was "Necessity knows no law, and we need the money".....	5	693
Troops not paid yet; Government took large sums from all the banks daily.....	5	693

Mitchell, William Bain--Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Mrs. Carranza crossed border October, 1916, with nine cases of gold and silver.....	5	693
Franklin K. Lane received notification of this while he was with delegation at Atlantic City by telegram from custom officers at Laredo; later witness was at Laredo and checked it up; true.....	5	693
New York bankers on lending money to Mexican Government dubbed them as "bunch of bandits".....	5	694
Monohan, Mike	8	1265
Wounded in Los Tulos fight.....	8	1265
Raiders came from Mexico.....	8	1265
Relates details as to fight, in which he and Sonny Huff were wounded..	8	1266
Conditions had on Texas side of border: Mexicans wore khaki clothes..	8	1266
Nafarrate, Caranza general in charge Matamoras at that time, relates Galveston ranch fight, killed soldier Sergt. McGrath.....	8	1267
Moore, Mrs. Susan	7	956
Had been living Columbus, N. Mex., several years prior to March, 1916; husband and herself owned and operated general merchandise store, carrying stock approximately \$12,000.....	7	962
Had built fine bungalow home on outskirts of town of Columbus.....	7	962
March 7 and 8 noticed many strange Mexicans in town of Columbus; one Mexican in particular came into store and bought suit overalls..	7	957
Night of March 9 town was raided by approximately 700 Mexicans; store was ransacked, windows broken, and goods carried away; bandits entered their home; while two Mexicans held her others killed her husband before her eyes, laughing and joking while so doing; bandits tore rings from her fingers; robbed house of everything of value.....	7	959
In confusion managed to escape and ran toward town, which was on fire.....	7	959
Bandits shot her in the leg.....	7	959
Laid out in bushes until found by American soldiers next morning...	7	959
Was in hospital several months from wound and is permanently crippled from wound and nervous wreck from treatment; financial loss, \$10,000 in goods and damage to store and home; Mexican who tore rings from her finger recognized as one who had bought overalls day previous.....	7	962
Morrison, N. S., American	8	1116
Reporter San Antonio paper; reference to publications that members of committee were privately interested in Mexico; referred committee to Miss Smith, another reporter.....	8	1116
Murphy, W. S.	10	1577
Telegraph operator, Columbus, N. Mex.; testified relative to Col. Slocum, commander at Columbus, receiving telegram from military headquarters at Douglas, Ariz., day or two before raid warning him that Villa was in vicinity, etc.....	10	1578
Relative to arrival in Columbus two days before the raid of George Sees, Associated Press correspondent, with telegraph operator.....	10	1579
Relative to Associated Press operator being in telegraph office trying to get wire connection hardly before Villistas were out of town.....	10	1580
Relative to signal fires and wire fence being cut night before raid.....	10	1581
Generally suspected by civilians that town might be raided for several days before actual raid.....	10	1582
Neill, Sam H.	10	1540
Relates "Brite Ranch" raid; wounded.....	10	1541
Details fight, Mexican killed had on uniform coat, Carranza; raiders went back to Mexico, soldiers and officers in pursuit.....	10	1544
Robbery of Baldwin's store, Candelaria, Big Bend.....	10	1548
Carrancistas stationed across from place of robbery could see robbers from this side; no assistance from them.....	10	1548
Relates theft of cattle by Chico Cano bunch from Eulalio Nunez....	10	1549
Testifies as to conditions before and after revolution; Mexican officer seen riding stolen horse from this side.....	10	1550
Relates fight with Mexicans Christmas night, 1919.....	10	1551
Nevill, E. W.	10	1510
Details robbery of his ranch and murder of his son March 25, 1918, Texas soil.....	10	1511

Nevill, E. W.—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Details condition of house and murder of Mexican woman in his house during fight.....	10	1513
Bandits with Carrancistas guilty.....	10	1513
Col. Langhorne followed them into Mexico, two troops, killed several..	10	1514
November 12, 1917, Carranza officer sent 50 men over to Texas side to capture us, but did not do it; drove off seven head of cattle as they returned.....	10	1514
Carrancistas stole and killed all cattle and took off horses; ranch abandoned.....	10	1515
Ochs, Capt. William V., United States Army.....	10	1643
Big Bend district; no assistance from Carrancistas; raids and thefts too numerous to mention.....	10	1643
Took part in following Tigner raiders into Mexico with (Capt. Matlack; Ricardo Flores and three soldiers killed, identified by Mexican officers and consul as Carrancistas, December 17, 1918, in Texas.....	10	1644
No discipline in Carrancista Army at Ojinaga.....	10	1644
Mexican consul admitted they were not able to cope with depredations; Col. Cevallos in charge under indictment for embezzlement.....	10	1645
Many deserters from Ojinaga in March came to this side; they made brick for United States officers; Carranza officers tried to get them back, but they refused; deported, went with them, watched over them, saw they were not punished; consul, Mexican, only promised cooperation; did not do anything.....	10	1645
Impossible for either Mexicans or Americans to remain in Big Bend if soldiers should be withdrawn.....	10	1647
Oliver, H. T.....	4	679
President Oliver, American Trading Co., New York, has contract with Maj. R. B. Sutton, president American Gun Co., for 5,000 Mauser rifles for Carranza Government, under license, war trade, September 16, for 15,000 guns and 15,000,000 rounds of ammunition, 1919.....	4	679
Letter to Oliver American Trading Co., date October 14, 1919, showing Fletcher refused to allow arms and ammunition enter Mexico; Secretary Lansing states only temporary delay.....	4	680
Ortiz, Melquiades.....	14	2143
Labor Agency, San Antonio, Tex., shipped during February, Mexican laborers into interior of United States; many gave as their reason for coming here no work, small wages, etc., in Mexico; came of own accord.....	14	2143
Osborn, M. L.....	14	2153
Labor Agency in San Antonio, Tex., handled about 400 in February for interior points, Mexican laborers from Mexico, furnished list; no solicitation, no advertising to get them.....	14	2153
Shipped six or seven thousand during war times; told him that corn was very high, also beans; no meat, starving, very little work, low wages; better prices here; one stole two burros and sold them to get here.....	14	2154
Children and women naked, some with paper around them, where they came from.....	14	2155
If they plant corn, Carrancistas or other bands take it; glad to escape with their lives; class ignorant but able-bodied men; approximately 75,000 came in the United States in February and March.....	14	2155
Waded the river, robbed on Mexican side by supposed Carranza officials Laborers, principally from Michoacan, Jalisco, and Guanajuato, few from border States.....	14	2156
O'Shaughnessy, Nelson.....	18	2705
Diplomat.....	18	2705
Madero analyzed: Procrastinator, did nothing; wanted division of land; not consummated; land situation Mexico exaggerated.....	18	2706
Gustavo Madero ran Government—Madero Government—similar to that of Diaz towards last; only way to rule Mexico; knew Huerta secured results through Huerta; Bryan instructed to make request of Huerta; Huerta strong character.....	18	2707
Liked Americans, as were all public men; always protected Americans, even protected them after Veracruz incident; pulled statue George Washington down; no Americans injured or killed; Huerta saved them by orders; Lind's mission to Mexico to force Huerta out; Lind favored Carranza.....	18	2708

O'Shaugnessy, Nelson—Continued.

Part. Page.

Present conference with Huerta and Gamboa and Lind when presenting document from Wilson; relates Lind threat to Gamboa and Huerta; threatened with intervention; Lind knew nothing of conditions; Lind strong against English oil interests and oil companies and religious situation; against Catholic Church; relates conversation Lind about Carranza killing people; objected to United States alliance with him, defended by Lind; Americans high class in Mexico; disagrees with United States policy towards Huerta; gives reasons.....	18	2711
Discusses United States policy with Mexico; Carranza anti-American; State Department fully posted; relates Huerta statement reference to law and order, establishment of same; rebels, Carrancistas turned on United States.....	18	2712
Henry L. Wilson did not connive at overthrow of Madero; Americans in Mexico approved his work; compared attitude of Mexican Government and United States as to protection of Americans in Mexico; would not stop at letting them be good.....	18	2713
Advises intervention only as a last resort; detail of how; best men in Mexico exiled; discusses Catholic Church.....	18	2714
Discusses religious matters; Catholics always stood for law and order.....	18	2715
Discusses elections; substantiates Buckley as to conversation or statement re Catholic Church made by Lind.....	18	2716
Paiz, Jesus.....	10	1616
Carrancistas killed his three brothers, he and his father then joined Villa; relates Columbus raid by Villa outfit; his leg shot off; later testified several raiders hung.....	10	1618
Parmelee, Mrs. F. M.....	8	1175
Murder of her husband, F. M. Parmelee, near Brownsville on Texas side of River, by Carrancistas under de la Rosa, furtherance of plan of San Diego, 1917.....	8	1175
Peterson, Mrs. Ethel.....	10	1665
Relates to killing of her husband, her brother, Mr. Akard, and Mr. Jensen, at Corner Ranch, on Mexican side; no one ever punished for murders.....	10	1665
Poorbaugh, P. F.....	8	1050
Invited to invest in Mexico, assured of protection; bought 1,000 acres out of tract; colonized 162,000 acres, Santa Lucrecia, Isthmus.....	8	1050
Forced to leave for United States by representatives of this Government, only hand bags allowed to be taken.....	8	1052
Mentions killing of E. E. Morgan, April 8, 1920; warned by German Consul to claim to be an Englishman or German.....	8	1053
Described assault on Americans at ranch.....	8	1054
Conversation with John Lind about Huerta.....	8	1057
Confiscation of property.....	8	1059
Rathbone, C. H.....	2	545
Controls about 30,000 acres; oil leases and fee simple, in Tampico oil fields; secured same from owners; Mexican citizen secured permits to drill on his land, legal proceedings followed; not decided; brought in 30,000-barrel well, drilling another; kept United States department fully advised.....	2	545
Corresponded with United States and British Government about it; promised to file correspondence, not with him.....	2	547
Files copies of documents to British Embassy and State Department.....	2	548
Depredated upon by Candido Aguilar, Carranza's son-in-law, and Pedro Rodriguez, Carranza official; sugar plantation robbed and damaged; account filed with consul, will get it for committee (Rathbone Appendix C, p. 580); related damage to ranch, 25,000 acres, manager ran away stock, and henequen complete loss.....	2	550
Rathbone Exhibit C—letter New York, August 16, 1919, to Rathbone, signed Burton W. Wilson, translation of amparo and papers; letter to Scottish Mexican Oil Co., 120 Broadway, New York, signed R. Padro; legal opinion as to proceedings, reference circular November 15, 1915; commerce and labor as to permits to drill.....	2	580
Opinion rendered by Ignacio Rodriguez, against Scottish Mexican Oil Co., on amparo represented by Lic. Rafael Pardo.....	2	581

	Part.	Page.
Rathbone, C. H.—Continued.		
Case of the Scottish Mexican Oil Co. with Commerce and Industry Department of Mexico; signed Scottish Mexican Oil Co., by C. H. Rathbone, attorney in fact, January 22, 1919.....	2	582
Case of the Scottish Mexican Oil Co. with Commerce and Industry Department in Mexico; translation No. 1 and translation No. 2, December 4 and December 28, 1918, signed Rafael Pardo.....	2	585
Renard, P. C.	8	1080
Architect and engineer, in Mexico 1907 to 1913; relates Chinese massacre, Torreon, May, 1913.....	8	1083
Richards, Joseph Allen	7	967
Found bodies of Cecil Connolly and Frederick B. Waterhouse, September 21, in Bay of Los Angeles, Lower California; circumstances under which bodies were found; Italian William Rose present finding bodies, also Mexican captain, 11 Mexicans, and a prostitute; Mexican boat Navari, of Santa Rosalia, Alejandro Abaro, captain; exhibits snap shots marked "Exhibit Nos. 1, 2, 3".....	7	969
Arrival: Santa Rosalia on Navari, went to Providencia, made sworn affidavit as to finding of bodies; captain Navari threatened witness; later arrested by Abaro; arrived Nogales, conferred with Intelligence officers, later returned to get bodies on destroyer Aaron Ward.....	7	972
Arrived Port of Angeles October 19, 5 p. m.; recovered bodies, Mexican authorities examined first; went 20 miles up coast to get aeroplane.....	7	972
Crew of Navari stole property at near Angeles belonging to Mr. Thompson of Nogales; exhibits picture of recovered aeroplane, Exhibit 5; Exhibit 6 of engine.....	7	973
Recovered papers, but not personal effects.....	7	974
Mexicans took insignias from witness taken from bodies of dead men; telegram requesting witness to join expedition after bodies; Washington, D. C., October 11, 1919, Mr. Joe Allen Richards, signed Harris; special orders, No. 135, Nogales, Ariz., October 12, 1919, authority for transportation, signed by Fred L. Walker, lieutenant colonel, Twenty-fifth Infantry, United States Army adjutant.....	7	974
Germans strong in Santa Rosalia, treated well, quotes letters from Connelly and Waterhouse to their mothers.....	7	975
Descriptions of where they fell, signed Fred Waterhouse; bodies covered by human agency; Mexican made sworn statement that the Mexican boat Esperanza had picked up these men, landed them at Port of Angeles for water, Americans had money; Esperanza searched and found them: altitude, clock, compass, and chairs of aeroplane aboard this boat; claimed to have been given him by Mexican to keep; no representations made to Cantu.....	7	979
Riggs, Lee	10	1588
Deputy collector of customs, Columbus, N. Mex., interpreted for Col. Slocum, Juan Favela report on approach of Villa on Columbus.....	10	1589
Relates beginning of Columbus raid.....	10	1592
Statement of Bunk, a Negro, given to witness: saw bodies of murdered and burned Americans.....	10	1594
American reinforcements came from Deming, N. Mex.; called by Mrs. Parks, telephone operator; saw memorandum book found after raid..	10	1595
Mexican Francisco Prado written in book; gives synopsis of contents of book.....	10	1596
Saw six prisoners after raid, relates trial, etc.; five hung; made confession to witness.....	10	1597
All prisoners wounded in raid; related raiding of Moody ranch: disappearance of Tom Kingsbury; relates killing of Andy Peterson, Jensen, and Hugh Akard on Corner ranch.....	10	1598
Gives names of Americans murdered at Columbus raid: N. T. Ritchie, H. H. Walker, Charles De Witt Miller, Dr. H. M. Hart, James T. Dean, J. J. Moore, Mrs. M. James, C. C. Miller, and Harry Davis; tells who each was; wounded; Mr. James, Mrs. J. J. Moore, A. D. Frost, and M. Puchi.....	10	1623
Ritchie, Mrs. Laura	10	1599
Relates murder of her husband in Columbus raid March 9, 1916; also description of attack, robbery of houses, and burning of same.....	10	1599
Saved, with three daughters, by Juan Favela, half-breed Mexican; Yaqui Indian; four escaped from hotel.....	10	1602

	Part.	Page.
Ritchie, Mrs. Laura—Continued.		
Saw no officers, but saw soldiers, five dead ones; did not see Col. Slocum until 10 o'clock; one soldier burned up in fire of hotel; only found buttons, etc.; relates Favela saving them; tells about hotel ownership and insurance; company refused to pay.....	10	1603
Romney, Junius.....	17	2574
Ecclesiastical representative of Mormon colonies in Mexico.....	17	2574
Four thousand and thirty Mormons went to Mexico; had shoe, harness, and saddle factory, canning factory, stores, grist mills, saw mills, etc.; went there to reside permanently; exodus began (back to United States) July 28, 1912; there since 1885; do not practice polygamy, only as in United States.....	17	2575
Excellent school system; about 1,500 Mormons in El Paso now (1912). On charity; came out penniless; all interests in Mexico; witness advised them to come out.....	17	2576
Ten Mormon colonies in Mexico; average from 250 to 1,100 in each colony.....	17	2577
Head Mormon church orders strict neutrality.....	17	2578
Atrocities began, second revolution, Orozco and Madero; some receipts given.....	17	2579
Explains in detail as to treatment and outrages; relates conversation with Orozco on train; wanted the United States to furnish arms and ammunition to him; accused United States of killing them off in assisting Madero and to force the United States to get out and fight.	17	2581
Salazar demanded guns and ammunition.....	17	2583
Looted homes, ran people away, Chuichupa.....	17	2585
Same at Colonia Juarez; threatened Mormons.....	17	2586
Demands for money made.....	17	2587
Heard rumor that Standard Oil was backing Madero; knows of no Americans exempt from depredations.....	17	2588
Explains why they came out without a fight.....	17	2589
Requested by United States to remain neutral and not forget an order not to bring on complications.....	17	2590
Salazar, Inez.....	17	2591
Affidavit of Salazar showing he depredated on Americans by superior orders; details amounts and owners; signed Inez Salazar; jurat, notary public.....	17	2592
San Luis Potosi, plan of.....	17	2631
Sartwell, Edward R.....	7	845
Furnished map, murder map of Mexico; explains map.....	7	845
Americans killed along border and in Mexico indicated by four symbols.....	7	845
First period, November 20, 1910, to April 24, 1914, represents period under control of Madero and Huerta; second period, April 24, 1914, to October 19, 1915, covers dissolution of Huerta Government to date Carranza was recognized by United States as de facto head; third period, October 19, 1915, to April 7, 1917, Carranza régime prior to United States entering war; fourth period, April 7, 1917, to September 30, 1919; Carranza régime while United States was in World War; first period, 41 months, 147 American civilians and 2 United States military force killed in Mexico; 18 civilians killed in United States by Mexicans; second period, 17 civilians and 21 members United States military killed in Mexico, and 13 civilians and 15 United States military killed in United States by Mexicans; third period, 83 civilians and 28 United States military killed in Mexico, and 19 civilians and 33 United States military killed in United States by Mexicans; fourth period, 58 American civilians, 8 United States military killed in Mexico, and 12 civilians and 16 United States military killed in the United States by Mexicans; first three periods, 383 were killed, Carranza régime, how map was made and by whom.....	7	846
Formation of map, various authentic sources.....	7	847
Appears itemized list of Americans killed, location, by whom killed, etc., showing an aggregate of 550; note authorities.....	7	848
Murder of Eugene Lack; 3 cases shown where murderers were given six months, then released; 18 American women and 10 children in list; 8 women outraged in list.....	7	864

	Part.	Page.
Sartwell, Edward R.—Continued.		
Whitfield killed, planned by German agents, suppressed by United States departments.	7	864
Great brutality, torture, and mutilation, American soldier burned, passport pinned to breast of Mr. Beard for target; foreigners murdered; Lansing to Senate: Chinese, 471; Spanish, 209; Arabs, 111; British, 38; Italian, 16; French, 14; Japanese, 10; miscellaneous 58; total, 927; no Germans; letter from Lansing October 31, 1919; Americans in Mexico when Diaz retired, 31,707; September, 1919, 8,862.	7	865
Casualty lists do not include Americans killed on border and in Mexico between the dates of October 1, 1916, and February 14, 1917.	7	866
Schuls, J. G.	8	1065
From Mexico City; gives testimony on conditions in 1916; disarmed by Carrancistas and robbed; wife robbed on train; worse now than in past; Diaz O. K.; Madero no better than the rest.	8	1065
Schultz, W. A.	10	1494
Went to Mexico in 1907, organized the Comanche Land Co., 11,000 acres, in Tamaulipas; titles dated back to 1639; took in farm supplies under Diaz; no trouble until Madero revolution.	10	1495
Treated well by Huerta soldiers, bad by Carrancistas; left after Veracruz incident; made him cry "Viva Carranza and Gomez" at point of gun; robbed him; names men who made his wife cook for them.	10	1496
Relates killing of Sawyer; threatened Mrs. Sawyer; no one punished.	10	1498
Conversation with Nafarrate; clean out all Americans.	10	1498
Assisted American women out; spit on by Mexican, saw de la Rosa drilling soldiers on drill ground at Ciudad Victoria, Tamps., 1916, identified by Evariste Storms, an American also; drilling for attack on United States.	10	1499
All colonies under Diaz régime prosperous, just the reverse now; gives names of partners.	10	1500
Tells of Blalock colony; hid in mountains.	10	1501
Gen. Cesar de Lara, Carranza commander there, robbed them; mentions Hacienda El Conejo, robbed, and destroyed.	10	1502
Schrivner, Mrs. Julia A.	12	1906
Lives Tucson, husband killed by Mexicans who escaped to Mexico, no arrests made, killed at Homestake Production Co. mine, Arizona; owns half interest in mine but so near Mexican border no one will buy it; gold and silver; tells of murder of two Frasier boys by Mexicans, near Ruby, Ariz.; shot her husband in back, set fire to store; robbed them.	12	1908
Seggerson, Christopher.	10	1509
Son killed in Juarez by Villistas, driving in automobile when shot; first battle of Juarez; name Charles Christopher Seggerson.	10	1509
Sheahan, James D.	16	2395
Owner of 362,000 acres; paid \$350,000 gold, near Jimenez, Chihuahua; developed water for irrigation for one-third of property, Agua Fria River.	16	2395
In addition spent \$300,000 in improvements; had imported stock.	16	2396
Refutes John Lind as to Americans not being benefit to natives.	16	2397
Natives prepared to work for Americans.	16	2398
Conditions under Diaz good; natives honest.	16	2399
Trouble began 1913 after Madero; caused by Carrancistas; crops and stock taken.	16	2400
Villa and Carranza forces the same.	16	2401
Hacienda total wreck.	16	2402
Disagrees with Lind as to revolutionists of North having high ideals; gives true conditions.	16	2403
Six hundred head, 3-year-old steers, stolen by Carrancistas and shipped to Fort Worth, Tex.; Russian Jew also robbed of 4,000 head of cattle.	16	2404
Appealed personally to Bryan without any result and who intimated we were robbing the Mexicans.	16	2406
On committee of twenty-one who waited on Bryan, who asked "why are you not honest in what you came for" and accused us of coming for intervention, which was untrue; gave no advice only to bring Americans and a Scotchman out of Mexico.	16	2407
Confirms statement Bryan, 1903, and present attitude; "just the reverse"; Mexicans on starvation.	16	2409
Schools on ranch discontinued after revolution.	16	2410

	Part.	Page.
Simons, W. R.	10	1662
Member of American Legion, made to take his button off in Mexico City; also another soldier same; made to move from Hotel Regis on account insults, and ignored at hotel.	10	1662
Americans ordered to move from Hotel Regis to give room for foreign officers (Japs); Government and bandits cooperating; tells about murder of Bowles and robbery of paymasters at Tampico.	10	1663
Bad treatment of Jenkins; Senator Fall criticised in Mexico; held up in getting berth out of Mexico.	10	1663
Slattery, Michael J.	13	1995
Miner, in 1901, to Mexico, came out April, 1914; Zacatecas, Jalisco, and Colima; his companies had invested about \$7,000,000; quotes invitation of Diaz to Americans to go to Mexico and invest; Diaz wonderful President.	13	1996
Describes mining in Mexico; all large mines in Mexico due to American development.	13	1997
All railroads and large enterprises due to Americans; Mexicans would not do it.	13	1998
No special privileges; profits reinvested; raised wages from 6 cents to \$3 a day; shows operation commissary.	13	1999
Good treatment of Mexicans by Americans.	13	2001
Attitude of laborers good toward Americans under Diaz; not much faith in school system as generally written about.	13	2001
Mexicans honest under Diaz toward Americans; different since.	13	2001
Bandit means soldiers under all leaders; felt no insecurity up to revolution; change, 1910; from men closely connected with Madero was told that anti-American riots were inaugurated to show world outside of Mexico that Diaz was not capable of protection; Diaz defeated by propaganda.	13	2002
Americans gave athletic show in Guadalajara, 1910; relates circumstance; medal; two months afterwards house stoned and disturbance; rioting two days and nights; Viva Madero que Mueran los Gringos; all factions robbed him.	13	2003
Americans neutral; good class of Americans in Mexico, against Bryan strong.	13	2004
Wrote letter in Commoner, 1903, quotes Bryan; quotes Democratic platform on Mexico; 400,000 dominates 16,000,000; best element driven out; August 27, 1913, Bryan ordered Americans out to keep United States out of trouble.	13	2006
Mexicans wanted Huerta; Lind wanted to bribe Huerta; criticizes Wilson.	13	2007
Describes loss of Americans in Mining; lost all he had.	13	2008
Criticizes Mexican Government for attitude toward witness who testified before committee; could have remained in Mexico in peace by erecting a British flag.	13	2009
Criticizes Bryan for attitude; Gov. Mier, under Huerta, told Americans to remain; he would protect even if they were not protected by the United States; United States consul begged us to get out to save our country trouble.	13	2010
Blames the United States Government for Veracruz incident; elected Irish consul; received protection from Huerta; Americans lost all when they got out.	13	2011
Talks of Tampico incident; governor advised to get out at Manzanillo; tells of flight with women and children.	13	2013
Left \$7,000 with storekeeper to take care of his laborers; best friends ridiculed them for leaving; in mob at station when leaving country; rescued from mob by British consul; dug trenches; prepared for siege; Germans celebrating with Mexicans over sinking of Louisiana and other ships.	13	2014
Tells of Newspaper articles over German success; young Ahumada, son of the governor, educated in the United States, Harvard, showed telegram from his father, a senator in Mexico City, sinking of Louisiana. "We are putting it all over you"; chest out; Germans would not fraternize with Americans; saw Germans in cantina celebrating with Mexicans.	13	2015

Slattery, Michael J.—Continued.

Part. Page.

Mexicans would have nothing to do with United States consul; British consul had to get them out; Gov. Delgadillo, of Colima, issues orders for Americans to become Mexican citizens, get out, or be killed; quotes order.....	13	2016
Disarmed and mistreated enroute; paid \$350 to get out of State; United States repaid it later; relates mob violence enroute; had 239 Americans with him; lived in three rooms.....	13	2017
Related trouble with jefe politico and governor at Manzanillo; insulted. Paid them \$1,000 to allow him to place the Americans on a Chinese ship then in port; robbed again.....	13	2018
Sixteen Americans held as hostages, as they thought a battleship was approaching; mistake; again burned American flags; threw ashes in face.....	13	2019
Furnished full statement of sufferings to Bryan; see his reply; relates life on Chinese ship.....	13	2020
Water low; little children begging for water; signaled flagship Albany, Pacific Fleet, United States, asked for food, water, blankets; did not get them; would not take them on board; proceeded to San Diego, Calif.; radio from United States to Albany quoted.....	13	2021
Relates bad treatment and insults from United States officers in charge at San Diego; called tramps; no business in going to Mexico, etc.; allowed 25 cents a day, second class passage to homes; Americans on that trip worth \$27,000,000; paid own transportation home; refused to accept any money, including witness fees, before this committee.....	13	2022
Related committee visit to Washington; insulted by Bryan; talked with Senators Borah and Mondell.....	13	2023
Relates how he got his statement into Bryan's hands; had to write for receipt; criticizes Richard Harding Davis, and press for saying, "This from a refugee".....	13	2024
Press reports and magazines.....	13	2025
Wife invalid account treatment; names several Americans same malady; some dead.....	13	2026
Jack Delany in insane asylum; Billie Hoeing died of broken heart... Letter quoted from 150 women who were on trip from Mexico; tells of destruction of churches by Carranza; never collects from any one for speeches; Bryan, while Secretary of State, did.....	13	2027
Made address before Catholic societies in Baltimore; relates outrages on nuns; Bryan refused to let them return to Mexico.....	13	2028
Relates correspondence with Bryan to get back into Mexico; did go without passport; entered at Eagle Pass; went only as far as Aguascalientes; returned; his head miner killed; discusses ratio of exchange in Mexico under Carranza.....	13	2030
Mexicans want United States to go in.....	13	2034
Smith, Barnett.....	17	2596
Affidavit of, as to depredations and robbery.....	17	2596
Smith, Charles.....	17	2616
Miner at Trinidad; business conditions distributed.....	17	2616
Gives account of rebel depredations; Gordon Harding robbed; American women would have been outraged but for Mexican women.....	17	2618
Poor Mexican people shot at; ran to mountains with families; took clothes; robbed them.....	17	2619
Reds or Colorados, Cheche Campos, a brother, and El Toro arrived Santa Rosalia; disarmed witness; robbed and destroyed small towns; robbed grist mill, stores, killed cattle, etc. at, Nuri.....	17	2621
Government can not restore, conditions in Sahuaripa district bad; no law or order.....	17	2622
No schools since Diaz went out; life and property under Diaz as safe as in United States; told Americans were not respected because United States would not let them bring over arms and ammunition to fight Madero; Americans outside of Texas will not fight; Texas does not belong to United States opinion of ignorant Mexicans; do not bother English.....	17	2623
Smith, Miss Genevieve.....	8	1124
Reporter local San Antonio paper; relates conversation with Guillermo Hall as to Mexico investigating Senator Fall and his being connected with Terrazas in Mexico.....	8	1124

	Part.	Page.
Smith, Miss Genevieve—Continued.		
Clearly contradicts Guillermo Hall on several items.	8	1125
States that she handled copy of "Conspiracy against Mexico" by Thomson, by Guillermo Hall, who told her he had secured it from Mexican Consul de la Mata, and it was Bolsheviki literature.	8	1126
Books received from Mexican consulate by express; identifies booklet.	8	1126
Statement that 5,000 copies of the Thomsan book had been handled by Mexican consul in Los Angeles; sent to other Mexican consuls for distribution.	8	1129
Smith Levi.	1	295
Oil producer, 1914 to 1918, Tampico; corroborates Mr. Walker to Mr. Polk, November 5, 1917; manager Penn-Mexico; made contributions to Manuel Pelaez; severed connection with that company January 1, 1919; made under same conditions as related by Mr. Walker.	1	296
Conversation with Mr. Polk; Arredondo also gave advice to pay rebels; Gen. Alaman, Carranza general, told him if he paid he would shoot him.	1	297
Met Dr. Henry Allen Tupper coming from Veracruz; Carranza generals antagonistic, 1914.	1	298
Copy of order to Americans to get out of Tampico in 1916; signed by Dawson, United States consul.	1	300
Bad conditions in and around Tampico.	1	301
Refers to killing and robbing of paymasters at Tampico.	1	302
Prefers to give balance of evidence to executive session.	1	302
Information as to oil fields, Tampico.	1	303
Safer under Pelaez than Carranza; no confidence in their officers; asks to go into executive session.	1	304
Smith, Michael J.	7	873
New York hemp merchant; population Yucatan 300,000, area, 22,000 square miles; capital, Merida, 60,000; Henequen discussed in testimony.	7	873
Life in Yucatan under Diaz safe; did not revolt against Diaz; accepted all governments; 1915 Carranza sent his governor, Eleuterio Avila, there; imposed forced loan several million pesos; later Gen. Toribio de los Santos took place of Avila as governor; during first six weeks committed many outrages; de los Santos fled country; Argumedo won; wrote Carranza uprising not against him; allow them to elect their own governor or send a good one; he sent Gen. Salvador Alvarado with several thousand men; captured many young men and executed them; committed many acts of violence; seized railroads; took possession of "Reguladora Fiber Co."; own directors could not ship without order from him.	7	874
Details Alvarado's arbitrary methods.	7	877
Further details bad methods of Alvarado; absolute dictator, merciless, inhuman.	7	879
Further describes the henequen plants, etc., and financial system in Yucatan.	7	880
Henequen plantations back in hands of owners; relates forced letter of credit by Argumedo; later Alvarado returned and canceled money issue three or four million dollars.	7	882
Relates buying Carranza money and it being declared counterfeit by Luis Cabrera; quotes Cabrera reference to running Americans out of Mexico; agrees with Buckley; quotes conversation on Morro Castle with Cabrera and Douglas; Carranza attorney, and others.	7	884
Discusses Americans in Mexico, their rights and what they have done; railroads in Mexico.	7	886
Relates efforts of United States to get fiber company moved, and arrangements with Arredondo; Alvarado's scheme for presidency.	7	888
Alvarado advocated division of land in Yucatan and Bolshevism; Indians refused to take the land; figures on henequen as it affects the United States.	7	890
Spellacy, Michael A.	7	939
Driller; then oil producer in Tampico; general conditions there several years ago; relates Tampico incident.	7	939
State Department, note of, of October 1, 1919.	19	2887
Exhibits:		
Acting Secretary of State to embassy, Mexico City, October 1, 1919, further protest that Mexico respect vested rights of Americans concerning petroleum decrees.	21	3171

State Department—Continued.

Exhibits—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Agrarian law, State of Sonora.....	21	3180
American consul, Nogales, to Secretary of State, July 29, 1919, advising that Agrarian law was passed effective July 27, 1919.....	21	3180
Bryan to Carothers June 29, 1914, concerning Carranza nonacceptance constitutionalists currency payment oil tax.....	21	3120
Bryan to consul general July 10, 1914, further protest re nonacceptance Carrancista currency.....	21	3120
Canada to State Department, July 9, 1914, concerning oil tax....	21	3120.
Canada to State Department, July 17, 1914, quoting wireless from Consul Miller, Tampico, re oil tax.....	21	3120
Canada, Veracruz, to State Department, Washington, June 28, 1914, concerning oil-production tax.....	21	3119
Canova, Saltillo, to Secretary of State, July 11, 1914, re nonacceptance.....	21	3120
Carranza petroleum tax decree.....	21	3155
Fletcher to Mexican foreign office, April 2, 1918, protesting against petroleum decree.....	21	3157
Fletcher to secretary industry and commerce, July 22, 1917, re refusal to allow oil companies to drill.....	21	3153
Fletcher to Secretary of State, February 20, 1917, concerning decree affecting property rights Americans.....	21	3152
Fletcher to Secretary of State, August 2, 1917, advising that Carranza promised there would be no confiscation of property.....	21	3154
Fletcher to Secretary of State, March 1, 1918, transmitting Carranza decree fixing tax on petroleum lands.....	21	3155
Fletcher to Secretary State, August 13, 1918, advising that Carranza refused postpone decree.....	21	3159
Fletcher to Secretary State, August 14, 1918, advising that new petroleum decree had been issued.....	21	3160
Further decree requiring foreigners renounce their national protection when acquiring real estate in Mexico.....	21	3173
Governor of Sonora answer to Lansing protest.....	21	3187
Hanna to Secretary State, July 18, 1914, quoting Vice Consul Silliman re export oil tax.....	21	3121
Hanna to State Department, July 15, 1914, concerning oil tax....	21	3120
Lansing to American consul, Nogales, August 14, 1919, protesting to Sonora State authorities against enforcement agrarian law....	21	3185
Lansing to Charles Parker, American representative, Queretaro, protesting against sections of Mexican Constitution of 1917.....	21	3121
Lansing to embassy, Mexico City, August 12, 1918, requesting that petroleum-tax decree be postponed.....	21	3158
Lansing to embassy, Mexico City, August 14, 1919, protesting against putting into effect agrarian law.....	21	3184
Lansing to Rodgers, Mexico City, August 16, 1916, advising that renunciation of national rights as to company affairs by American individuals will not annul relations between individual and American governments.....	21	3172
Lansing to Silliman, January 19, 1916, protesting against nationalization of petroleum.....	21	3121
Lansing to Thurston, Mexico City, January 19, 1917, protesting against decree requiring Americans to renounce right of protection.....	21	3174
Lawton, American consul, Nogales, to Secretary State, December 5, 1918, transmitting draft of proposed agrarian law of State of Sonora.....	21	3174
Letter Acting Secretary State to Fall transmitting 37 copies of communications State Department and diplomatic officers, Mexico.	21	3119
Letter Brazilian minister, Mexico City, to State Department, May 7, 1915, re suffering in Mexico City.....	21	3200
Letter Lansing to Fall, November 14, 1919, transmitting additional documents concerning Mexico.....	21	3171
Mexican constitution of 1917.....	21	3123
Mexican decree requiring foreigners renounce their national protection when acquiring property in Mexico.....	21	3172
Mexican foreign affairs department to Fletcher, August 17, 1918, stating Mexico's position in full regarding petroleum tax and decrees.....	21	3162

State Department—Continued.

Exhibits—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Mexican foreign office to Summerlin, July 28, 1919, willing to give protection to Americans.....	21	3189
Mexico orders to notaries that in charters news corporations for exploitation oil lands stockholders should renounce their national rights.....	21	3171
Mexico Petroleum Division Circular No. 9, setting out that petroleum companies may obtain permission Chief Executive to drill provided they obligate themselves to respect petroleum law which Congress may enact.....	21	3170
Mexican secretary of state to Summerlin, May 29, 1919, advising that oil companies are to blame for their situation.....	21	3168
Phillips, acting secretary to embassy, Mexico City, June 16, 1919, protesting that oil companies were within their rights.....	21	3169
Polk to American consul, Nogales, December 24, 1918, further protesting against enactment agrarian law.....	21	3179
Polk to American consul, Nogales, March 20, 1919, renewed protest against enactment agrarian law.....	21	3179
Polk to American consul, Nogales, July 17, 1919, requesting to be advised if agrarian law was passed.....	21	3180
Polk to embassy, Mexico City, January 23, 1918, further protesting against article 27, constitution of 1917.....	21	3154
Polk to embassy, Mexico City, March 18, 1919, protesting against attempt collect royalties from American petroleum companies.....	21	3167
Polk to embassy, Mexico City, April 16, 1919, protesting against denouncement American property by third parties.....	21	3167
Polk to embassy, Mexico City, April 16, 1919, further protesting against confiscatory decree.....	21	3167
Polk to embassy, Mexico City, January 31, 1917, further protesting against decree requiring Americans renounce rights protection.....	21	3174
Polk to embassy, Mexico City, December 24, 1918, protesting against enactment of agrarian law.....	21	3178
Polk to embassy, Mexico City, July 16, 1919, instruction to protest anew against enactment agrarian law.....	21	3180
Polk to Fletcher, December 13, 1918, acknowledging receipt of Mexican foreign office note and reiterating protests on behalf Americans.....	21	3163
Press statements by Lansing, November 12, 1919, re Jenkins case..	21	3190
Prohibition oil companies drilling is part of measure taken for purpose making constitutional text effective.....	21	3153
Proposed agrarian law.....	21	3174
Silliman to Secretary of State, January 21, 1916, advising that Mexicans do not intend nationalize petroleum.....	21	3121
State Department to embassy, Mexico City, April 4, 1918, further protesting against article 27, constitution.....	21	3155
State Department to embassy, June 18, 1919, further protesting against drilling decree.....	21	3169
State Department reply to Mexican Government, letter of November 26, 1919, re Jenkins case.....	21	3198
Statement of William O. Jenkins made to State Department concerning his kidnapping.....	21	3191
Summerlin to Mexican foreign affairs department, July 22, 1919, relative to murder of Peter Catron and advising if such murders continued, radical change in policy would be adopted.....	21	3189
Summerlin to Secretary of State, July 9, 1917, re refusal to allow oil companies to drill.....	21	3153
Summerlin to Secretary of State, June 2, 1919, quoting Mexican Government that "protests from a foreign nation can not suspend effects of laws of another nation".....	21	3168
Summerlin to Secretary of State, August 6, 1919, transmitting copy Mexican Petroleum Division Circular No. 9.....	21	3170
Summerlin to State Department, January 27, 1918, re article 27, Mexican Constitution.....	21	3154
Text of note from Mexican Government to State Department, November 26, 1919, regarding Jenkins case.....	21	3196
Vice consul, Nogales, to Secretary of State, March 13, 1919, advising that agrarian law not be enacted.....	21	3179

	Part.	Page.
Stephenson, H. S.....	17	2633
Paid ransom October 15, 1912, \$5,000, for Arthur McCormick to Capt. Pedro Galvan and Lindo Miranda, rebel reds, against Madero; paid in Chihuahua.....	17	2633
Letter from Salazar to manager of Nogales Co., all ranches and farms defended by Madero to be destroyed November 18, 1912.....	17	2634
Stevens, Ella.....	17	2634
Detailed account of murder of her father.....	17	2602
Stevens, Emma.....	17	2607
Corroborates sister, Ella, as to murder of her father.....	17	2607
Stevens, Walter J.....	17	2697
Gives account of murder of father; corroborates his sisters, Ella and Emma.....	17	2607
Straube, William.....	15	2165
Bought Pacheco estate, Motogrongo, Veracruz, 165,000 acres; paid \$300,000 gold for it; another ranch in Veracruz and one in Oaxaca; in Mexico 1902 to 1911; no special concessions; conditions good under Diaz; conditions bad since revolution.....	15	2168
General conditions favor action as in Cuba; Mexicans can not control the situation.....	15	2169
Sturgis, Cora Lee.....	7	919
Went to Mexico with husband, father, and mother in 1906; owned in fee 3,000 acres of land, State of Chiapas; owned 300 head of cattle; half of land under cultivation; protection and prosperity under Diaz, reign most excellent; very good under Madero; first trouble began under administration of Carranza.....	7	920
June, 1918, place raided by Zapatistas; everything stolen, even to personal belongings; Mrs. Sturgis, her husband, and mother held prisoners for over eight months, during which time they were given such food as would be fed to a dog; Mrs. Sturgis was compelled to cut wood and do other manual labor around the rebel camp; her husband became an invalid from treatment received; was forced to carry message to Zapata and other rebel leaders and when returned found that her mother had died of starvation.....	7	929
Reported matter to Charge Summerlin, Mexico City, also State Department, Washington; these reports were made in person by Mrs. Sturgis.....	7	928
Everything total loss and now compelled to live off charity of friends and relatives in the United States.....	7	935
Taylor, Creed.....	10	1521
Customs inspector in charge Big Bend district of Texas.....	10	1521
Raid on Petit ranch, May, 1918, by Mexicans from Mexico; cattle stolen; later Carranza authorities offered to return cattle for \$10 per head.....	10	1523
Raid on Granger brothers ranch, July, 1919.....	10	1524
Raid on Cleveland ranch, September, 1918; Carranza officers later seen riding horses stolen at this raid.....	10	1525
Raid on Russell ranch April, 1918.....	10	1526
At no time were American authorities able to get any assistance in running down raiders, who were being given moral support by Carrancistas.....	10	1526
Taylor, Dr. James M.....	9	1404
Secretary board of foreign relations, Methodist Church, 1920.....	9	1404
Went to Mexico on special mission for church to investigate conditions; visited many cities in southern part of Mexico.....	9	1405
That Americans who had established colonies in Mexico had been a blessing to the country from a religious and educational standpoint; that he went to Mexico with the impression that they were exploiters, but came away with a different opinion, the result of his investigation.....	9	1405
Noticed the extreme danger to travel on trains even in the vicinity of capital, this is 1920; also extreme poverty prevailing in city of Mexico.....	9	1411
Was arrested and fined \$500 for taking kodak pictures, although had a permit from the Government.....	9	1413
Teitlebaum, William.....	19	2761
Not an American citizen; broker; no place of business.....	19	2761

Teitlebaum, William—Continued.

Part. Page.

Business, amusement, San Antonio, 1910-11; air lift; organized the American Anti-Intervention Association; he and Dr. Brumby, of Austin, Tex., whole organization.....	19	2762
Cards sent out; had float.....	19	2763
Knew Madero.....	19	2764
Memory fails him; clipping newspapers.....	19	2765
Set himself to have United States offer him citizenship; imparted secret to Bonillas.....	19	2766
Knew nothing of Mexico only what Madero told him; went to Mexico 1914 with Jesus Aguilar, nephew of Madero, to Culiacan.....	19	2767
Had to have interpreter; Carranza revolution to get back to constitution of 1857; quotes letter January 31, 1914, to Bryan protesting against extradition of Gen. Salazar, etc.....	19	2770
Quotes clipping from Globe, charge Uranta.....	19	2773
Dudley Field Malone, Mr. Wright, Mr. Conova.....	19	2775
A. B. C.....	19	2776
Hotel Knickerbocker; Gen. and Mrs. Angeles at Aguascalientes convention.....	19	2779
Only one song to sing.....	19	2780
Photo Angeles.....	19	2781
Eulalio Gutierrez.....	19	2782
Llorente, J. F. Del Valle, etc.....	19	2783
Chairman tries to enlighten him on Mexico.....	19	2784
Bag stolen, Mexican shot.....	19	2785
International commission to settle conditions.....	19	2786
Quotes resolutions Duval West; Americans killed with bullets in Mexico; Americans raided from Mexico to United States.....	19	2787
Called down.....	19	2787
Committee declines to hear further.....	19	2788
Insults chairman, called down, fails to substantiate.....	19	2789
Quotes resolution congratulating Ambassador Wilson, Mexico Society of New York.....	19	2789
Ambassador Wilson's speech recognition of Huerta; Salazar robberies; letter to President of United States July 17, 1917, by Senator Fall; interests in Mexico.....	19	2793
Newspaper clippings.....	19	2794
Chairman makes statement and quotes resolution after Columbus raid.....	19	2795
Pershing in Mexico, 14,000 strong.....	19	2796
Calles against Carranza, Guillermo Hall.....	19	2797
Telegrams Guillermo Hall, Calles, Cabrera, Garcia, Barragan, Fernandez, reference to \$5,000 paid Hall for excursion, San Antonio to Mexico.....	19	2798
Amount received by witness from Mexicans.....	19	2800
Quotations Alfredo Robles Dominguez.....	19	2801
Telegram from Oliver to Fall asking authority to refute false statements published in Mexico press and answer.....	19	2802
Witness offers solution.....	19	2803
Angeles sacrificed to great cause.....	19	2806
Thomson, Arthur.....	14	2093
Testified wrote book entitled "Crime against Mexico".....	14	2093
Sold 5,000 copies to Mexican consulate and Mexican embassy.....	14	2094
Got his intervention ideas from reading De Bekker.....	14	2095
Native of Australia; not naturalized; been in the United States 10 years; never been in Mexico; can not speak Spanish.....	14	2098
Obtained data for his book from reading John Kenneth Turner, Gutierrez de Lara, and other Socialists.....	14	2099
Admits know nothing of Mexican Constitution of 1857.....	14	2101
Approves Carranza constitution of 1917 and states United States meddling.....	14	2104
Did not believe in World War and obtained exemption from draft....	14	2122
Thompson, Wallace.....	13	1909
News editor Mexican Herald six years prior to leaving Mexico in 1910; returned to Mexico in 1918 as vice consul at Monterey.....	13	1909
Testified that in time of Diaz, country was perfectly safe for Americans.....	13	1909
Chairman read witness article on Mexico written by W. J. Bryan in Commoner of January 30, 1903; witness stated that he agreed with Bryan in so far as the article was concerned, and could not account for Bryan's attitude after becoming Secretary of State.....	13	1914

	Part.	Page.
Thompson, Wallace—Continued.		
Testified re anti-American parade held in Monterrey in fall of 1918, backed by German influence.....	13	1918
Re I. W. W. agitation in Monterrey in 1915 headed by de Lara backed by German influence.....	13	1920
Re currency condition in Monterrey in 1918 and after.....	13	1921
Re Mexican consular officers grafting.....	13	1924
Tigner, J. F.	10	1538
Owned a large ranch located in Big Bend section of Texas; ranch raided several times beginning in 1917.....	10	1538
Followed raiders into Mexico on one occasion; ranch foreman was killed and Tigner had horses shot from under him.....	10	1539
Compelled to sell ranch at sacrifice as too dangerous to live on it.....	10	1538
Tolen, Henry L.	14	2051
Immigrant inspector stationed at Yuma, Ariz., testified relative to kidnapping of Rodolfo Ibarra from Yuma, Ariz., by Capt. Calles, of Carranza army; Ibarra was taken to Mexico and executed.....	14	2054
Calles arrested at Yuma, Ariz., and placed under \$5,000 bond, which he forfeited; still is in command of Carranza troops on Mexican side..	14	2066
Testified to kidnaping and execution of Luguen and Herrera by Capt. Calles.....	14	2065
Re assistance rendered Calles in these kidnapings by Col. B. F. Fly, of Chamber of Commerce of Yuma, Ariz.....	14	2068
Re crossing at will of armed Carranza soldiers; no American soldiers stationed in vicinity of Yuma.....	14	2069
Tupper, Henry Allen.	2	497
Pastor First Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.; first went to Mexico 30 years ago; Diaz most remarkable man ever met.....	2	498
Went back to Mexico 1912 as representative International Peace Forum; met Pascual Orozco in Juarez; obtained 3,000 word statement of principals.....	2	498
Went to Mexico in 1913 and obtained similar statement from Carranza; states purpose was to get factions together.....	2	499
Stated refused to accept pay for services in efforts to bring about peace..	2	499
Admitted accepting valuable presents of jewelry for himself and daughter from Carranza at Saltillo, Mexico.....	2	500
Accepted check for \$3,400 from Carranza in Veracruz, Mexico.....	2	502
Denied acquaintance with David Starr Jordan.....	2	502
Introduced printed interview published in the Watchman, of New York, in 1915, wherein his entire activity is alleged to be told by himself, particularly his part in obtaining recognition for Carranza..	2	512
Admits is now disappointed in results after his efforts to have Carranza recognized.....	2	520
Admitted never heard of article 130 of constitution of 1917 relative to ministers.....	2	520
Chairman read into record report of O'Connor and J. C. Weller, of American Red Cross, describing conditions and how Red Cross was run out of Mexico by Carranza.....	2	522
Chairman read into record telegrams exchanged by committee and El Universal relative to attitude of committee.....	2	527
Witness introduced into record number of letters from Senator Sheppard, W. J. Bryan, President Wilson, and others.....	2	551
Taylor, Joe.	8	1315
Relates Norias raid, was in the fight; went back across into Carranza territory; understood that Gen. Nafarrate, of the Carranza army, was responsible for raids.....	8	1315
Turner, George.	10	1561
Ex-United States soldier, Tenth Cavalry.....	10	1562
Names officers of his troop, at Carrizal; relates speech of Capt. Boyd....	10	1563
Gives account of fight at Carrizal; wounded; took clothes off prisoners; 9 days in jail; 17 wounded.....	10	1564
Treatment of prisoners in jail; beat and kicked; ate beans off ground; released.....	10	1567
Valls, J. A.	8	1199
District attorney, forty-ninth judicial district of Texas, Laredo, Tex.; qualifies as expert on Mexican matters; relations with President Diaz; letter from Diaz.....	10	1200

Valls, J. A.—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Letter from Diaz; first heard of plan of San Diego, 1915; discovered branch of that organization in Laredo, Tex.; received letter of warning.	10	1201
Quotes anonymous letter; shows Federico Gutierrez Zapata, Carranza officer, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, promised Lieut. Rucker to intercept them; later lead plan of San Diego bunch into San Ignacio, Zapata County, Tex.; American soldiers killed in that battle; Carranza officials, Col. Cruz Ruiz and Col. Frias led the attack on American garrison at San Ignacio, Tex.	10	1202
Four Carranza soldiers given the death penalty at Laredo for San Ignacio raid; shows Zeferino Zambrano, treasurer general of Mexico, recruited men in plan of San Diego in Monterrey; Zambrano and a Carranza general brought these men to Monterrey, there others were recruited; full account; court reversed case; prisoners delivered to Col. Ferguson, United States Army, returned to Mexico; acclaimed heroes in Mexico; see <i>Arce v. State of Texas</i>	10	1203
Not generally known in Texas; Mario Mendez, director general of telegraph, anti-American; Webb Station raid.	8	1204
Gives further account of San Ignacio raid; purpose to kill American soldiers; plan of San Diego read into record.	8	1205
Flag found at San Ignacio and Webb Station after raids; men participating in above raids were led by Carranza soldiers, Isabel de los Santos, Zeferino Zambrano, and others; Zambrano afterwards governor of Nuevo Leon.	8	1207
Relates further Webb Station raid, Webb County, Tex., by Lieut. Col. Villarreal, who had Carranza commission in pocket; mentions Gen. Maurillo Rodriguez as directing the bands; Webb Station raiders now in Texas penitentiary; Villarreal in Carranza uniform.	8	1208
Webb Station raiders captured, confessed that they had been under Gen. Torres in Mexico City; mentions <i>El Progreso</i> , published in Laredo, Tex., violent against President Wilson, etc.; citizens escorted Leo D. Walker and Emeterio Flores, editors, to river and threw them in and made them go to Mexico; complained to Arredondo, who made complaint to our Government; nothing done. . . .	8	1209
Opinion that all raids were in furtherance of the plan of San Diego; refers to indictment of signers of the plan of San Diego in United States court, Brownsville, Tex., 13th of May, 1916; the Agustin S. Garza that signed the plan of San Diego was known in Mexico as Leon Caballo; heard that Fortunato Zuazua (Gen.) was engaged in raising money for the plan of San Diego.	8	1210
Reports that Nafarrate was killed by Carrancista officer in Tampico to keep him from divulging the fact that Carranza had ordered the raids into Texas under the plan of San Diego in 1915-1917; Mrs. Nafarrate's name mentioned often in trial of San Ignacio raids, also Webb Station raid; Jose Ayala Villarreal connected with Zuazua frequently connected in trials.	8	1212
Col. Naurillo Rodriguez, nephew of Carranza; Gen. Juan Barragan's name mentioned in trial of raiders; Candido Aguilar's name also connected.	8	1213
Heard that Mauro Mendez attempted to get one Forseyck to come to United States to blow up buildings; knew Luis de la Rosa with connection to raids; commission found in pocket of Cerda at San Ignacio signed by de la Rosa and Isabel de los Santos, both high officers in Carranza government; de la Rosa, Esteban Fierros, and Leocadio Fierros, Zeferino Zambrano were together at time of raids; Manuel Amaya, introducer of ambassadors for Carranza government; Amaya was also mentioned prominently in plan of San Diego; quotes Lansing note saying that Carranza did not try to intercept raiders and arraignment; note in full.	8	1214
Extradition impossible from Carranza of murderers.	8	1223
Mention Dionisio Martinez, murderer of American in Wilson County, Tex., now holding commission under Carranza; also Crecencio Barrera, murderer of American, in Zapata County, also official under Carranza; relates robbery of Ignacio Benavides ranch near Laredo, and in few days Carranza officials at Guerrero were riding horses; refused extradition for thieves by Carranza; chairman calls attention to witness to Zimmerman note, who remembers it, comparing it to the plan of San Diego; reads into the record letter to Manuel Aguirre Berlanga, reference to Lino Caballo, signed by V. Carranza, under date of June 14, 1919.	8	1224

	Part.	Page.
Valls, J. A.—Continued.		
Testifies as to German propaganda during the war along the border...	8	1225
Vann, W. E.	8	1296
Reference to raids on lower Rio Grande 1915-16.	8	1296
Conferred with Carranza officials reference to raids; Nafarrate promised to assist officers against raiders, but did not; two raiders killed in Carranza uniform; raiders told him military were with them; refers to confession of Chino Flores.	8	1297
Relates confession of Pedro Paz reference to bandits; hand bombs found at train wreck; rail loosened, pulled with wire.	8	1298
All extradition refused 10 or 11 but last two, Gov. Osuna, of Tamaulipas, granted for Pedro Paz and Antonio Rocha, two raiders.	8	1299
Relates killing of Antonio Rocha on Mexican side by Mexican officers as he was being delivered to witness.	8	1300
Relates killing of Toribio Rodriguez on Texas side by above two men, Paz and Rocha.	8	1301
Veater, Capt. S. H.	10	1478
1902 went to Colonia Chuichupa, Chihuahua; 200 people there; ranches there 13 years; revolutionists began to rob; gave up arms and ammunition.	10	1479
Colonists left, except 42; rioting; colonists successful in business, saw-mills, also improved machinery for farming, and dairying; names six colonies in Chihuahua; Colonia Juarez, 300; Colonia Pacheco, about 150; Colonia Diaz, 300 families; Dublan, 300; Colonia Garcia; Colonia Chuichupa; all in flourishing condition under Diaz.	10	1489
Bank at Colonia Diaz robbed; homes destroyed; used schoolhouse for stable; irrigation dams blown up; estimates in this colony loss \$500,000 alone; refugees broke, bad conditions; Government United States had to feed them.	10	1482
Much property turned over to Rojas through force; gave horses and mules away to Mexicans; made efforts through Gen. Calles but to no avail to recover stock; stock taken to Sonora.	8	1484
Gives account of murder of Johnnie Brooks; account of murder of Ben Griffith, soldier knocked out gold tooth with sword, put tooth in pocket; had row over it and threw it back in grave.	8	1486
Brought some cattle out, paid \$20 gold duties to Mexican official at Juarez.	8	1488
Gives account of assassination of Stevens, George Redd, Mr. Cain, John Cramer, John Henry, Hays.	8	1488
Appealed for protection to Huerta, Madero, and Carranza, but to no avail; home destroyed and burned, etc.; Abelino Rascon killed in Cumbre Tunnel affair.	8	1490
Made efforts to recapture cattle stolen through Col. del Arce and Maj. Tagle, of Juarez; gives account of trip; everything in colonies destroyed; homes burned, etc.	8	1492
Gives account of killing of his Jersey cows, milch cows, instead of beeves, no remuneration.	8	1492
Wadsworth, R. M.	10	1532
Gives account of killing of Sitters and Hulen and Jack Howard, and wounding of Harvis in Big Bend by the Chico Cano outfit; Chico Cano holds commissions under Villa and Carranza, either one in charge of the Ojinaga district; he acts.	10	1532
Walker, Norman.	12	1821
Gives account of battle of Juarez on May 8, 9, and 10, 1911; 18 Americans killed and wounded in that fight in El Paso; for the last nine years El Paso people have been in nearly constant dread, and necessary for soldiers to be there to render protection; Americans killed and wounded in Agua Prieta and Naco, Ariz.	12	1821
Wallis, H. J.	8	1342
Was wounded in train wreck near Brownsville, 1915, time Dr. McCain was killed and others; details story.	8	1342
Ward, J. G.	8	1162
"Colonia" (American colony near Tampico), 15 families, relates hanging of one German-American and another German citizen, both robbed but American German hung up.	8	1162
Relates fight with Mexicans in which he killed several, defending his home and family (Carranza soldiers led by an officer).	8	1163
Robbed Negro man and ravished his wife.	8	1165

Ward, J. G.—Continued.	Part.	Page.
Came to United States after family had been robbed, and his trouble with Carranza soldiers.	8	1166
Warner, P. W.	8	1034
General agent, Atascador Colony, 135,000 acres, near Tampico; describes colonists, farmers, had church and school, 305 families; good conditions under Diaz; colonists were men of small means, not capitalists; raids by revolutionists.	8	1035
Murder of Weeder by Gen. Larraga, Carrancista; mentions killing of Mr. Byrd; Mr. Byrd's father later died from being hit over the head with guns by Carrancistas.	8	1039
Ravishment of the Misses Gourd, of Iowa.	8	1041
Only German remaining on Atascador Colony 1920; list of colonists on Atascador.	8	1045
Quotes President on intervention; criticizes action United States taking people out of Mexico; Praises Huerta; afraid to return account bad conditions.	8	1045
Watriss, Frederick N.	2	426
Attorney, New York; interested in Sonora and attorney for Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico.	2	426
Explains oil producers' position, refers to publications, and quotes letter from Mr. Polk under date of December 31, 1918.	2	472
Richardson Construction Co., of Sonora, Yaqui Valley; bought direct from Owners; 750,000 acres; 500,000 acres irrigable; large irrigation plant.	2	429
Reads extract from communication to Department of State explaining extent of irrigation investment; 300 settlers on land when trouble broke out; explains title to lands and water; quotes extract from concession, agreeing to invest 1,000,000 pesos.	2	430
Having trouble with the Government about taxation and sold some of the land, embargoed some, and advertised for sale; national Government decided they could not interfere with the State Government, and so notified the United States Government; quotes extract communication from bureau of waters, December 21, 1918, canceling concession under article 27; complete answer to six causes of forfeiture, quotes.	2	432
Continues to read from document giving his company permission to suspend bond for concession, and quoted part of document sent to State Department, asking United States department to intervene to prevent Mexican Government from disregarding request.	2	434
Quotes statement and attitude of Mr. Polk in conversation or conference with oil men on intervention; Polk said when they failed, then it was up to Congress; refers to documents passing between the Petroleum Association and department to show efforts of Mexican Government to get possession of oil rights on his land (Watriss Appendix B).	2	468
Water concession of "Compania Constructora Richardson," S. A., of Sonora, Mexico, published in Diario Oficial December 28, 1911, ratifying contract amended (contract above referred to).	2	469
Water regulations of "Compania Constructora Richardson," S. A., Sonora, Mexico, English translation.	2	472
Tariff pertinent to water concession of "Compania Constructora Richardson," S. A., Sonora; tariff, English translation.	2	475
Concession relative to State taxes on lands of "Compania Constructora Richardson," S. A., Sonora; Spanish and English.	2	475
Defense submitted to the Federal Government of Mexico, by the Richardson Construction Co. (Inc.) against the proposed nullification of its concession granted August 18, 1911, for the use of the water of the Yaqui River, consisting of a copy of the original Spanish and English translation.	2	477
Protest of Yaqui Delta Land & Water Co. filed with the Secretary of State of the United States on the — day of May, 1917, against certain acts threatened under the new constitution of Mexico promulgated May 1, 1917, to stay proceedings referred to.	2	489
Letters to Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., Los Angeles, Calif., November 13, 1916, signed "Richardson;" letter to United States Secretary of State, date New York, February 17, 1919, signed "Frederick N. Watriss," on behalf of Delta Land & Water Co., asking their good offices in their favor with Mexico to stay action.	2	491

	Part.	Page.
Webb, Grover.....	10	1526
Inspector of customs, Big Bend district, Texas; Carrancistas in charge of country opposite Big Bend do not preserve order; United States side not safe without armed forces; relates loss of stock from Hancock ranch; thieves not followed across river.....	10	1527
Capt. Loreto Aguilar, Carranza officer, and men appeared on Texas side, raiding, stole horses, arrested; saw stolen horses, Ojinaga, ridden by Carranza officer; horse belonged to Inspector Allen, officer wanted 300 pesos for him, would not give him up; demand from officials, Ojinaga, for horse, refused; filed claim; followed Brite raiders into Mexico as guide for Col. Langhorne; relates flight of raiders, fight with them in Mexico, murder of Mickey Welsh at Brite store.....	10	1529
Chico Cano in Ojinaga, as captain of Carranza force, being paid off by Mexican Government officials.....	10	1530
Welsh, F.....	8	1139
Stock stolen from him taken to Mexico, captured by Gen. Ramos, Carrancista general, refused to return them unless reward was paid, refused, stock shipped out; Texas farmer, stock stolen many times, taken to Mexico.....	8	1139
Wetherell, Miss Lucille.....	11	1685
Part owner of Vista Hermosa in Oaxaca, Mexico.....	11	1685
Conditions good under Diaz, bad after revolution; relates conditions..	11	1686
Lost all she had.....	11	1696
Ordered out of Mexico by United States through Consul Canada.....	11	1687
General conditions discussed, Madero and his régime.....	11	1686
Talks of contract labor, etc.; thrilling account of escape to Veracruz, etc.....	11	1686
Heard Lincoln Steffens lecture on Mexico, propaganda against Diaz, remonstrates with him.....	11	1701
Whatley, Miss A.....	8	1083
Educational work, Texas; in Mexico off and on, 1900 to 1911; robbed by Maderistas at Parral; loss \$60,000; girls ordered shot; held knife to her throat; said they would cut off her fingers and toes; cut her foot with knife.....	8	1084
Wheeler, Capt. Harry.....	12	1873
Relates attack of Mexicans on Agua Prieta by Gen. Blanco; no Americans wounded, 1873, and in later attack; American lives unsafe; remember orders United States troops not to fire across the line; Villa attack on Agua Prieta; as sheriff of Cochise County, met advance guard and told them 7,000 Carranza troops had been allowed to come through United States; I told them this in order to avoid any more fighting on line as many Americans had been killed and wounded in previous battles; fight lasts two days; Jones, an American soldier, killed; Villa so placed troops from east as to not fire into United States.....	12	1876
Present battle at Naco, American lives endangered, 1913, five or six weeks; next battle of Naco lasted 80 or 90 days; a few casualties that time; continuous firing into United States American lives endangered; 71 casualties in this battle on United States side of the line; relates machine gun dropping bullets into Main Street, wounding girl in face from broken glass; made appeal to Mexicans, United States officers, and Gov. Hunt to stop it; got no relief, then went into their trenches and finally succeeded in getting gun turned another way; saw girl shot in neck in the streets; 52 shot in this battle.....	12	1878
Relates trouble at Bisbee, Ariz., 1917, resulting in deportations, many Mexicans in I. W. W. ranks, etc.; heard of the plan of San Diego several times; Mexico to take this country back.....	12	1882
Relates causes leading to deportation at Bisbee; to curtail output of copper by Germans and Mexicans; organizes to take Arizona for Mexico.....	12	1886
States that our policy was weak, no firmness shown; should have prevented killing of Americans; relates occurrences at Naco battle; no extradition.....	12	1888
Relates hanging of Huerto-Leyva, 1893; letters from Gov. Hunt to Capt. Wheeler, reference to expected attack on Naco, Sonora, reference to affording protection to American citizens.....	12	1896

	Part.	Page.
Williams, Ira Jewell.....	2	589
Member Philadelphia bar, president of Panuco Boston Oil Co.; company refused to recognize article 27; quotes telegram Sept. 6, 1911, from attorney, Mexico City; Mexico oil department sore over representations from United States State Department; pay roll, \$10,000, stolen; offers book showing all Carranza decrees filed with committee, but not shown in record; meeting called in New York for protecting American rights; declined to recognize article 27, Aug. 6, 1918; State Department made solemn protest to Mexico Aug. 12, 1918, modifying decree by Carranza, but laws not passed; Britain, France, Netherlands protested against confiscation; oil men during war would not accept any decree that would keep United States from getting oil.....	2	590
Properties of the Atlantica Compania Mexicana Productora y Refinadora de Petroleo, purchased from Mexican owners, have been denounced under article 27 and decrees of Carranza; filed Amparos; applications to drill on own property denied; shocked because news suppressed by our own Government from Mexico; Associated and other press refrained from publishing news on request of our Government; refused to publish comments on article 27.....	2	591
Panuco Boston Co. stopped by militia and fined \$500; chronological statement in detail follows actions of his company and the oil men, continued on page 594; pamphlets issued by Mr. Frederick R. Kellogg, true, filed with committee, but not in record, marked "Williams Exhibit No. 2".....	2	595
Judge Beaty's comments, filed with the committee, but not in record, marked "Exhibit, Williams, No. 3"; Williams Exhibits Nos. 4 and 5 filed with the committee pamphlets, but not in record; letter to the editor of the New York Times, signed by Frank L. Polk, reference to Panuco Boston Co., in record, protesting to Mexico against confiscation; extract from letter signed by Ira Jewell Williams to Times, under date of July 3, 1919, reference to assurances of Aguilar, son-in-law of Carranza, who denied confiscation.....	2	596
Williams Exhibit No. 6 filed with committee but not in record; same with Exhibit No. 8; oil men only trying to get real facts before American people.....	2	597
Relates murder of Leroy Moye near Tampico; quotes letter from British as to robbery.....	2	598
Relates robberies of pay rolls by order of Carranza, so reported there..	2	599
Quotes Mexican Review of Aug. 19, 1919; Weeks on oil matter.....	2	600
Explains Carranza's desire to get Americans to accept his idea: telegram from William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, to witness, reference to unsafety of Americans near Tampico.....	2	602
Quotes extract from Amparo, translated to our point of view; Government may rob foreigners if they are recipient of the stolen property; extract accused of rebellion by not accepting article 27 and decrees, signed by division of petroleum No. 2277, Mexico, June 26, 1919; letter from Robert E. Speer to Mr. Chester O. Swain, 26 Broadway, reference to whether Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico was in favor of intervention, etc.; answered by Mr. Walker and witness, in record; criticizes Dr. Inman; other correspondence by witness on this subject.....	2	605
Letter from witness to Dr. Halsey on intervention and Inman.....	2	606
Chairman quotes extract from speech of President Wilson, Helena, Mont., about American liars.....	2	606
Witness quotes extract from William Burgess that Constitution might have been written by Emma Goldman and Berkman.....	2	607
Willis, F. B., Mrs.....	8	1030
Details loss of her husband as mentioned by Mrs. Bailey; lost child by death, caused by lack of attention.....	8	1032
Mentions murder of Catron; Carrancista officials in charge Aguascalientes time of disappearance husband; Gen. Urbina and one-legged Orozco; Benito Diaz, governor.....	8	1033
United States Consul Edwards refused to hear her story; told her he could do nothing for her, Juarez; Mrs. Willis, an invalid, caused by her mistreatment in Mexico; Red Cross sent her home.....	8	1034

	Part.	Page.
Wilson, Henry Lane.....	15	2249
Conditions under Diaz ideal; most of the development done by Americans; had it not been for them Mexico would have remained in an uncivilized state; downfall of Diaz, 75,000 Americans there, official; Americans there away above the average; 2,000 railroad men, 5,000 farmers, 5,000 miners, 8,000 in other lines, many doctors, dentists, engineers, and all professions there in abundance; none of the lower type of Americans, as compared to our cities; false that Americans secured special favors by bribery and concessions; did not exploit the country or people.....	15	2250
Explains concessions; estimated that one billion two hundred thousand American capital in Mexico when Diaz left; all others combined about same amount; all nations; gives estimates on population of all nations in Mexico; population, American, in the city about 10,000; explains about railroads in Mexico.....	15	2252
Gives his idea as to fall of Diaz, "old men, inefficiency, and race demands," "Mexico for Mexicans"; 80 per cent ignorant; invitations of Diaz to Mexico.....	15	2254
Business in Mexico in hands of foreigners; gives beginning of and progress of Madero revolution to downfall of Diaz; Madero of unsound mind, visionary; made incendiary speeches, in jail, out in few hours; appealed for popular sympathy for Indians; endowed with personal honesty and excellent morals; Madero did not overthrow Diaz, he was overthrown by wave of anarchy and desertion of friends; Madero proceeded against Reyes candidacy just as Carranza is against Obregon to-day; much anti-Americanism later days of Diaz.....	15	2256
Diaz government very much pro-American.....	15	2256
Gives evidence of unsound mind of Madero, Ambassador Calero as instructed to misrepresent conditions in Mexico; many atrocities committed while Madero was in power; conditions went from bad to worse; Madero was more despotic than Diaz toward end of régime; general anarchy all over Mexico; not a dollar for public instruction, not an acre of land divided; no freedom of press, some suppressed; organization of "La Porra," by Gustavo Madero. Formed to discontinue anti-Maderism.....	15	2258
La Porra composed of hired assassins and cutthroats hired especially for their purpose; gives outline of revolution with Madero and Huerta in company with English, French, Spanish representatives; Blanquet by his actions upon arrival overthrew Madero; Huerta took advantage of the situation. Col. Burnside reported that the revolution could not be suppressed, therefore called the ambassadors together again; report to witness from Burnside in full, date Mexico City, June 5, 1913.....	15	2262
Diplomatic corps advised Madero unofficially best to turn the government over to congress; selected Spanish minister to deliver request or advice; upon his arrival met the senate who had been refused admittance, their advice was to have been the same; Spanish Minister, Mr. Cologan, secured an audience. Madero was insulting; Madero sent telegram to United States accusing witness of controlling diplomatic corps, and wanted to land troops at Veracruz; later withdrew it and apologized, next day supreme court went to Madero with same request; badly received; Col. Riverol and Col. Izquierdo went to Madero with four privates, same request; took pistol from his pocket, shot both colonels and two or three privates; escaped to corridor and captured by Gen. Blanquet; placed in prison; gives conditions of people at that time, children starving, etc., felt great responsibility; sent for Diaz, Huerta, and Blanquet..	15	2263
Three actual breaks, forced by persuasion and threat, finally agreed and made contract depositing it with witness; 50,000 Mexicans celebrated that night and gave thanks to the United States for bringing peace to Mexico; all ministers of strong nations thanked witness, and sent letters, in record.....	8	2264
Copy of resolution, mass meeting American colony, February 28, 1913; telegram to President United States, signed by American colony; case submitted by American colony reference to sending committee to Washington.....	8	2266

Wilson, Henry Lane—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Argument to Bryan by committee, the retention of witness as ambassador. April 2, 1913.....	8	2268
Resolution of thanks inserted in the record, from British subjects, Protestants, Catholics, Y. M. C. A.; not a dissenting voice; explains procedure under Mexican constitution as to seating president; urged Huerta to protect the lives of Madero and Suarez; relates the murder of Madero, in transfer from one prison to another; shot by officer in charge.....	8	2271
Letter from Von Heintz, January 8, 1916, from China to witness, commendatory of his action in Mexico City; relates relations between Madero and Villa, latter in revolt against Madero at time of his death, but changed to protest against Huerta.....	8	2274
Justifies action with Madero, who had not kept faith with United States; resolution brotherhood men, resolutions sent to President United States; another resolution by same parties asking that he be retained; remonstrated with Madero about throwing Americans wrongfully in jail; one case of friction.....	8	2276
Quotes from book by Calero on murder of Madero; enumerates five questions that he wanted settled prior to recognition of Huerta.....	8	2278
Enumerates them, successful in five of the six questions when Huerta was in power; goes into the latter part of the Taft administration ..	15	2280
First portion of Wilson's administration critical.....	15	2281
Diplomats met in Mexico City and sent telegrams to their Governments after they had recognized Huerta, and the United States had not, asking them to request the United States to either recognize Huerta or come down and make peace.....	15	2282
Sent to Veracruz on July 4, by Wilson, to keep him from having to reply to Huerta's speech on that day in Mexico City.....	15	2283
Contradicts William Bayard Hale about telegram he sent to Washington; Huerta protected Americans.....	15	2282
Huerta was very pro-American and the greater part of the Mexican people were in favor of him; did not receive any backing or assistance from Wilson Government; explains; refutes Guy Inman's story as published in his book, page 134, in which he attempts to give facts on the Madero-Diaz-Huerta episode in Mexico City, 1913; "Ciudadela" calls Inman a liar in diplomatic language.....	15	2284
Sworn statement as to witness's attitude in affair here inserted, signed by United States consular agents in Mexico City; untrue story sent out by Robert H. Murray; secured judgments, and apologies from many, including John Lind; made false report to ladies in Mexico City; witness ordered Murray out of embassy; goes fully into the mutilated records of all messages from and to the department, and discusses how Murray might have secured them; uncoded messages sent by Bryan; Bryan several times requested witness to invite Mexican Government (Huerta) to join United States in conferences and to recognize the new Republic of China, and to join the universal peace movement, all this while he was fighting Huerta.....	15	2286
Mentions several private representatives sent to Mexico without his knowledge, which action discredited him.....	15	2289
Protested to the United States, but no relief; reads letter into the record under date of July 1, 1913, directed to Wilson reference to William Bayard Hale; received no answer, did not expect any; called to Washington after Hale's report for consultation; asked to make report to President on Mexican situation. President had only read reports confidential at time of Madero overthrow; had not read any in two years; here he inserts in record his recommendations to Wilson.....	15	2290
Later sent to Foreign Relations Committee.....	15	2294
Agreeably received; later Wilson told Senators Bacon and Flood he did not care for any further exploitation of my views.....	15	2294
President requested investigating committee not to hear anything further from me.....	15	2294
Committee was Democratic at that time; quotes Calero's book, page 68, reference to Carranza; opinion on Carranza.....	15	2294
Mentions telegrams United States consul and Carranza after death of Madero.....	15	2294

	Part.	Page.
Wilson, Henry Lane—Continued.		
Relates his connection with Huerta and Carranza at that time; discusses John Lind; Tampico incident and United States policy; relates conditions of Mexico, cost of troops on border, schools and churches, desecration of same; Carranza downfall would be an admission of Wilson's Government's mistaken policy.	15	2296
Quotation from Calero book, page 34, reference to Carranza; quotes Calero again on page 81, reference to Agrarian problem.	15	2298
Reasons given for witness's resignation as ambassador.	15	2298
Discusses Bryan and British diplomacy reference Huerta.	15	2300
Discusses Fletcher's statements before the committee; resignation of George A. Chamberlain, John Bassett Moore.	15	2302
Gives estimate on Americans in Mexico time he resigned, why they left Mexico, etc.	15	2303
Relates again conversation with President, who said "Huerta would not carry out his promises"; no notice given by Taft for Americans to get out of Mexico; condition of Mexico later days of Taft bad; why Carranza went against Huerta.	15	2304
Discusses Wilson's policies, including league; gives information on Sonora; quotes Calero again, page 77, Wilson's misconception on Mexico, in record.	15	2306
Again quotes Calero, pages 68 and 61, reference motives of revolution; compares his idea and that of Calero on this subject; Secretary Lansing's note, June, 1916; relates difference in Indians in Mexico.	15	2308
Quotes Bryan on Diaz Commoner, January 30, 1903; Huerta like Diaz.	15	2310
Memorandum of ambassador's interview with Huerta, May 7, 1913; usual courtesies lacking; slap at Wilson attitude.	15	2312
Gives suggestions on Mexico to reestablish that Government on peaceful basis.	15	2314
Winton, Dr. George B.	1	159
Member of League of Free Nations and Mexico committee; delivers document and report on education in Mexico.	1	159
(Not in record) also wrote two books on Mexico by request.	1	160
Make statement as to his knowledge of Mexico as an educator and missionary, 1884-1902, 14 years.	1	160
Very friendly to Mexican people; knows many leaders.	1	160
Against intervention.	1	161
Discusses Mexicans of this country and Mexico, and different sections; good Americans all.	1	162
Have similar sentiments about Mexico and her people.	1	163
Mexicans think more of an American "boss" than any other.	1	163
Does not know the mountainous country.	1	164
Discusses different Indians.	1	166
Knows nothing of labor organizations.	1	170
Chairman gives him information on mining laws.	1	172
He knows little about it; quotes extracts from law.	1	174
Testifies as to the \$400 fund coming to League of Free Nations as mentioned by Inman; old organization voted this money to League of Free Nations.	1	176
Chairman reads quotation from Christian Advocate by witness.	1	178
Knows very little of Mexico. Stated, "You know we make wholesale statements when we are writing or making speeches," this when pinned down on his article by Chairman; served on several committees.	1	180
Quotation from A. B. C. of Mexico City under date of July 26, 1919, reference to intervention; how intervention looks to Mexicans by witness, inserted in record.	1	184
Discusses subsidy by Carranza to Inman at Piedras Negras; don't know much about it.	1	127
Relates his advice to his church reference to clause in new constitution reference churches.	1	188
Wood, C. D.	10	1517
Glenn Springs raid, Big Bend, Tex., occurred on May 6, 1916.	10	1517
Disorders for several years.	10	1517
Stealing, etc.	10	1517
Gives account of raid and burning of Montell's store.	10	1518

Wood, C. D.—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Killing of Conklin boy and three soldiers, and two soldiers were burned, one wounded; Mr Elias and wife had their house burned and they stayed in hills all night.....	10	1519
Two Mexicans were found at scene under brush.....	10	1519
One was a Carrancista officer; had commission as such in his pocket..	10	1520
Wright, Mrs. Mary.....	8	1020
Depredations on person and property; women lived in cane field to escape Madero revolutionists; raided several times.....	8	1020
Governor San Luis could not protect us.....	8	1023
Our Government refused; told to get out.....	8	1023
Brought out on German lumber boat.....	8	1024
Abducted Mexican girls.....	8	1025
Robbed completely; fruit orchard burned, fences cut.....	8	1026
Losses, \$48,000.....	8	1026

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

	Part.	Page.
Mr.	15	2
Fears reprisals from Mexican Government if known he testified before committee; conditions under Huerta good; graft worse under Carranza regime.....	15	4
Serious trouble begun 1914.....	15	5
Horses and mules taken generally over country by Carrancistas; by Manuel Larraga generally, a Carranza general.....	15	6
Robbed oil camps, provisions and clothing. Payroll robberies. Law and order in Pelaez territory; reverse in Carranza territory. Robbers recognized many times as Carranza soldiers and officers, by horses and outfit.....	15	11
Relates many robberies, etc.....	15	15
Taylor, American, killed; details; murderer not apprehended nor punished.....	15	20
Killing of Americans common there.....	15	21
Guesses at number killed in oil district; details of some of murders; mentions Sweeny, renegade American.....	15	22
Relates information reference Hotel Southern incident. April 21, 1914.....	15	31
Americans rescued by German boat commander brought out to Galveston.....	15	32
Americans ordered out of Mexico many times.....	15	35
Intelligent Mexicans would welcome intervention.....	15	36
Officer would welcome American Army to Mexico.....	15	37
Would protect Americans. Shots fired over heads of Americans and threatened.....	15	38
Several Americans held for ransom and robbed.....	15	39
Relates more robberies; wounding of Eads; killed two bandits and wounded a third.....	15	40
Train robberies.....	15	44
Mr.	R	61
Described battle at Nogales in 1913 between Obregon and Kosterlitzky; Americans shot from Mexican side of line.....	R	61
Describes battle of Agua Prieta in 1915 between Villa and Calles, wherein several Americans were killed on American side of line; also as to passing of Mexican troops from Piedras Negras through United States to Agua Prieta to assist Calles.....	R	62
That removal of infantry from Nogales really brought on fight in 1918; seemed that Mexicans had been prepared for it for some time.....	R	68
Mexican collector of customs admitted to affiant that Mexicans fired first shots that started battle in 1918.....	R	70
Re Mexican collector of customs at Naco, Sonora, accumulating \$75,000 in two years as graft; resigned and crossed to American side; inspector checked his account and found that 7,800 head of cattle had been crossed at regular rate of \$10 per head; books showed that only 689 head accounted for.....	R	72
Nothing but United States money being used in Sonora.....	R	77
Mr.	D	420
Went to Mexico in 1883; railroaded for 21 years; bought 1,700 acres and leased 2,500.....	D	422
First trouble in 1911. Madero brothers took stock; colonists began leaving until dwindled from 125 to 2 families.....	D	427
First arrested by Huertistas in 1914; party held 19 days and released; only known reason for arrest was because troops had landed at Veracruz.....	D	430
Huerta troops took ballot as to whether all Americans of Colony should be massacred. Ballot 150 to 25 against. Massacre prevented by friendly Mexicans.....	D	433
Ordered out in May, 1914, landed at New Orleans.....	D	434

Mr. ———Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Returned to ranch in August, 1914. Everything destroyed. Stock stolen by Huerta soldiers under Zaragosa and Higinio Aguilar.....	D	436
Again ordered out in 1916.....	D	437
Had \$15,000 cash taken from him by Carranza customs officers.....	D	439
After refugees were loaded into boats to be taken to steamer, Carranza colonel searched them all for money, taking all found; took 45 cents from 3-year old girl; entire party landed in United States for second time penniless.....	D	445
Huerta stated he would pay way of any American who desired to leave.	D	446
Went back again in 1916; in May, 1917, place was again pillaged by Zapatistas.....	D	448
Carrancistas raided place 4 miles away, killed 28.....	D	449
Felix Diaz spent 30 days at his place; well treated.....	D	479
Arrest by Carrancistas, sentenced to be shot, 1917.....	D	470
Finally forced to leave for good in June, 1919; loss \$259,000, earnings of 47 years labor.....	D	486
Mr.	11	2
Employed in land and legal department; gives reason why he wants to testify in executive session; informed by attaché of foreign relations in Mexico City that any Mexican appearing before Fall committee would be considered as a traitor and that an American so appearing had better not return to Mexico; would be murdered if known; relates conditions in ———; passes freely from Carrancista to Pelaez lines, to and fro; gives location of different cuartels, both factions; people generally for Pelaez; not considered as bandit; gives protection to all people; Carrancistas murder, rob, and commit depredations.....	11	4
Describes Santa Maria Indians. Chief very bloodthirsty and cruel; black Indian; joined the Carrancistas; Williams and American captive held 35 days; given two tortillas a day; fell in weight from 160 to less than 100 pounds; chief's name Higinio Malgosa; barbarous to prisoners; won't allow any Carrancistas in his district; Tepecintella, another small tribe of Indians, in same section about as Santa Marias; Huasteca Indians against Carranza, for all have had relatives murdered and property destroyed by them; ——— ships Pelaez ammunition through custom house at Tampico, in knowledge of customs officer, bought up, few at a time, from Carranza soldiers, etc.....	11	8
Describes Carrancista methods as to graft, robbery, etc.....	11	11
Describes Gen. Pablo Gonzalez and Gen. de Lara; gives account of Carranza soldiers shooting at Mr. Mikel, a British geologist.....	11	14
Describes manner of sending pay rolls to camps; danger, etc.; refused to allow airplane to be used.....	11	18
Details arrest of himself and two Americans by Carrancistas; insulted and detained several days; documents taken; mistreated; finally released.....	11	21
Details another arrest of witness and Parker by ———, a Carrancista; made him go ahead of column to Pelaez stronghold; loaned them two mules to ride to camp later and found mules had been stolen from his company; relates robbery of Aguila camp by Ortiz, who formerly was a sandal-footed butcher from town of Colima; details many robberies by Carrancistas; also blowing up of train by Cedillo brothers; lieutenant colonel in charge of train, ———, renegade American ex-soldier.....	11	31
Carranza pay rolls padded; soldiers allowed to rob instead of being paid salary; great many refugees from oil fields who have lost their homes and working for living; Americans taking up claims with their Government are at once blacklisted by Carranza; 10 Americans robbed.....	11	35
Robbers were Carrancistas masked; known by their dress.....	11	39
Robbery Walter Fitch; embezzlement of Gloria from New Laredo of \$30,000 from company; never punished; United States officials, Mexico City, feel humiliated by attitude of their Government; refutes Fletcher about conditions in Mexico; opinions of Americans in city he has stated untruths.....	11	40

Mr.	Continued.	Part.	Page.
	Mentions murder of Correll and ravishment of his wife; discusses Fletcher's statements; 200,000 in arms robbing, murdering, etc., out of 14,000,000; intelligent class in Mexico favor intervention; Pelaez officer to give dance and champagne when he heard Americans were fighting Mexicans in north.....	11	43
	Details conditions, financial and otherwise, opinions, etc.; Bolshevism rampant in ———; working class publicly espouse cause; much propaganda there; all workmen have to belong to Bolshevik union; relates boatman took charge of company boat and charged for passage although being paid salary.....	11	46
Mr.	.....	9	614
	General business and looking after Mormon colonies in Mexico; gives general description of Mormon colonies; population, 4,000; Colonia Dublan, Juarez, Pacheco, Garcia, Chuichupa, Diaz, Morelos, and Oaxaca; prosperous under Diaz; manufacturing establishments, life, and customs of colonists; murders, atrocities, etc.....	9	614
Mr.	.....	D	693
	Went to Mexico with father, mother, and two brothers in 1908; established ranch at Atascador colony, State of San Luis Potosi, mother and sister compelled to leave in 1913.....	D	694
	Father arrested by Huerta colonel in 1913; held 43 days; beaten and taken to Mexico City in box car.....	D	695
	Held in prison there; O'Shaughnessy promised to obtain release; did nothing; finally released through Mexican captain who was friendly.....	D	703
	Only assistance received was order to get out of Mexico, which he obeyed.....	D	706
	Died in San Antonio, Tex., in December, 1919, as result of treatment. Brother executed by Villistas under Col. Tomas Urbina because had no horses to give him on ranch.....	D	708
Mr.	.....	D	711
	Was for two years constructing quartermaster, United States Army; during 1918 and 1919 stationed at Nogales, Ariz.....	R	2
	Was wounded in battle of Nogales in August, 1918; described battle..	R	3
	Mexicans had trenches and fortifications for over a year.....	R	8
	Present disorder in Mexico due to lack of respect by Mexicans of central government.....	R	10
	Central government was respected in time of Diaz.....	R	11
	Sees no reason why individual American merchant can not get along with individual Mexican merchant; cites experience of his own to illustrate that it can be done.....	R	13
	Does not consider that the business relations between Arizona and Sonora are relations with Mexico; that Sonora handles its own affairs.....	R	22
Mr.	.....	H	2
	Went to Mexico in 1906, purchased ranch near Las Palmas in San Luis Potosi; took cattle, horses, and farming implements from States....	H	7
	First trouble in 1916 when commenced robbing place; compelled to hide in brush for days to save life.....	H	14
	July, 1919, son, ———, murdered by men under Carranza general, Manuel Larraga; lost everything.....	H	39
Mr.	.....	4	1
	Minister and professor, now in Mexico four years; Methodist; executive board had charge of or general direction of all the schools in Mexico; outline of work.....	4	2
	Increase of schools from 10 to 20 per cent; gives account what has been done; can not carry on work in certain districts account bad conditions, unsafe; to quite an extent, money for his work contributed by individuals and churches throughout country (United States); no financial aid from Mexican Government; attitude very kindly.....	4	4
	Only cooperate in certain districts.....	4	6
	Diaz method very ambitious but not carried out, account Catholic Church and lack of funds; purpose of Carranza in revolution to inaugurate extensive educational enterprises but not carried out.....	4	8
	Teachers of old Diaz regime, but not paid; impossible to carry out plans by Osuna, Saenz, and Barranco; plan in Inman's book very elaborate, page 165, but not carried out only limited extent; lacked finances and teachers.....	4	8

Mr. —Continued.

Part. Page.

Impossible to get teachers, some educated in United States, others in Europe under Diaz but insufficient in number.....	4	10
Generals had to be paid before teachers.....	4	12
Explains what happened to schools in Mexico City; Osuna brought down from north, wanted to put in system as in United States, others wanted the French system, much disagreement, bill in Congress to do away with "National Preparatory," lost, but was made impossible to carry it out; Osuna made governor of Tamaulipas, to get him out of the way; was not successful in that position; successor in school matters incompetent.....	4	11
Prof. Moises Saenz was in charge after Osuna, but resigned to go into evangelical board work at reduced salary; teachers are paid "1. O. U's." and per cent of salary. Many schools closed time of strike, have not been reopened.....	4	16
Carranza favored his friends in teachers; discriminated against old Diaz men who were let out; latter most competent; money received by government used to pay military authorities; income of government three times more than under Diaz; Carranza generals extravagant, fine homes, etc. All discouraged, must have firm hand. Told Inman he could not do anything for he was surrounded by bad people.....	4	20
Relates answer of Carranza to committee, "Good people did not assist him to get into power, bad people did, knows latter grafters and dishonest, but will stay with them to the end." This his general policy; Carranza has no great power; on account of closing of Mexican schools, American schools received more pupils.....	4	22
Refutes Inman on character of Americans in Mexico; prefers an honest business man in Mexico to four preachers; not possible to prosper in educational work unless assisted by material progress.....	4	26
Jefe Politico under Diaz changed under Madero to Jefe de Armas, same.....	4	29
Agrees with Inman that Mexicans rather work under Americans than Mexicans; says Inman's statement on page 175 his book "Authorities making headway under odds, etc., Americans who remained in Mexico have most hope for country under Carranza" "Absolutely untrue"; all Americans in Mexico can see no hope for Mexico under present régime. Mexicans also agree to financial intervention in Mexico necessary.....	4	32
If this intervention failed, armed intervention was inevitable; Banco Nacional looted; taken over as all banks were. French plan not feasible of loan by United States without strong government like Diaz had at time; favors armed intervention when all else fails; Department of State has not shown strong hand; an ultimatum should have been given before Carranza was recognized; a great many things should have been done that were not; criticizes administration; notes, instead of ultimatums that meant something, have been indulged in causing Mexican government to believe we do not intend to do anything; Mexicans have told witnesses we did not because we were afraid; military move all that can eradicate their ideas; stay out of Mexico if we are going to withdraw soon; training Mexicans so that they can withdraw from Mexico.....	4	36
Mr. —	12	2
Objection to publication of testimony, fears death at hands of Carrancistas, might be denied admission, reason; came out 1913; no serious disturbances north Mexico under Huerta.....	12	5
Objection to Huerta by United States caused some trouble.....	12	7
Carranza attack on Monterrey 1913 and 1914; Carrancistas destroyed much property Monterrey.....	12	8
Financial; Carranza paper money, metallic reserve.....	12	9
Ordered to leave Mexico, employees did not do so; cry of "wolf" not heeded.....	12	15
Great injustice to Americans in Mexico, charge that they were exploiters; favors sending Americans as pioneers.....	12	17
Americans had to submit to unlawful exactions.....	12	18
In addition to full payment on tobacco in stamps, had to pay "gratification;" nothing like this under Diaz or Huerta.....	12	19

Mr. ——— Continued.	Part.	Page.
Constitution of 1917, little effect on his business.....	12	20
Shutting down of American enterprises detrimental to Mexican laborers; American operations bettered laborers and country.....	12	21
Carranza imported much tobacco free of duty, which put legitimate dealers out of the running; this done by concessions to favored few..	12	22
Concessionaires approached him to sell concession twice.....	12	23
Luis Cabrera head of treasury department at that time.....	12	24
Has \$275,000 invested there.....	12	25
Conditions in Mexico not improving.....	12	26
Favors this government going in there.....	12	27
Mr. ———	10	722
Relates death and circumstances of death of Pvt. Troib, Medical Corps, Company D, Nineteenth Infantry, United States Army, by Carranza lieutenant, Juan Azpeitia, of Juarez, December 28, 1918; full court proceedings, etc.....	10	722
Mr. ———	Q	10
Re killing of Americans, Rooney and Bowles; no one ever arrested; generally was done by Carranza soldiers.....	Q	3
Re killing of Dan Foley, American citizen by Mexican; no one arrested for crime.....	Q	4
Re anti-American sentiments of Gen. Pablo Gonzalez; re attack on Mr. Starkweather, American citizen, in public plaza of Tepetate by Gonzalez, who was in drunken rage.....	Q	5
Americans in Mexico have lost respect for their own government due to treatment they have received and no protection.....	Q	7
Mr. ———	10	604
Been all over Mexico; came out in 1915; father ran out of Mexico in 1916; was in cattle business in Durango; threatened to hang father, took wedding ring off finger, wanted to undress him, finally released him; he left country but returned to save his 850 head of cattle; robbed him of everything and killed his milk cows.....	10	604
Relates the murder of Charlie Chee, Chinaman, the arrest of two Englishmen, McClure and Henderson; his father robbed again; started to execute two Englishmen but released them and murdered Chee; all factions practically same.....	10	606
Relates murder of Edward Hayes at Madera by Santana Caraveo, also murder of a negro; another man killed at same time.....	10	610
Details robbery by Cheche Campos of Madera Co. store, sent loot away in cars.....	10	611
Certain degree of safety in large centers; danger of being murdered in rural districts; expects another revolution; no help for country from within.....	10	612
Mr. ———	2	1
Attorney, New York and Washington; landowner; property seized; manager and important employees killed; took matter up with State Department, finally Mr. Polk made representations to Mexico City, referred to Candido Aguilar, Governor of Veracruz, for adjustment; later was referred to Acuña, Minister of relations, who resigned and Aguilar took his place; nothing further heard from it....	2	2
Crops were sold to firm in which Aguilar was partner, later traced to New Orleans and attached; witness won and years later property returned to him; last inventory shows much property lost.....	2	4
While suit was pending several Carranza officials offered to appear as witnesses; favor witness, if large sums of money were paid them; full report of this matter filed with State Department, United States; refuses to give names of clients for fear they would be murdered....	2	6
Mr. ———	K	33
Conditions as to safety of life bad until battle of August, 1918, when American troops invaded Nogales, Sonora; since that time conditions are some better.....	K	36
Exports through Nogales for 1918 \$22,000,000; for 1919, \$18,000,000; leading export during 1918 was garbanzo, \$6,677,000.....	K	37
Of the \$12,000,000 majority was mineral from American-owned mines..	K	37
Re Gen. Calles forcing collector of customs, Nogales, Sonora, to deliver to him \$15,000 gold; refused to give him a receipt; collector afterwards came to the United States to keep from being executed for reporting matter.....	K	39

Mr. ——— Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Re stores in Nogales, Ariz., keeping open on Mexican holidays and those who did not being boycotted by Mexicans; Mexican customs guards refused to allow goods purchased in these stores to cross line.	K	45
Re American citizen Frank Diamos, who operated a picture show in Nogales, Ariz., showing a picture that was not pleasing to the Mexican consul, who afterwards would not let Diamos or any of his relatives cross into Mexico and told Diamos if he did cross Gen. Calles would have him executed.	K	46
Re Collins, an American citizen, who had a fight in Nogales, Ariz., with a relative of a German living in Nogales, Sonora, being arrested and held in jail in Nogales, Sonora, at instigation of Mexican consul who was friend of German; Collins finally deported from Mexico; matter never reported to State Department.	K	48
Re kidnapping of Huerta et al. from Douglas, Ariz., and execution in Agua Prieta, Sonora, by Gen. Calles, 52 and 60; re conversation between Gen. Cabell and Mexican consul, Nogales, Ariz., relative to insulting letter written American consul re American soldiers crossing line; also re Huerta kidnapping.	K	59
Obregon exported \$5,000,000 worth of garbanzo from Sonora in 1918; all went to Spain and Cuba; handled by W. R. Grace Co., of San Francisco, Calif.	K	71
Obregon was given permission to import 5,000,000 pounds of lard, 200 car loads corn and flour during 1918; there was a surplus of rice in Sonora and when American tried to export same to relieve food situation in the United States, Gen. Calles said it would rot before he would allow a pound to go to the United States.	K	74
No question that another revolution will take place before many months.	K	77
Mr. ———	R	50
Owner and operator chain motion-picture shows in Nogales, Naco, Douglas, and Bisbee, Ariz.	R	51
On one occasion was showing picture entitled "Fighting Through"; picture showed American soldier forcing Mexican to salute American flag; Mexican vice consul in Nogales, Ariz., was present and created disturbance; stationed himself in front of theater and picketed place, advising Mexicans not to patronize theater; later refused to allow him to cross line into Mexico on account picture being shown.	R	52
Mr. ———	G	2
Re being ambushed by men in Carranza uniform, October 25, 1918.	G	3
Matter reported to Carranza commander; nothing done, was not even interviewed by Carranza officials.	G	4
Re ravishing of the Misses Gourd at Atascador colony during Huerta régime.	G	6
Most of murders and robberies in Tampico district have taken place since time of Carrancistas.	G	7
Re destruction of Atascador and other colonies by Carrancistas.	G	9
During time Manuel Pelaez controlled Tepetate oil district no robberies or murders; Americans enjoyed peace until present Mexican Government took charge; Carrancistas would send escort with pay rolls of mining companies who would themselves steal pay roll.	G	12
Re election held in Tampico in January, 1920, where all political leaders opposing Carrancistas were placed in jail until after election.	G	14
Mr. ———	E	672
Lived in Torreon, 1892 until 1916; safe under Diaz; had more protection while Villa was in charge than under Carranza.	E	672
Was present in Torreon during massacre of 303 Chinese by Maderistas under Emilio Madero; massacre was investigated by De la Barra.	E	675
Huerta troops under Munguia held town and looted banks, etc., November, 1913, to April, 1914.	E	675
Villa had control from April, 1914, to September, 1915; forced loan of 3,000,000 pesos.	E	677
Villa evacuated town in September, 1915; Carranza occupied until December, 1916, when again captured by Villa; good order under Villa.	E	681
Ordered out by State Department April 23, 1914.	E	682

Mr. ——— Continued.	Part.	Page.
Re purchase of 250,000 acres of land for guayule, part of same being claimed by one Hernandez, relative of Madero; fighting in courts, finally being forced to settle with Ernesto Madero; loss estimated at \$1,000,000; claim on file known as Acatita claim.....	E	688
Mr. ———	P	178
Mining engineer; in Mexico 15 years; properties in State of ———.....	P	178
In June Federal troops burned one of mines; was arrested and started to San Blas.....	P	180
Entire party was captured by rebels; affiant escaped and made way to Tepic; with aid of German consul made way to American cruiser, where took refuge and was brought to United States.....	P	181
In June, 1918, Gen. Calles, while on way to Mexico City, burned and destroyed the other mine owned by affiant, taking away everything that could be moved; protests made to both Mexican and American State Departments; no relief.....	P	182
Had been repeatedly robbed prior to destruction of property; rebels would take all supplies they could carry, stack the rest in the street and burn it; these matters always reported with evidence to American State Department.....	P	183
All surface property now destroyed and mines flooded with water; has caretaker living on property.....	P	184
For some time one mine was in charge of rebels and the other in charge of Federals; mines 20 miles apart; forced to pay taxes to both sides..	P	188
Witness exhibits several photographs of his destroyed property, of Mexicans hanging to trees.....	P	189
Re holding of Whitford, an American citizen, prisoner by rebels, who would cut off a finger at a time and send it into Tepic to his company; after sending all his fingers he was finally murdered; witness exhibits photo of place where man was held.....	P	190
Mr. ———	9	482
Residence, Hachita, N. Mex.; went to work for the Land & Cattle Co. in 1909, D. R. McCormick, foreman; ranch in Mexico; was at Campbell's wells, 7 miles north of Corner ranch just prior to Villa's raid on Columbus; was at Warren's Alamo Hueco, N. Mex.; in jog Sunday before, but at Campbell's wells first he heard of it; at Culberson's ranch a captain showed him a telegram from Slocum, stating that Villa was coming north on his way to Washington by way of Columbus; this was two or three days prior to raid; took mules over to Culberson's ranch, 16 miles from Alamo Hueco.....	9	483
Locates lines and places; goes into Mexico to find McKinney.....	9	485
Struck a trail at Biznaga Larga, about 1,000 horse tracks, going north; followed it 6 miles; 3 miles east of Corner ranch they turned southeast from Corner ranch; quit trail because saw fires west, seven big camp fires; stayed all night at Campbell's, saw them break camp next morning, with spyglass; later turned out they were Carrancistas and not Villistas.....	9	488
Turned back when they found Villa's trail; describes Villa's route toward Columbus; went to Alamo Hueco and reported to United States officer what he had seen; then informed that Villa had raided Columbus and was coming to Hachita that night.....	9	497
Did not know that McCormick had been captured; captured Luz Ortiz, Simon Verdugo, who were in raid; delivered them to United States officers; later knew that McKinney, Corbet, and O'Neil had been captured and killed by Villistas.....	9	499
Andy Peterson, Akard, and Jensen killed near Corner ranch.....	9	505
Relates happenings of Silvestre Quevedo and about 18 men and at different ranches under his supervision.....	9	506
Relates poisoning of several horses by mistake.....	9	507
Continues statement leading up to and including murder of above-mentioned men.....	9	509
Quevedo strung Mexican up to make him tell where Fonville was.....	9	516
Lem Spillsbury found the three bodies.....	9	517
Tom Kingsbury disappeared, supposed to be dead.....	9	518

Mr. ———	Continued.	Part.	Page.
	Describes Villa's trail to Columbus; followed it after raid.....	9	519
	Carrancista depredations; Birchfield stuff taken by José Ines Salazar; took 251 horses.....	9	524
	McCormick held for ransom; he took the money one time, Stevenson thereafter.....	9	529
Mr. ———	Testified regarding holdup by Carrancistas and demand for \$30,000; was eyewitness to killing of Lee Moya at this time by Carranza soldiers	F	728
	Testified re shooting of John Eads by Carranza soldiers.....	F	732
Mr. ———	Manager ——— ranch, ——— district of ———, 17,000 cattle; now less than 1,000; arrested by Carranza Red Flaggers, held for ransom September 20, 1915.....	9	575
	Foreman taken also; Manuel Gutierrez, Carrancista, was in charge; paid \$10,000 for release.....	9	576
	Wife shocked; has never gotten over it; house looted; trouble, loot, robbery ever since.....	9	577
	Went after bodies at Carrizal with others; recovered bodies and brought them to El Paso.....	9	578
	Teeth knocked out; Mexican offers to sell them; gold crowned.....	9	581
	Col. Rivera, Carrancista, was in charge, after murders.....	9	582
	Heard of monument to be raised to Gomez, who was leading murderers at Carrizal; never knew honest or honorable Carrancista; no protection.....	9	583
	Not one punished by Carrancistas; one only by Villa, and later he was executed for his zeal in assisting us.....	9	584
	Gen. Ornelas, Villista, turned over Juarez to Carranza; later made Carranza official; later killed by Villa.....	9	585
	Depredated upon by Villa, details; battle, Villa Ahumada; row between Villa and Martin Lopez; Angeles peacemaker; 12 miles to Carranza garrison; did nothing.....	9	586
	Villa took property valued at \$30,324.75 when he went south.....	9	588
	No attempt to intercept Villa by Carrancistas; details route of Villa, Lopez, and Angeles, Carranzistas did not want to eliminate bandits.....	9	590
	Everybody against Villa and Carranza; want peace.....	9	592
	Losses \$996,442; no reimbursement.....	9	593
	Complaint to state department referred to Gen. Espinosa, who did the robbery, and Murguia, who "cussed me out," saying, "Refer your complaints to me"; asked Gen Gonzalez for protection; sent 50 soldiers, who "stole \$5,000 worth of property from us"; asked to say nothing about it; not paid; inspector general broke into store and took what he wanted; took cooking utensils; camped in patio; used house for closet.....	9	594
	After battle of ——— took everything and destroyed balance; favors intervention as the only way; Frank Knotts and Bruce Smith held for ransom by Villa; witness and foreman arrested by Lieut. Col. Nicolas Quiroga, Carrancista, for trying to release Americans; given much trouble; American consul, Chihuahua, James Stewart, did nothing; refused to see him after release; 100 families on ranch, all loyal.....	9	596
	Document from Martin Lopez, ordering that property be removed by witness; suffer the consequences.....	9	602
Mr. ———	Went Mexico, 1917, in charge metals department ——— Oil Co., Tampico district.....	G	18
	Testified re robbery Cortes Oil Co.; several Mexicans were arrested by Carrancistas, but all released; murder of Ed House and Stevenson of Texas Oil Co.; matter reported, nothing done.....	G	18
	All Americans in Tampico district loyal; all in draft age came out and went to war.....	G	20
	Had to sign waiver holding Carranza government not responsible for any harm to self or family upon entering Mexico; conditions so bad had to get out.....	G	22

	Part.	Page.
Mr. _____	S	2
Engaged in mercantile business at Colonia Morelos from 1906 to 1913; described flourishing condition of colony, how homes, schools, and churches were built, etc.; first trouble when colony was destroyed by Salazar; made trip with American consul to inspect colony after destruction; what few houses that had not been destroyed were occupied by Mexicans; consul made full report to State Department, sending photographs of destruction, etc.; Mexicans stated they were occupying property under authority of Gen. Calles, who had given it to them.	S	2
Colony consists of 122,000 acres of land under valid titles; is at present time still occupied by Mexicans.	S	8
Battle of Agua Prieta; Americans killed.	S	9
Predicted another revolution in few months, based on knowledge of conditions and what Mexicans have told him.	S	11
Believes that presence of Gen. Dieguez, Carranza commander sent to Sonora, will cause revolt of Sonora from balance of Mexico.	S	13
Believes that only solution is intervention, although from interest personally would not like to see it.	S	16
Can not see solution of anti-American situation in Mexico due to fact that young generation now growing up in Mexico are having hatred of Americans taught them.	S	17
Mr. _____	9	563
Now candidate for governor of _____, was ordered by Carranza June, 1919, to organize "Defensas Sociales" in Chihuahua; he made speeches saying he was going to divide up all Gringo property, etc.; asked for 100 horses; refused; he confiscated 49, all they had; June, 1919, robbed again of cattle; kicked; Murguia demanded apology; permission was given to feed hungry people; witness purchased 1,000 hectoliters of corn, sent to governor for distribution; every grain was sold and not one grain reached the starving people; Mexicans on ranch absolutely loyal; hundreds killed defending property, taking care of the widows and orphans.	9	564
Mexicans caught stealing cattle, 1920, arrested by his men; jailed; confessed; later released, and bill, \$48, sent him with word that if in future he sent thieves to jail to send money for their board; this shows attitude of Carrancistas; no hope for relief or reform.	9	566
Not sufficient horses left on ranch to run it; took all imported stallions and improved stock.	9	567
Attitude of Mexicans along Pershing route very friendly; begged Pershing to stay and give protection; 1 per cent of people in favor of revolution, balance against it; 25,000 inhabitants in districts named, 99 per cent against Carranza; Gen. _____ not a Carrancista, but an anarchist, popular because he promises to divide the property to Mexicans; large properties.	9	568
Conditions flourishing prior to Madero revolution; thieves always punished under Diaz, but very little violations; never knew of a holdup; safer there than in United States; not punished now; Government stands in with that class and assists them; had thorough acquaintance with all through that district.	9	570
Went there 1903; 65,000 head of cattle; taken prisoner by Orozco in 1910.	9	532
Relates capture, treatment; wanted ransom; saved by Orozco, sr.	9	533
Assisted wounded soldiers; finally released; Madero apologized.	9	534
Orozquistas, 250, had battle with witness; Rojas made the attack.	9	535
Gives description of battle and losses.	9	536
Killed several Mexicans; escaped to main ranch.	9	537
Had several fights with Mexicans; threw bombs in house.	9	539
Ran Castillo across river, where he was captured; same that burned train in Cumbre Tunnel; deported to Cuba by United States; Villa published a demand for him.	9	543
Always received protection and assistance and good treatment from Huerta.	9	544
Villa notified him that he could not maintain armed forces in Mexico; that started the trouble with Villa.	9	545

Mr. ———Continued.	Part.	Page.
Villa's army maintained from his ranch after battle of Celaya; robbed many times.....	9	546
Execution of Mr. ———, bookkeeper.....	9	547
Gen. Manuel Medinaaveitia then joined Carranza forces and is now an officer; Castillo issues offer to Carranza offering services to expel Yankees from Veracruz.....	9	550
Quevedo, Carranza official, is a general.....	9	553
Daughter of foreman, ———, taken by Martin Lopez and violated; kept 10 days; later took 200 girls from Namiquipa and kept them with army; many died; many not over 10 years old; later abandoned in mountains and many died from abuse or starvation; American killed at Nahueraichic, Chihuahua, by Gen. Julio Acosta forces; robbed ranch; later battle with Gen. Pedro Favela of Carranza forces, who whipped him and recaptured all loot, which he kept for his own use, "Botin de Guerra".....	9	555
Appealed to Gen. Murguia; did no good; Favela killed hundreds of cattle, sold hides, gave meat away, shipped hides; very offensive; protested about killing cattle; put messenger in jail, kept him in jail 27 days, threatened to execute him for protecting American interests; cost \$1,000 to save his life; Gen. Corona also depredated same as Gen. Avila.....	9	556
Home guards named by Favela and Corona, worst men in country; they continued to depredate under authority; Villistas took 280 head big steers; Carranza gave him amnesty and appointed him to a command and in return he turned over the beeves for 10 pesos a head; Carrancistas refused to give them back; later sent soldiers and took them back and they were slaughtered in Chihuahua; worth \$80 or \$90 a head.....	9	558
Williams robbed of cattle by Carrancista general, Herrera; paid him \$10 a head to get them back; later sent soldiers and took them back and slaughtered them in Chihuahua; Gen. Quevedo killed milk cows on ranch; vindictiveness; treated Mexicans as bad as Americans because they were "our friends"; several pages of robberies by all factions.....	9	559
Mr.	7	1
Mining engineer; professionally in Mexico, 1906 to 1916; in Jalisco, Aguascalientes, Michoacan, Sonora, and Chihuahua; no trouble in time of Diaz, much trouble after revolution started; had peace in Sonora when Villa was there.....	7	2
Generally understood that United States was backing Villa until Carranza was recognized; break with Villa caused raids on Americans by Villa when United States allowed Carranza soldiers to cross the United States soil.....	7	4
Arrangements made for American miners to enter Mexico at El Paso at the Obregon dinner, January 9, 1916; United States in favor of Americans returning to Mexico; Mexican general at Juarez notified Americans that passports were not necessary to enter Chihuahua; previous to this passports to enter for entire party had been secured, 20 going to ———, one to Chihuahua.....	7	6
About 40 Americans were in party going to Mexico; on same train Gen. Trevino told Dr. Watson that 1,000 troops had been sent ahead for protection; not allowed to carry arms; felt secure; salesman told him later in El Paso that he had received advice from a Carranza officer that it was not safe to make the trip.....	7	8
Nineteen Americans were in party for ———.....	7	12
Five miles beyond Santa Isabel had trouble.....	7	13
Relates details of massacre.....	7	15
Antonio Lopez was in charge; does not think Villa was responsible for it; ex-colonel told him Villa was not there; no Mexican on train was killed; sure massacre was prearranged, for reason that when the Mexicans took Americans from train one remarked: "We are one short," indicating they had a complete knowledge of how many secured passports; the 1,000 soldiers were not seen along the line.....	7	17
Doubts statements made by Trevino; two Mexicans at Isabel rode up and asked if any soldiers were on board and to size up train.....	7	21

	Part.	Page.
Mr. ———	8	816
Lives Mesilla Park, N. Mex.; property in Chihuahua; doing business there since 1880; at breaking out of Madero revolution had 40,000 head of cattle on ranch; none on ranch now; brought eighteen or twenty thousand to the United States; under Diaz good; then nearest Federal garrison was Chihuahua, 210 miles; no protection since; no notable difference between Carrancistas and Villistas; amount of loss filed with committee about \$700,000; lost control of ranch and used it.....	8	818
Silvestre Quevedo killed Chinaman; Villa sent Lopez ahead; lined up ——— people; accused them of being traitors because they were loyal to witness; Villa arrived next forenoon; hung men up by wrists to bells; whipped them with a sword to make them tell where arms and ammunition were hidden; got no information; lined up five and killed them; sixth man was given letter to Col. Saenz at Casas Grandes, that he, Villa, would be there by next forenoon and wanted to see him; widows and orphans of these men are pensioned by company and are in New Mexico.....	8	820
Had two large farms; people happy and contented; good wages; 100 families then; now only five; received no protection from Carranza Government.....	8	823
Carranza officer by name Cisneros shipped carloads of stuff from this ranch to Durango; Carrancistas committed vandalism; gave lists of members of company and residence of each; deriving no revenue; paying \$6,000 per annum; 600,000 acres in ranch; State Department kept fully advised; horse stock improved; some costing four or five thousand dollars a head; ranch stocked with all red Durham cattle..	8	824
Mr. ———	N	1
Correspondent Chicago Tribune; went to Mexico December, 1919; introduced copy of report made by ———, giving list of all outrages against companies during the years 1918 and 1919 (insert 1); also written report made by Mr. ——— relative to outrages committed on American colony at Atascador (insert 2); personally visited Atascador colony and found same deserted, confirming report made by ———.....	N	3
Re attempt to murder man named McDonald near Tampico, in December, 1919; McDonald stated that the Mexicans tried to murder him because his brother had made a statement to an investigator for the State Department and the Mexicans had found it out; the local magistrate in the district in which McDonald lived showed him a verbatim copy of the report made by the State Department investigator not later than 30 days after his brother had made his statement; the report had evidently passed through official channels back to the Mexican Government, although his brother had been promised that he would be protected in every way.....	N	5
Large companies operating in Mexico able to pay for protection; small man not able to operate because can not afford to pay.....	N	7
Statement of ———, ranch in Chihuahua and Sonora, that in 1910 had 100,000 head cattle and in 1920 less than 12,000, due to depredation of bandits and present Mexican Government.....	N	7
Mr. ———	L	24
Read into record list of killed and wounded on American side of line in Nogales district during past three years.....	L	27
Re killing of Frazier brothers on American side of line in Nogales district by bandits; to trailing bandits to line where American troops were compelled to stop.....	L	40
Gen. Jesus Ferrera, chief of staff of Gen. Dieguez, is very anti-American.....	L	43
Re smuggling of ammunition by Mexican consul at Nogales, Ariz., also by paymasters of Mexican army.....	L	47
Re fight between Yaqui Indians and Carrancistas during February, 1920; re fact that Yaqui is good worker and all right if let alone; unable to trace any murder of American to Yaquis.....	L	51
Re objection to American flags being displayed in Nogales, Sonora, prior to activities of Senate committee.....	S	21
Since appearance of committee on border, Mexicans in ——— have assumed a more friendly attitude for policy sake.....	S	23

	Part.	Page.
Mrs.	N	9
Exhibited to the committee Mexican bonds of the State of Chihuahua, City of Parral, City of Veracruz and Cordoba. Interest had been paid prior to 1910. No interest paid since that time.		
Mr.	K	2
Does business principally in Mexico, States of Nayarit and Sinaloa...	K	2
Principal crops sugar and garbanzo; most of garbanzo crop handled by Obregon during 1918-19; money handled through Nogales banks.	K	5
Knows of Cananea riots in 1906 when Dieguez, now Carranza general, was leader of Reds.	K	6
Knew of lot of murders being committed near Guaymas by Yaquis in past few months.	K	8
Believes Carranza government will be able to restore peace and prosperity to Mexico.	K	19
Believes that present peaceful conditions in State of — due to order being maintained by state troops.	K	19
Judges Carranza government by his relations with — State government; admits has had no dealing with Federal Government.	K	24
Does not allow any goods he sells in Mexico to cross line until money is paid.	K	28
No money hardly in circulation in Sinaloa and Nayarit except American money.	K	31
Mr.	5	2512
Travels over States, Laredo to Mexico City, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Tamaulipas, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Aguas Calientes, Zacatecas, Durango, and Chihuahua; acquainted with Mexico 22 years; only prosperous place he saw was Tampico; opening of silver mines in Guanajuato by foreign capital improved a little, gave employment to 6,000 natives; former population of Guanajuato 75,000, down to 5,000 in 1916-17, now gone back to 40,000; everything shut down in Torreon; good cotton crop; Durango in very bad shape.	5	2512
American sawmill only plant in operation; Zacatecas had population 1910, 35,000, now only 9,000; stores all closed; many residences vacant; no traffic on streets; all mines shut down but one; Chihuahua in poor shape; mines and smelter not running to full capacity; dangerous away from railroad.	5	2515
Gives causes of smelters being shut down, lack of necessaries, lack of transportation facilities and materials; people living on prickly pear; refutes statement of Inman, page 177 his book, as to population of San Luis Potosi; conditions there very bad; people living on tunas, prickly pear.	5	2517
Refutes statement of Douglas as reported by Weeks in November, 1919, that people were prosperous; crops good, etc., between Laredo and Mexico City; houses in San Luis unfinished; people without work, hungry; not contented; opinions of Mexicans that all factions were in it for what they could make, had no thought for betterment of their people; lives and property unsafe 20 miles from any railroad; speaks of definition of bandits, several captured but country not bettered; refutes Douglas again; in Oaxaca less than 10 per cent of people of country controlled by Carranza; Government can make no impression on that section.	5	5222
Veracruz similar to Oaxaca; disturbances, robbing of plantations, running managers away, etc.; in Puerto Mexico Castulo Perez raided the Waters Pierce Oil warehouse, destroyed 50 or 60 thousand pesos worth of oil; attacked Minatitlan, captured 40 pesos goods; no cattle there, stolen and shipped from country.	5	2524
Cattle shipped by Candido Aguilar 1914-15; conditions Jalisco average, considering conditions; American robbed there of several hundred cattle; his name is —; along coast cattle taken by combination of Carranza officers under pretense of threatened revolution in that section; Manuel Dieguez and Juan Jose Montes leaders, three-eighths to each, balance to men who took them; Jesus Cintora with 6,000 men in Guerrero levies tribute on haciendas; he is anti-Carranza; levied tribute 50,000 on a sugar company; gets arms and ammunition by whipping Carrancistas; properties intervened by Carranza because they were old Diaz adherents.	5	2527

Mr. —Continued.

Part. Page.

Properties turned over to his favored friends; robbed them of everything they had; was with rebel leader Meixueiro, who controls Oaxaca, Villa Alta, and Choapan; has 5,000 well armed men; treats people fairly well; people very anti-Carranzy; will not take his money; his issue gold refused, American money only in circulation in Tampico.....	5	2532
Was with Felix Diaz; has very small force in Veracruz, poorly armed and scattered; half the ammunition used by rebels in Mexico Mexican manufacture, other half American, very little European ammunition there; larger part bought or captured from Carrancistas; rebels can not take offensive for lack of ammunition; gives condition of arms in hands of rebels; Americans liked there but Washington Government very unpopular on account of recognition of Carranza and not allowing them to get arms and ammunition.....	5	2535
Rebel leaders criticized treatment of Blanquet and Angeles by our Government, giving passports, etc.....	5	2539
Saw Carranza officers loot many business houses and residences when Carranza took Mexico City.....	5	2541
Lucio Blanco stole 170 horses; police tried to prevent looting; 30 to 150 killed, then disbanded.....	5	2543
Oregon arrived Mexico City August 19, Carranza later.....	5	2544
No change in looting and robbing houses; many men shot for minor offenses, bodies laid out on street; one officer, lieutenant colonel, shot for being drunk in Colon restaurant; no generals shot for looting or bothered; Carranza officers took fine horses from neighboring plantation.....	5	2545
Details destruction in Durango; churches torn down by Gov. Gavira; many dead in ruins dug up, carted to fields; influenza took from 10 per cent in Durango to 40 per cent San Pedro de las Colonias, Coahuila: malnutrition cause.....	5	2548
When Villa took Torreon cut off ears of enlisted men and testicles and penises with butcher knife; reported by officer who was under doctor's care one year; details raping of girls in most brutal manner by rebels and Carranza staff officer, Gen. Merigo.....	5	2550
Gives account of "gray automobile" affair.....	5	2553
Gives account of how Gen. Pablo Gonzales secured several haciendas in Morelos through his agent, Canedo; sugar deals also; 17 haciendas taken in this way; machinery disposed of, etc.; parts sold to copper-smiths in Mexico City.....	5	2555
Oregon and his garbanzo deals; gives details of Jack Johnson-Sanborn incident; Juan Barragan and Merigo forced them to serve Johnson..	5	2556
Killing of McManus, Mexico City; killed by Barona, a Zapatista....	5	2558
Had conference with Bryan reference killing of McManus, insulted; Government was supposed to protect Americans, but they should so comport themselves they did not require protection; Villa paid indemnity to Mrs. McManus, \$20,000 gold; only indemnity paid in history of revolution.....	5	2559
Indemnity paid by Madero in 1911 for four Germans killed in Covadonga, \$100,000 silver; Von Heintz threatened Madero that Bremen would seize Veracruz if not paid; only two more Germans killed after this incident, one "Thadun" in Colima and a storekeeper in Durango; Germans treated well in all revolutions; Mexican admire Germans for their fighting qualities and because they did not believe the great war was fought for betterment of smaller nations; again goes into condition of railroads and guards; stations destroyed....	5	2561
Blockhouses, railroad repairs temporary; only 25 per cent of Mexico under control of Carranza; very little security in any part of Mexico..	5	2564
One hundred and sixty schools closed for lack of funds out of 360 in city, leaving 116,000 children without instruction; teachers charged on collection of their 75 per cent salary.....	5	2566
Opinion on rehabilitation of Mexico; no man from inside can put Mexico on her feet; must have outside assistance; quotes Mexico history for 100 years; no help for them from inside; condition Mexico to-day normal.....	5	2569
Favors plan as with Cuba.....	5	2572
Discusses agrarian problem, lengthy; relates Red Cross story in Oaxaca; Wilson refused to have anything to do with them, although they had the money for supplies and expenses.....	5	2576

	Part.	Page.
Mr. _____	O	85
Testified relative to immoral conditions at Tia Juana, Baja Calif., Mexico, and requested that the committee do something looking to the regulation of the passport law in order that the deplorable condition might be bettered.....	O	86
Mr. _____	D	549
Lived in Mexico since 1897, State of Veracruz; speaks Spanish fluently; re conversation in room in Hotel Francis at Zacatecas latter part of 1915 between Gen. Francisco Murguia and Gen. Benjamin Hill of Carranza army; doctor was in adjoining room and could hear plainly; Murguia and Hill were discussing invasion of United States with assistance of Japanese and American Negroes, etc.....	D	550
Re Gen. Palacios, Carranza commander at Tezuitlan, who was the doctor's former coachman; now very wealthy.....	D	552
Re Gen. Macara, Carranza general now in Michoacan, is illiterate son of de la Torre; was pimp and was serving term for murder when released by some faction; now wealthy.....	D	554
Re Carranza elections in Tezuitlan wherein box was declared unanimous for Carranza in 1916, although doctor had helped 69 Mexicans fill out ballots against Carranza; Mexico colonel was elected senator and celebrated by shooting several people.....	D	557
Was arrested in April, 1914, day after landing of Americans in Veracruz by Col. Hernandez of Huerta army; was told that Mexican troops had captured all border points; had captured San Antonio, Tex., 10 o'clock that morning and would march on Washington next day; was sentenced to be publicly executed in plaza at _____ at 1.30 that evening; execution not carried out but was forced to walk out of country.....	D	562
Mr. _____	L	16
Lived in Cochise County, Ariz., 25 years; was interested in _____ cattle company across the line in Sonora, Mexico, compelled to cease operations at great loss on account revolutionists helping themselves to cattle and horses.....	L	18
Testified relative to different attacks on Naco, Sonora, Mexico, and killing of American citizens on Arizona side of line; became so bad that could not get juries to hold inquests over bodies of persons accidentally killed in Naco, Ariz.; military did nothing to stop shooting; approximately 50 persons killed and wounded.....	L	19
Mr. _____	10	685
Cattle and real estate; refers to report of former committee, conditions chaotic then; names companies he represents; list of their properties. Conditions under Diaz good; reverse now; paid ransom for McCormick, \$5,000, held by Lincho Miranda; \$5,000 for "Bunk," a Negro, and E. R. Spencer, same to Salazar; later paid again for "Bunk" to Miranda, Bunk Spencer; paid \$5,000 ransom for Englishman, _____ ranch, resulted finally in his death; \$5,000 ransom for W. N. Fink, paid to Marcelo Caraveo; \$5,000 ransom for Ledwidge; \$5,000 paid by William Benton for his foreman, Solis; knows ransom paid for Stevenson, Smith, and Knotts.....	10	688
Conditions west coast bad; protection from Carrancistas asked for soldiers two weeks ago, none sent.....	10	692
Knows and has known all factions, none give protection, no chance for better conditions; no honorable Mexican in power since Diaz; in that time there were perfect conditions and protection; none worthy of confidence, but Villa as good as any.....	10	694
Present at Obregon banquet in El Paso, Tex., just prior to Santa Isabel massacre. Gave absolute promises of protection and invited miners and Americans to return to his northern jurisdiction; gives names of men massacred at Santa Isabel by Lopez, Villista; _____ headed party that brought bodies to El Paso; gives details as to massacre and how and when it was reported to him.....	10	697
Chairman reads statement of massacre as before prior Senate committee.....	10	704
List of names, statement of _____	10	706

Mr. ——— Continued.	Part.	Page.
Statement of Jose Maria Sanchez.....	10	708
Report of Dr. Felix P. Miller.....	10	709
Lansing note to Carranza, January 12 through Silliman, Arredondo's reply.....	10	717
Quotes Carranza guarantee upon recognition.....	10	718
Statement of conductor of train, extra No. 41, out of Chihuahua, 11.50 a. m., January 10, 1918, about massacre.....	10	719
Witness confirms to all statements of witnesses and report as just read into record reference to this massacre.....	10	721
Mr. ———	R	24
Been on border 23 years.....	R	24
Was present and eyewitness to first shot fired in Nogales fight of August, 1918; Mexican customs officer started fight; gives detailed account..	R	26
Re picture show put on in Nogales, Sonora, describing Nogales fight, wherein Mexicans were shown butchering American soldiers, etc....	R	30
Never heard of Americans invading Mexico committing thefts.....	R	32
Never heard of Mexican officers delivering to American authorities anyone who was wanted in this country for outrages.....	R	33
Was arrested in ———, ———, for having arrested a Mexican on the American side of the line; release obtained by personal courage of Vice Consul ———	R	34
How Mr. Venado, an American, was robbed of 3,000 head of cattle by Mexican officials in 1917.....	R	36
Thinks majority of Mexicans who are American citizens and who live on American side loyal to United States.....	R	43
American merchants in ——— secure favors from Mexican officials by bribery.....	R	44
American merchants in ——— placed themselves in contempt of all good Americans by closing stores on Mexican holidays and remain- ing open on American holidays.....	R	45
Re American consul appearing during Nogales fight and waving white flag; his official position prevented loyal Americans from killing him for cowardice.....	R	46
Re murder of Al. P. Hennessay by Mexicans in State of Sonora.....	R	47
Murders of Americans in Sonora attributed to Yaqui Indians were in reality committed by Mexicans.....	R	48
Mr. ———	3	1
Exporter into Mexico, dynamite, implements, etc.; runs own trains in Mexico; American Metals Co. and the American Smelting & Refin- ing Co. also run trains.....	3	2
75 to 85 per cent of all freight handled by the national lines of Mexico is handled by privately owned trains.....	3	4
All pay regular tariff rates to Government; no trackage fees; expenses of guards paid by American companies; no reduction for this; ma- jority of trains only run at night, account danger from rebels.....	3	5
Roadbeds going from bad to worse; bridges temporary, many destroyed, built up on ties; ties in roadbed in bad shape; engine repairs made in Mexican shops plus 15 per cent, very expensive.....	3	7
Gives instance of bad condition of engines; revenue turned over to Government.....	3	9
Pescador, railroad director, resigned on account graft; graft in securing cars for freight explained.....	3	11
Explains how and to whom they deliver freight to companies.....	3	13
Two Americans in Mexico City bought a lot of farming implements; few days later robbed of everything and held for ransom; not in bandit country, but within 10 miles of the city.....	3	15
Only small enterprises owned by Mexicans, large ones by foreigners..	3	17
Discusses American business, American railroad men and Mexican railroad men; difference, Mexicans run trains for personal gain, no thought of public welfare.....	3	19
Mexican newspaper state not a Mexican store on calle de Francisco I. Madero. All wealthy institutions owned by foreigners; Mexican stores in side streets; was in Mexico City when lights went out, kept in house about that time.....	3	21

	Part.	Page.
Mr. ———	M	2
Owned large ranch across line in ———, Mexico; during time Maytorena and others were fighting on his ranch helped themselves to cattle and horses, etc.; finally bribed one faction for \$6,000 gold to stay away for three days till could run what cattle were left across to American side; appealed to Washington, but received no response..	M	5
Taxes in Sonora increased 40 times what they were before the revolution.....	M	10
Mr. ———	L	2
Testified relative to different attacks on Naco, Sonora, Mex., and shooting of Americans on American side of line; was himself wounded has been crippled since that time.....	L	2
Mr. ———	14	2
Went to Mexico 1881, railroad man; American railroad men ran out of Mexico; roads went down immediately; Mexicans not able to keep them up.....	14	4
Conditions good under Diaz; began to be bad when Madero started; very little banditry; put down by Diaz.....	14	5
When Madero fell, people were pleased with Huerta; Huerta congress would not back him to put down revolution; he put them out.....	14	7
Trouble with Carrancistas and Villistas in Panuco; mules lost, not paid for.....	14	8
Every one robbed, commanding officer, Gen. Larraga, Carrancista, sold to Spaniards near San Luis Potosi.....	14	9
Carrancistas business to rob, etc.; ——— also lost mules; we had to stop work.....	14	10
Ropes put around him and another American; gives account of experiences.....	14	12
Gives description and impression of Pelaez, good.....	14	14
Little security anywhere in oil fields.....	14	16
Relates bad conditions, robberies, etc.....	14	17
Relates killing of Bowles and Rooney.....	14	24
Robberies and murders not committed in Pelaez territory.....	14	25
Relates resistance of Americans to robbery, killed.....	14	26
Pelaez secured ammunition from Carrancistas.....	14	27
Gives account of trip out of Mexico, February, 1920.....	14	28
Discusses attitude of Government toward oil companies, drilling, etc.; Buckley can not return to Mexico.....	14	31
Rather testimony would not be published; wants to return there; Mexican official Maderista said United States needed a President like Roosevelt. Roosevelt would tell us where to head in and we would do it.....	14	38
Liberty to Mexicans means license to rob, murder, etc.....	14	39
Mr. ———	1	1
Carranza officers responsible for robbery of pay rolls, etc.; Lieut. Col. Carraiges and two captains head of robbers; five peons employed, second time to kill paymaster.....	1	2
Company robbed 25,000; Carranza officer shot.....	1	3
Company fed Carrancistas, did not feed Pelaez soldiers; five British citizens murdered, June 6, 1915.....	1	4
Safe robbed; commissary taken.....	1	5
Prior to arrangements, Pelaez robbed them, Gen. Chao and 300 men..	1	6
——— and ——— explain payment to Pelaez.....	1	9
Plan of "Tierra Amarilla," return to constitution of 1857; Pelaez army composed of landowners, small farmers.....	1	12
American laborers of company had to get out, 1916-1918.....	1	13
Demanded protection from company before returning.....	1	13
Stevenson killed, many beat up; companies of Doheny, Tex., Gulf, and Cortes left on account bad conditions.....	1	14
Doheny godfather of Indian children, treated them well and they liked him; did much for people and country; explanation of why Carranza soldiers are against Americans.....	1	15
Carranza hostile against Americans; education of Mexicans in the United States causes them to hate us; ———; Bonillas educated here; married American woman; hates us.....	1	16
Statement of Pelaez, what he would do if we intervened; letter from Felix Diaz to Pelaez, and answer thereto.....	1	17

Mr. ———Continued.	Part.	Page.
Would not be as well protected under Carranza as under Pelaez; his pipe line 52 kilometers; Doheny pipe line 100 miles.....	1	19
Mr.	6	2
Made study of history and character of Latin Americans; in Mexico September to October, 1919; relates travels and business in church work; conditions of travel next to impossible, except from Laredo to Mexico City; all trains carried armed guards; bridges temporary, dangerous.....	6	3
Monterrey fairly prosperous; laborers greatly reduced; Tampico lively and good business; some Mexican laborers paid by Americans as high as 16 pesos a day, overtime, etc.; 4 to 12 pesos average wages for peons; in addition to above wages, house, lights, etc., given them, ice and water also, and corn sold to them at cost; Americans found them eight years before as peons, took them, educated them, and made finished artisans of them; peons received 25 to 50 centavos when they took charge of them eight years before.....	6	6
Prosperity in Tampico due to oil men; gives conditions in Pachuca, Queretaro, Torreon; only average, dull; calls Zacatecas "The city of the living dead"; only 9,000 inhabitants, against 75,000 a few years ago; no traffic, no work; only 300 men employed in that district....	6	9
Cargador told him he had formerly been a foreman in a large smelter, receiving 12 to 14 pesos a day, now had to carry baggage as cargador; cause, the revolution; did not think any party in Mexico can bring peace; people living on prickly pears, tunas, very poor; no corn nor beans and tunas only to last two months; asked what would become of them when tunas were gone, answered "Quien sabe;" San Luis Potosi, poor people living on tunas, conditions bad; very little supplies in stores in Zacatecas and San Luis; church people, bad condition; no congregation; people all gone; poorly clad.....	6	12
Apathetic movements, half starved, pitiful; populace did not respond to music and parade of policemen; normal population of Mexico City 500,000, now 1,000,000; rural people crowded to city for lack of protection in their homes; can not imagine how they existed, no work for them; streets, very bad sanitary conditions; back streets an abomination; worst he ever saw, worse than the crude, filthy streets in China.....	6	15
Two hundred schools out of 360 lack funds; teachers went on strike; rapid-fire guns turned on them; Mexicans acknowledged it true some had been wounded; refutes statement of Douglas in Mexican Review of November, 1919, about good conditions there; beggars throng trains, men, women, and children; larger portion are not well dressed nor clean.....	6	18
Refutes statement of Dr. Winton, in his letter to League of Free Nations, under date of November 26, 1919, as to good conditions in Mexico; witness states that while he was traveling in Mexico there were 17 wrecks on trains and roads over which he traveled, showing that the country was not at peace; 13 of them were blowups and 3 removing fishplates and rails, causing destruction of several hundred lives; if that is peace, then they have peace in Mexico; Government controls about 25 or 30 per cent of the country; in those sections they have incursions of rebels.....	6	21
Calls attention to our consular agent, Jenkins, taken from second largest city in Mexico; gives pitiful account of starving children clawing and fighting over banana peels thrown out of window, proving that the "kiddies" were hungry.....	6	23
Pitiful story of hungry boy begging for fig peelings; everything of like nature thrown near track eaten by starving people.....	6	24
Disagrees with Inman that troubles of Mexico caused by American exploitation; says it is untrue; people of Mexico have been benefited by Americans; explains.....	6	25
Disagrees with Inman on class of Americans in Mexico.....	6	26
Only found one disreputable American and he was a lieutenant colonel in Carranza's army (see p. 136 of Inman's book); in given locality in United States would be hard to find a like class who did not measure up to class in Mexico; generally men trained for some particular trade go to Mexico; therefore better all-around class.....	6	27

Mr. — Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Refutes statement made by Inman in letter to mission board, February, 1919, "Riot call," "Great missionary program to be destroyed," etc.; found general feeling among clergymen of Mexico disgusted with and very bitter toward Inman for his stories.....	6	29
Invited to a meeting in the city to protest as to Inman, but refused to hear anything as Inman was not present; feeling against him very bitter; "Wide in statement of fact, and missionaries not allowed to do propaganda work or take part in politics"; refutes Douglas statement about "Growing confidence in ability of Mexican officials to set Government on firm foundation".....	6	31
High officials told him present Government could not make good, neither could Obregon, and the election of Obregon meant another revolution; asked if Gonzalez was elected or if Carranza stays in what would be the outcome, answers "Another revolution".....	6	34
Another said he would fight intervention and the invader, but would surrender his arms, as he was a sensible Mexican; both Mexicans were loyal Federals and leading and influential men; another leading hacendado said intervention was the only thing for Mexico and bound to come; gives other interviews with leading men, Mexicans, all to same effect.....	6	35
Talked to many leading women of Mexico; 100 per cent wanted armed intervention by United States.....	6	35
Relates conversation with highly educated Mexican woman, who asked "How long are your American women and men going to permit us to be used as we are by our own people?" read whole story..	6	36
This conversation typical with all with whom he conversed; landlady at hotel asked them when is that American Army going to get down here and clean this thing up? Educated Mexican women not afraid of American soldier; knows the record they left at Veracruz; more afraid of her own soldiers than the American; Carranza army made up of penitentiary birds, press gang peons, recruits who lost all they had and enlisted in the army to get even.....	6	39
Relates of boy and others whom he saw with ears cut off by Villa and officers had their privates cut off.....	6	40
Opinion mixed as to intervention by foreigners in Mexico; great majority against it, but thought United States could settle it; Spaniards 100 per cent for intervention; only way.....	6	41
Not able to say what should be done, but if armed intervention is the only way, the quicker the better; something must be done if we expect to be or to appear self-respecting; if course right in Spanish War, Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico, right in Mexico; does not believe educational, religious, or charitable projects can be successful in Mexico without material benefits that come from industrial enterprises; one needs the other.....	6	43
Estimate by people who know \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000 needed to rehabilitate Mexico. \$150,000,000 needed for railroads alone, quotes English engineer; 15,000 miles of railroads in Mexico; recognized that force of arms necessary for distribution of money in Mexico; believes armed intervention inevitable; suggests that A. B. C. taken in on deal even if we had to pay all bills, to remove general distrust of United States.....	6	45
Bull fights not eliminated from Mexico; attended a brutal one at Aguascalientes; refutes Inman when he says atrocities, depredations, and murders exaggerated in Mexico, while in Mexico daily papers give horrible accounts of them all; gives many instances of insecurity, one wherein attempts in streets of Mexico to kidnap servant girl, she was saved by witness; this occurred at 4 p. m. at Jockey Club in heart of city.....	6	50
Mr. —.....	E	538
Carranza policy one of interference in his district, 539; Mexican officials told him they would not permit Mexican laborers to cross to fill war contracts against the German Government, as they considered Germany better friend than America.....	E	539
Carranza officials offered to do personal service or favors for him but not for American Government.....	E	540

Mr. ———Continued.	Part.	Page.
Carranza Vice Consul Pena, told him their passports regulations were not because Mexico needed it but was in retaliation of our regulations.....	E	542
Re smuggling ammunition in June, 1919.....	E	543
Re killing of immigration officers, Hopkins and Hill, by Mexican smugglers, May, 1919; Carranza customs authorities present on Mexican side at time.....	E	545
Mr. ———	13	2
Mexican citizen; refugee from Mexico; bad class of Mexican in power in Mexico, do not want good class there; refugees scattered all over world; compares releasing of prisoners from jails and penitentiaries in this country and placing them in power; such is condition in Mexico to-day; men in power in Mexico to-day are same as jail birds in this country; no hope for peace in Mexico till that kind of people are out of power and the good people back in Mexico.....	13	3
Nephews not allowed to work in Mexico, for they are for law and order; suggests private capital in hands of honest men to bring peace; only 1 per cent ran away from Mexico still honest men there.....	13	4
Favors importation of arms from this country to the free honest class in Mexico who would overthrow the bad ones; rebels have proven in their districts law and order prevailed.....	13	6
Favors withdrawal of recognition from Carranza.....	13	7
Reads letter from sister showing suffering in Mexico.....	13	8.
Her condition represents suffering by all in Mexico of the unfavored class.....	13	9
Gives condition of 100 in his family, deaths, etc.....	13	10
Armed American forces not necessary for peace; favors allowing honest Mexicans to have arms and settle it themselves.....	13	11
Asks one more chance; if failure, then intervention, which would be acceded to by all good Mexicans; pleads for just one more chance..	13	12
Carranza not honest in his promises to this Government; sole object to gain power in order to rob, murder, and steal.....	13	13
Financial situation in Mexico.....	13	15
Mr. ———	M	12
Started in 1906; no difficulty till Madero revolution; mine raided, mill burned and commissary robbed by man named Campa, who claimed to be revolutionist; compelled to abandon property in 1913.....	M	13
Mine confiscated by State authorities who turned same over to Mexicans who are still trying to operate it; appealed to governor who stated would not do anything; told him would appeal to State Department. He laughed and pulled from drawer of desk roll of papers and said: "Here are some claims of Americans that have appealed to their State Department; they have all been referred to me; go ahead and appeal".....	M	19
Forces by Carranza official to carry message from Carranza forces through Villa lines to another Carranza force.....	M	22
Operated ranch in district from 1913 till 1917; had 4,500 head of cattle.....	M	16
Ran out of country by ———, managed to sell some of cattle; loss over \$75,000. No claim filed.....	M	26
Re on one occasion during time of ——— Mexican soldiers took American flag and tied it to tail of horse and drove through town.....	M	32
Were preparing for round-up and Col. ——— army took all their saddle horses so could not round up.....	M	33
Re killing of his cattle for hides by men.....	M	34

INDEX.

	A.	Part.	Page.
A. B. C.....		19	2776
Action, direct, socialists and I. W. W.'s.....		17	2507
Activities:			
At Laredo, Tex.....		20	2949
Carranza, military.....		22	3209
German-Mexican.....		22	3241
Mexican Government, through Carranza.....		20	2898
Pro-German, of Carranza, to be offset.....		20	2903
Affidavits:			
Filed with State Department.....		18	2739
Of Mr. ———, kidnaped by Villistas.....		22	3286
Agrarian law, Sonora.....		12	1843
De la Huerta, governor, letter of.....		12	1844
Problem.....		15	2193
Question.....		18	2688
Agua Prieta, attack on:			
By Gen. Blanco.....		12	1875
By Gen. Villa.....		12	1876
Aguila Oil Co.....		17	2526
Shareholders of.....		17	2533
Aguilar, Candido:			
Efforts to save daughter from.....		18	2651
Tribute paid to.....		1	276
Alliance, Carranza-Spaniards.....		19	2863
Altendorf, Dr. P. B.....		8	1229
Alvarado, Salvador:			
Agent, publicity, for revolution.....		20	2918
Aguilar, Candido, describes.....		20	2929
And Hopkins.....		20	2918
Anti-Carranza propaganda.....		20	2918
Arbitrary methods of.....		7	877
Atrocities—			
Carranza allows to keep in power.....		20	2921
In Mexico.....		20	2917
Bandits, reason for leaving.....		20	2921
Berlanga, M. A., servile tool of Carranza.....		20	2923
Bolshevism, center of.....		19	2820
Bonillas—			
Accepts nomination.....		20	2928
Describes.....		20	2928
Interferes with legislation, United States Senate.....		20	2928
Running for Carranza.....		20	2924
Cabrera, Luis, hatred for Americans.....		20	2928
Calles, describes, as Satan.....		20	2933
Canceled money issues.....		7	882
Carrancistas responsible for outrages.....		20	2922
Carranza—			
Could have eliminated Villa.....		20	2920
Declared against Huerta.....		20	2933
Describes.....		20	2933
Lunatic.....		20	2934
Political plans of.....		20	2926
Revolted against Madero.....		20	2933
Theft from Government.....		20	2920
Will be killed.....		20	2922
Dictator, merciless, inhuman.....		7	879
Diaz, Felix, oath to kill.....		20	2937
Dieguez, Gen. M. M., describes.....		20	2929
Ditch Obregon, to.....		20	2916

	Part.	Page.
Alvarado, Salvador—Continued.		
Division of land, Indians refuse.....	7	890
Elections, Carranza's method for stealing.....	20	2923
Families, soldiers', left in Sonora.....	20	2921
Forces of, defeated by Diaz and Pelaez.....	20	2938
Governs under revolutionary plan.....	19	2820
Gonzalez, Pablo—		
Describes.....	20	2929
Manifestos of, in Puebla.....	20	2930
Ordered become pro-ally.....	20	2930
Gutierrez, Manuel Rodriguez, describes.....	20	2929
Hinojosa, Cosme, letter of.....	20	2924
Intervention sure, predicts.....	20	2922
Letter, open, to Carranza, Obregon, Gonzalez.....	1	36
Mexico not safe for Mexicans.....	20	2927
Millionaire, a.....	20	2938
New York—		
In, to finance revolution.....	20	2918
On Carranza.....	20	2915
Paymasters, defaulting.....	20	2920
Pelaez, M., oath to kill.....	20	2937
Plan to remain in power.....	20	2921
Propaganda to fool the United States.....	20	2931
Publicity bureau for candidacy.....	20	2937
Record in Yucatan—		
A robber.....	20	2939
One of blood.....	20	2911
Represents Obregon.....	19	2825
Revolution—		
In Sonora.....	20	2926
Obregon—		
Camouflaging.....	20	2927
Not head of.....	20	2927
To back.....	20	2927
Worst approaching.....	20	2922
Rouaix, Pastor, describes.....	20	2929
Scheme for Presidency.....	7	888
Seized railroads, etc.....	7	875
Socialistic enterprise in Yucatan.....	1	31
Speech against President Wilson.....	20	2930
Summons of, by Senate subcommittee.....	20	2919
Visits Washington.....	19	2825
Wealth of, from poverty.....	20	2920
Zapata, murder of.....	20	2930
Alvin, A. D., testimony of.....	8	1088
American enterprise to advantage of Mexicans.....	11	1719
forces competent to handle Mexican situation.....	10	1573
Americans:		
In colonies illtreated.....	11	1718
In Mexico—		
And Mexicans, good feeling between.....	22	3227
Arrested by Mexican troops.....	15	2179
Attitude—		
Their Government toward.....	6	777
To American Government.....	9	1453
Blessing to country, not exploiters.....	9	1405
Brought out by British officers.....	15	2181
Capture and ransom of.....	10	1572
Common people of Mexico friendly to.....	19	2844
Compelled to leave Veracruz.....	15	2185
Crossing border must go unarmed.....	22	3242
Diaz decree protecting.....	11	1726
Dictators, military, enemies of.....	19	2844
Feelings against, and other foreigners.....	13	1972
Four, murdered, Lower California.....	18	2738
High class in Mexico.....	18	2711
List, additional, of, killed in Mexico.....	22	3256
Lopez killed, at Santa Isabel.....	9	1423

Americans—Continued.

In Mexico—Continued.	Part.	Page.
Near Mexican ports, report on.....	22	3207
Not allowed to go armed.....	22	3240
Opinions of, as to what ought to be done.....	9	1454
Paid for what they got.....	9	1433
Pan-Latin Bolsheviks, enemies of.....	19	2844
Peons believe can do with, as they please.....	11	1723
Plan to drive out.....	18	2726
Policy of United States ordering, out of Mexico.....	9	1423
President's attitude toward.....	6	777
Protected by British.....	8	1153
Put mining on flourishing basis.....	9	1463
Radical and robber class against.....	22	3240
Renegades.....	9	1433
Return of some.....	15	2183
Returning arrested and mistreated.....	18	2755
Safe anywhere under Diaz.....	22	3240
Salazar boasted of outrages on.....	18	2752
Taken out on German ship.....	8	1156
Taunted by Mexicans.....	18	2749
Threatened in Guadalajara.....	8	1153
To be run out of Mexico.....	7	884
Wanted to get out and stay out.....	18	2754
What they have done.....	7	886
Do.....	9	1458
American solidarity.....	1	6
Ammunition offered Gen. Osuna.....	1	58
Anderson, J. E., testimony of.....	12	1827
Angeles, Gen. Felipe:		
And Col. Glover.....	10	1574
Photo of.....	19	2781
Sacrificed to a great cause.....	19	2806
Anglin, Capt. Everette, testimony of.....	8	1302
Annin, Joseph P., testimony of.....	5	715
Anticlericalism in Mexico.....	18	2668
Antireligious agitation, why.....	18	2699
Antiintervention Association, American.....	19	2762
Appendix, Capt. Hanson's testimony.....	22	3250
Araujo, Antonio P., indicted.....	17	2516
Arce et al., United States at war with Mexico.....	22	3279
Arce v. State of Texas, reversed.....	8	1203
Archbishop, letter to.....	18	2652
Argumedo, Abel Ortiz:		
Governor of Yucatan.....	7	874
Forced letter of credit.....	7	882
Arms and ammunition:		
Contracts for.....	4	679
Embargo on.....	6	792
Fletcher refused allow enter Mexico.....	4	680
Foreigners not allowed to have.....	13	1971
Shipments of.....	6	793
To Salvador, by Carranza.....	22	3212
Army, revenue spent in maintaining.....	1	25
Arredondo, Eliseo:		
Letter to Lansing on protection.....	20	2915
"Reguladora," return of.....	7	888
Associated Press, influence against Mexico.....	1	117
Association:		
Citrus Fruit, Gulf Coast.....	22	3225
National, for the Protection of American Interests in Mexico—		
Charges against.....	12	1865
Purpose of.....	1	290
Receipts and disbursements of.....	1	190
National, for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico.....	2	403
Charges with being interventionist.....	2	408
Publicity matter.....	2	403

	Part.	Page.
Atascador colony abandoned.....	11	1717
Atrocities in Mexico.....	20	2917
Atwood, L. P.: Affidavit of.....	17	2599
Losses in his section, list of.....	17	2601
Ault, Leroy H., testimony of.....	15	2229
Austin, Mrs. Mary, testimony of.....	8	1312
Avila, Eleuterio, governor of Yucatan, forced loan.....	7	874
Axelson, C. H., subscription list, Magon movement.....	17	2502
Azcona, Washington junta, arrested.....	17	2529
B.		
Bacon, chairman Foreign Relations Committee, October 25, 1918.....	19	2880
Bagge, Nils Olaf, testimony of.....	9	1426
Bailey, Mrs. Lola C., testimony of.....	8	1027
Bailey, Senator Joseph, Senate joint resolution 129, transportation of refugees.....	17	2640
Baird, kidnaped.....	8	1155
Baldwin, T. D., store robbery, Riudosa.....	10	1536
Bandit conditions improving.....	1	25
Banditry: Generals evaded wiping out.....	19	2863
Kept alive by Carranza generals.....	9	1433
No intention of wiping out.....	19	2875
No, meant no military organization.....	19	2863
Wiped out by Diaz.....	19	2875
Bandits, Carranza authorities stand in with.....	10	1573
Do.....	10	1660
Bankers, New York, and bunch of bandits.....	5	694
Banks in Sonora.....	12	1834
Large sums taken from.....	5	693
Metallic reserves seized.....	11	1752
"Barbarous Mexico".....	9	1362
Do.....	18	2687
Barnes, A. C., testimony of.....	12	1869
Barnes, Maj. R. L., testimony of.....	8	1231
Barra, Francisco L. de la: Exile.....	18	2722
Nominated by Catholic party.....	18	2704
Vote for.....	18	2704
Bartch, G. W., testimony of.....	18	2719
Diaz and other notables, met.....	18	2720
Mining in Oaxaca.....	18	2719
Railroad— American policy in.....	18	2721
Building, engaged in.....	18	2719
Concession for.....	18	2720
Bonds for.....	18	2720
Not built.....	18	2720
Battle of Nogales, Ariz., 1918.....	12	1849
Beauregard, Commander A. T., testimony of.....	22	3216
Interpreter for admirals.....	22	3219
Opinion on solution of Mexican question.....	22	3220
Winslow, Admiral, on staff of.....	22	3216
Beaty, Amos L., testimony of.....	2	528
Becker, Henry: Affidavit of.....	17	2625
Robbery of.....	17	2625
Beggars in Mexico.....	11	1679
Abundant.....	11	1673
Belts, German, from raiders in Texas.....	8	1290
Benavides, loyal Texas Americans.....	22	3243
Benton, William, murder of.....	11	1784
Berlanga, M. A.: Carranza letter to, on Texas raids.....	7	902
Letter from Carranza to, re Lino Caballo.....	8	1224
Servile tool of Carranza.....	20	2923

	Part.	Page.
Bernstern, Sadie L., letter from, to R. Flores Magon.....	17	2500
Big Bend district, Texas:		
Conditions in.....	10	1643
Unsafe for years.....	10	1535
Bisbee, deportations from.....	12	1882
Bishops and archbishops.....	18	2657
Blackford, Francis W.....	9	1401
Blalock, George E., testimony of.....	8	979
Blanco, Gen., letter of, to Farnsworth.....	18	2732
Blanquet and assistance.....	1	57
Blessed sacrament exposed.....	18	2651
Blocker, John R., testimony of.....	8	1177
Boca de Copa plantation.....	8	1073
Bollinger, D. B., testimony of.....	8	1073
Bolshevism:		
All Mexico to adopt.....	19	2820
Cabrera's views on.....	6	829
In Yucatan.....	7	890
Salvador Alvarado center of.....	19	2820
The fact.....	18	2700
Bombs:		
At train wreck, Texas.....	8	1298
Taken at Mercedes, Tex.....	8	1293
Bonillas, Ignacio:		
Given credit for release of cartridges.....	19	2867
Jones Bros. and subcommittee of Senate.....	20	2965
Lansing, bitter against.....	20	2967
Legislation in United States Senate, interferes with.....	20	2928
National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico threatened.....	20	2965
Obregon and Gonzalez, to have withdraw.....	20	2966
Booker, Lewis E., testimony of.....	17	2613
Americans treated—		
Well under Diaz.....	17	2615
With contempt under Madero.....	17	2615
Proclamation of President Wilson, effect bad.....	17	2615
Protection, none for life or property.....	17	2613
Robbed.....	17	2614
Booklet on Americans.....	20	2954
Boundary, international situation as to.....	12	1812
Boynton, Charles H., testimony of.....	2	403
Bowman, H. E.:		
Affidavit of.....	17	2597
Losses, robbery, outrages.....	17	2597
Brandon, Gerald, testimony of.....	14	2037
Expelled from Mexico, as pernicious foreigner.....	14	2038
Investigated Jenkins case.....	14	2038
Breckenridge, killed at Ayutla.....	8	1160
Bribery and corruption.....	8	1008
Business impossible without.....	19	2864
Trade with United States impossible without.....	19	2864
Brown, Edward N., testimony of.....	11	1789
Brown, Rev. Edwin R., testimony of.....	14	2071
Bryan, W. J.:		
Attitude of.....	13	1973
Original and changed.....	11	1709
Do.....	13	1914
Conference, Carothers, with.....	11	1771
International committee, labor, wired.....	6	802
Intrigue with Nicaragua.....	20	2899
Letter of.....	18	2669
Letter to, extradition of Salazar.....	19	2770
Secretary, statement of October 28, 1918.....	19	2880
Bryant, V. V., testimony of.....	14	2159
Buckley, William F., testimony of.....	6	767
Burbank, Roscoe C., testimony of.....	14	2148

	Part.	Page.
Burkhead, L. L., testimony of.....	10	1605
Burnett, Charles M., testimony of.....	15	2169
Bullets, dum dum, at Columbus, N. Mex.....	10	1609
Business, big:		
And Mexicans.....	8	1007
In Sonora.....	12	1841
Byam, Eber Cole, testimony of.....	18	2684
C.		
Caballo, Leon:		
Is Agustin S. Garza.....	8	1210
Letter, Carranza to Berlanga, reference to.....	8	1224
Cabrera, Luis:		
Bolshevism, views of, on.....	6	829
Friendly to United States.....	20	2899
Grafting in sugar.....	9	1388
Issues of paper money.....	5	693
Letter to Trowbridge.....	1	16
Not a friend to the United States.....	18	2669
Running Americans out of Mexico.....	7	882
Telegram to Senator A. B. Fall.....	8	1019
Calero, Manuel:		
In Huerta cabinet.....	9	1440
Lied to United States.....	20	2929
California, Lower, invasion of.....	19	2830
Calles, Capt., arrest of, kidnaping Ibarra.....	14	2066
Cal y Mayor, bandit chief.....	7	869
Campa, E., testimony of.....	14	2157
Canada, William Wesley, testimony of.....	16	2421
Americans leaving Mexico—		
Cause.....	16	2436
Huerta offered pay fares.....	16	2440
Orders to arrest.....	16	2423
Cabrera, Luis, speech to drive out Americans.....	16	2424
Church, Catholic—		
Of good influence.....	16	2442
Carrancistas made barracks of.....	16	2442
Douglas, Charles A., Bryan's letter introducing.....	16	2429
Files, proposal to steal his.....	16	2442
Gold and silver bars, theft of.....	16	2425
Luis Cabrera on, and answer.....	16	2426
Graft, unavoidable under Carranza.....	16	2435
Hall on pay roll of United States.....	16	2437
Huerta friendly.....	16	2422
Intervention, Mexican, favor.....	16	2444
Letter threatening.....	16	2428
Lind, John—		
Daily conversation with Carrancistas.....	16	2436
Ideas contrary thereof.....	16	2422
Impressions as to.....	16	2430
Influence of Americans on natives.....	16	2433
Hall and Zapata brothers.....	16	2436
And Shanklin, secret messenger between.....	16	2438
Natives starving, food rotting.....	16	2435
Nuns—		
In hiding.....	16	2443
Turned over to Father Joyce.....	16	2442
With child, one.....	16	2443
Outrages, Lind and Silliman justified.....	16	2439
Relations with Mexico until Carranza.....	16	2422
Ryan, D., arrest and release of.....	16	2423
Scavengers, Veracruz, buzzards.....	16	2445
Shanklin, telegram to receive Hall, etc.....	16	2436
Silliman, John R., consul:		
Activities of.....	16	2427
In pay of Carranza.....	16	2428

	Part.	Page.
Canada, William Wesley—Continued.		
Traps laid for	16	2441
Tupper, Henry Allen, in pay of Carranza	16	2428
United States Consular Service 20 years	16	2421
Weeks, George F., in pay of Carranza	16	2428
Candidates, presidential	12	1851
Cannon, Bishop James J.	1	141
Cano, Chico:		
Holds Carranza-Villa commission	10	1532
Paid in Ojinaga as Carranza officer	10	1530
Cantu, governor Lower California	11	1872
Caperton, Admiral W. B., testimony of	22	3203
Activities, foreign in Mexico	22	3212
Instructions, letters of, to commanders	22	3206
Letters, confidential, to commanders	22	3206
Mexican coast in charge of	22	3203
Mexico—		
Conclusions as to	22	3213
Conditions in, report on	22	3210
Impressions of	22	3211
Report of, to Navy Department	22	3214
Visit and conference, Central America	22	3215
Capital requires assurance of stable government	9	1353
Capitalists to be driven out	19	2820
Carlin, Margaret, affidavit on I. W. W.'s	17	2593
Carlin, P. H., affidavit of, looting of home, etc	17	2623
Carlson, Carl L., statement of, on Alamo mining camp	14	2129
Carney, Mrs. James, testimony of	10	1507
Carothers, George C., testimony of	11	1755
Conference with Bryan	11	1771
Opinion of, as to outside help	11	1783
Carpentier, E. L., testimony of	17	2626
Arrested, robbed by Salazar's men	17	2629
Cannon, made two	17	2628
Consul, American, refused to assist	17	2629
Fountain, Tom, shooting of	17	2627
Frenchman	17	2626
Laws, neutrality, arrested violation of	17	2626
Spy, charged with being Madero	17	2627
Villa joined	17	2628
Carrancistas:		
Against United States	18	2712
All grafting	13	1986
And rebels looting together	9	1382
Bandits cooperate	11	1722
How distinguished from Villistas	10	1576
Troops in Mexico City	11	1736
Carranza:		
Alternative, war	12	1848
American Government sustains	8	1238
Anti-American	18	2712
Assurances to missionaries	11	1742
Attitude—		
On oil question	1	10
To Americans because of Veracruz	11	1767
Authorities stand in with bandits	10	1660
Calles against	19	2797
Can not pacify country	15	2245
Controls cities only	8	1191
Doctrine	13	1969
Doctrine, the, Miss Galindo	7	904
Does not travel without armed escort	1	88
Executes opponents	6	817
General in league with thieves	13	1954
Governs by decrees without Congress	9	1357

Carranza—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Government—		
Based on graft.....	18	2702
Influence young men in.....	1	27
Yucatecans, no respect for.....	14	2050
Helpless in many respects.....	11	1684
Imposition of military governors by.....	6	815
Insulted the United States.....	6	822
Intrigues in—		
Central America.....	20	2082
Veracruz.....	22	3204
Letter to Berlanga on Texas raids.....	7	902
Lieutenant, three soldiers, and woman captured.....	8	1320
Message to Congress.....	1	13
Mrs. Carranza crossed border with money.....	5	693
No confidence in.....	9	1452
Note to, and recognition.....	6	805
Reply.....	6	803
Not recognized by Oaxaca.....	11	1669
Oaxaca never recognized.....	15	2185
Orders concentration in populous cities.....	11	1711
Personal character of.....	1	68
Pro-German.....	8	1234
Promises to United States not to be kept.....	20	2916
Protected American slackers.....	8	1236
Recognition—		
Efforts to secure.....	1	293
Of.....	19	2862
Refusal to arbitrate with Villa.....	6	805
Revolutionary program.....	17	1720
Soldiers crossed Rio Grande at.....	8	1319
Speech to supreme court.....	6	817
State Department informed.....	18	2712
Strengthened at home by flouting United States.....	19	2869
Sympathy of oil companies for.....	1	279
Ultrainternationalistic.....	1	9
Unable to get teachers for schools.....	9	1357
Villa's estimate of.....	11	1770
revolt against.....	6	799
Carrillo, Felipe:		
Acting governor of Yucatan.....	19	2824
Against Pablo Gonzales.....	19	2825
Carried letter to—		
“Ambassador” Martens.....	19	2825
“Comrad” Obregon.....	19	2824
Threatened the whites.....	19	2824
Visits socialists in United States.....	19	2824
Visits United States.....	19	2824
Vouched for by Consul de Negri.....	19	2825
Carrillo, Rafael Martinez:		
Testimony of.....	7	909
Bail bond of Consular Agent Jenkins.....	7	912
Protest against testifying.....	7	910
Carrizal:		
Ambush at.....	18	2760
Fight at.....	10	1569
Castelanos, exile.....	18	2722
Castro, General.....	8	1142
Catholic political party.....	18	2682
Nominated—		
De la Barra.....	18	2704
Madero.....	18	2704
Catholics:		
And Protestants.....	18	2674
Exodus of, from Mexico.....	18	2667
For law and order.....	18	2715
Mexican, sentiments of.....	18	2669

	Part.	Page.
Cattle, Nuñez, shipping of.....	10	1556
Central American countries:		
Carranza, Peralta, Rosales.....	20	3078
Three plans shattered.....	20	2909
Liberal Party—		
Carranza to furnish funds.....	20	2904
Literature, revolutionary.....	20	3082
To fight United States.....	20	2904
Plans—		
Letters and documents.....	20	2902
Plot of Morazan.....	20	2909
Revolution in—		
Against Allies.....	20	2907
Promoted by Obregon.....	20	2898
Von Eckhardt to make, pro-German.....	20	2890
Chalices:		
Mexican woman sold.....	18	2651
Thrown into streets by soldiers.....	18	2651
Used for wine cups at banquet.....	18	2662
Chamal colonists:		
All they owned was in colony.....	11	1718
Disarmed, at mercy of bandits.....	11	1714
German, well treated.....	11	1717
Given tickets to homes as paupers.....	11	1712
Never asked for protection.....	11	1718
Not allowed to ship crops.....	11	1713
Ordered out of Mexico by Bryan.....	11	1711
Again in 1915.....	11	1713
Quarantined at Galveston.....	11	1712
Returned to Mexico—		
During Huerta rule.....	11	1712
After Carranza recognized.....	11	1714
Chamal colony:		
Carrancistas took whatever they wanted.....	11	1713
Depredations and indignities at.....	11	1711
Farms left with attendants.....	11	1710
One hundred families in.....	11	1709
Robbed by bandits.....	11	1711
Troubles at, began with Veracruz.....	11	1711
Chamberlain, George Agnew, testimony of.....	19	2861
Consular Service, in.....	19	2861
Commercial feature, special province.....	19	2863
Consul general, Mexico—		
Activities ceased.....	19	2863
Personal standing swept away.....	19	2870
Policy—		
Efforts of, and ambassador to create.....	19	2863
Lack of, with Mexico.....	19	2863
Resignation of, reasons for.....	19	2870
Charges, Mexican consular, changes in.....	9	1367
Check:		
From Waters-Pierce Oil Co. to Madero.....	15	2222
Of Huasteca Petroleum Co. to Henry Allen Tupper.....	1	292
Cherback, A. P., receipt for money from John Kolody.....	17	2501
Chierago, P., letter and money order to A. L. Figueroa.....	17	2501
Chinese massacred by Maderistas.....	11	1761
Do.....	8	1080
Chuichupa colony, invasion of.....	18	2733
Church, Catholic:		
And state, union of.....	18	2632
Education by, good.....	18	2692
For law and order.....	18	2700
Influence of.....	18	2725
In Mexico, E. C. Byam on.....	18	2672
Juarez despoiled.....	18	2661
Mexicans do not hate.....	18	2670

	Part.	Page.
Churches, desecration of.....	18	2650
Church, D. W., testimony of.....	14	2125
Church:		
Against intervention.....	1	68
Destroyed in Chiapas.....	7	868
Federation, on propaganda.....	1	68
In Mexico.....	15	2220
Methodist Episcopal South in Mexico.....	1	142
Methodist Episcopal South and Constitution 1917.....	1	153
Priests, character of.....	15	2221
Proselyting.....	1	106
Protestant in Mexico.....	14	2071
Cientificos, who are.....	6	771
Claim filed by J. E. Ellis.....	8	1093
Claims, plantation, La Esmeralda rubber, losses.....	15	2242
Clawson, Joseph, home confiscated.....	18	2747
Clergy, death to, cry of socialists.....	18	2687
Coffee and tobacco.....	18	2699
Colcord, Lincoln:		
Hid Martens.....	20	2962
Radical and Fall resolution.....	20	2961
Collectors of customs always pleasant.....	12	1902
Colonies:		
American—		
In Tampico section.....	22	3236
Pioneers.....	22	3237
Stock raising.....	22	3236
Lost \$200,000.....	8	1069
Mormon—		
Claims of, investigated.....	18	2723
Confiscation of homes in.....	18	2729
Everything destroyed.....	10	1492
Four thousand driven from.....	18	2739
List of.....	10	1489
Losses at Chuichupa.....	10	1482
No trouble up to Madero.....	18	2723
Protection, none from United States.....	18	2734
Refugees from.....	10	1482
Soldiers, Mexican, nude, bathe in streets of.....	18	2746
Statement of J. Lillywhite.....	22	3253
Colonists:		
Atascador.....	8	988
Chamal Tampico.....	8	984
Consul, advices to.....	8	984
Losses of.....	22	3246
Not exploiting Mexicans.....	13	1970
Refugees—		
In humble conditions.....	22	3239
Would return to Mexico.....	22	3238
Return of, to Chamal.....	8	985
Wages, raise of.....	8	984
Colony, American:		
Atascador—		
Farms now jungle.....	13	1958
Lost everything.....	13	1956
Claim filed by.....	15	2186
Medina—		
Mexicans seized.....	15	2184
Oaxaca.....	15	2173
Columbus, N. Mex.:		
Associated Press agent, George Sees, in.....	10	1579
Before midnight.....	10	1580
Fences cut.....	10	1582
Raid in.....	10	1578
Signal fires.....	10	1581
Warning of coming raid.....	10	1578
Commerce with Mexico, knowledge of.....	19	2863

	Part.	Page.
Commission from—		
Captured Mexican, Texas.....	8	1293
International.....	19	2786
Suggested.....	18	2743
Committee, international:		
And Mr. Bryan.....	6	802
Missions.....	11	1744
Companies, oil:		
Petition of, to President Wilson.....	6	833
-Vicissitudes of.....	6	829
Complaints to Mexican State authorities.....	12	1859
Compton, O. G., testimony of.....	8	1059
Concerns:		
Large, operated by buying protection.....	19	2885
Small, lost out.....	19	2885
Proof.....	19	2885
Concessions:		
Building materials.....	9	1365
Declared forfeited by Carrancistas.....	18	2741
Diario Oficial shows none for Hopkins.....	17	2526
I. C. Thoresen's, described.....	18	2740
Land—		
Forfeiture of.....	12	1842
Protest of United States.....	12	1843
Meaning of.....	9	1364
Do.....	11	1759
Not special privileges.....	8	1008
Protest useless.....	18	2742
Selling of.....	9	1366
So-called Pearson.....	17	2532
To import cigarettes.....	8	1008
Condition, normal, revolutionary.....	6	768
Conditions in Mexico.....	1	288
Do.....	9	1451
Attitude of Carranza generals to.....	9	1420
Bad.....	11	1673
Good under Diaz.....	8	1187
Do.....	8	1321
Do.....	9	1401
Do.....	9	1417
Economic.....	9	1456
Financial and commercial.....	9	1350
Grown worse since Veracruz.....	9	1350
Huerta, under.....	15	2231
Improvements, prospects for.....	9	1421
In agricultural districts.....	14	2136
In Tampico.....	8	994
Intolerable and growing worse.....	10	1572
Madero, under.....	15	2231
Not safe.....	11	1680
On Texas side of border.....	8	1266
Religious, and in United States.....	18	2702
Remedy for bad.....	9	1403
Unsafe.....	8	1190
Villa, better under, than under Carranza.....	8	1097
Worse—		
After Veracruz.....	8	1143
Below City of Mexico.....	13	1983
Conductors, railroad, American.....	19	2842
Confederation, Revolutionary, of Veracruz.....	19	2820
Obregon one of signers.....	19	2820
Conference, Niagara:		
Agreement reached at, violated.....	9	1364
Bryan, Mr., and.....	6	795
Bryan-Carothers.....	11	1771
Letter to Mexican delegates to.....	6	794
Pan-American.....	6	807
Do.....	9	1369

	Part.	Page.
Conger, Rev. Sidney S., testimony of.....	11	1729
"Conspiracy against Mexico," Thomson.....	8	1126
Constitution, Carranza, 1917.....	6	829
Amendment of.....	18	2682
And church.....	1	153
And prohibition amendment.....	1	121
Article 27 means confiscation.....	8	1188
Offered change as to church.....	1	98
Power of Congress to change.....	1	12
Purpose of.....	19	2770
Radical, Carranza not responsible.....	1	9
Russian Bolshevik, sold in Mexico.....	19	2834
Violated by Catholics.....	18	2694
Who wrote.....	2	607
Consulate, American Guadalajara, destroyed.....	8	1152
Consuls at Nogales:		
Implicated by letter.....	12	1902
Not always friendly.....	12	1902
Removal of one.....	12	1902
Contributions, forced, to dredge Tampico Harbor.....	2	534
Convention, Aguascalientes.....	19	2718
Do.....	19	2779
Villa.....	11	1774
Corbin, Dr. Bruce Baker, testimony of.....	9	1450
Disagrees with Dr. Winton.....	9	1450
Crecelius, H. A., letter from, to A. L. Figueroa.....	17	2499
Creel, George, issues an agrarian system.....	18	2690
Creese, telegram to Pesquera.....	20	2996
Cross, German, from raider in Texas.....	8	1292
Cross, Ida, letters, two, from, to A. L. Figueroa.....	17	2498
Cumbre Tunnel disaster.....	10	1503
Curtis, Bracey, testimony of.....	12	1834
Letter of, on viséing passports.....	12	1869
Cuellar, Guadalupe, statement on raids.....	8	1288
Currency conditions, Monterrey, 1918.....	13	1921
Customs, Mexican.....	18	2625

D.

Dabney, Dr. T. H., testimony of.....	10	1609
Land entry and patent to daughter.....	10	1611
Damage and destruction to property:		
Associated Tropical Plantation Co., losses of.....	9	1372
Baldwin's store, Candelaria, Big Bend, Tex.....	10	1548
Brite ranch raid, Texas.....	10	1543
Café of J. E. Ellis, Matamoros.....	8	1092
Damages.....	8	1093
Cattle and horses stolen—		
Nevill's ranch, Texas.....	10	1515
Theft of.....	10	1549
Chuichupa colony, losses.....	10	1482
Cleveland ranch, horses stolen.....	10	1525
Colonies, Mormon, robbed of stock, etc.....	10	1484
Colony, Medina, Oaxaca.....	15	2175
Confiscation, Santa Lucrecia, property.....	8	1059
Depredations, Rathbone oil leases.....	2	548
District Attorney Kleiber robbed on train.....	8	1260
Farms and houses of colonists destroyed.....	13	1970
Hacienda, El Conejo, robbed and destroyed.....	10	1502
Hancock ranch, loss of stock.....	10	1527
Horses—		
Customs Inspector Webb.....	10	1529
Of C. W. Enders taken.....	8	1080
Garrett, demands for, frequent.....	13	1964
Hotel Ritchie, Columbus, N. Mex., burned.....	10	1603
House, Dr. Hunter, dynamited.....	8	1149
Laguna Corporation, losses.....	9	1350

Damage and destruction to property—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Losses near Los Fresnos, Tex.....	8	1262
McBee cattle stolen.....	8	1013
Do.....	8	1016
Manley, Dr. Paul, lost everything.....	15	2196
Metzenthin, house burned, stock stolen.....	8	1105
Miller, W. W., losses of.....	8	1069
Mining, at Alamo, Lower California, destroyed.....	14	2126
Moore, damages, Columbus, N. Mex.....	7	962
Negro robbed.....	8	1165
Oil companies, safe robbed at Tuxpam.....	14	2131
Pay roll stolen.....	2	589
Do.....	2	599
Paymasters, oil companies, robbed, Tampico.....	10	1663
Piedra Blanca Cattle Co., robbed.....	8	1135
Petit ranch, Texas, cattle stolen.....	10	1523
Plantation, Garrett—		
Ruined.....	13	1975
Destroyed.....	13	1963
Power plant at El Oro dynamited.....	8	1096
Property.....	9	1454
A. E. Frasier, loss of all.....	8	1147
Ranch, Rathbone, complete loss.....	2	550
Robbery—		
M. Garcia, Texas.....	8	1320
Baldwin, Tex.....	10	1559
Store at Salinero, Tex.....	8	1320
Alexander's store, Texas.....	8	1256
W. E. Frasier.....	8	1142
Saddles, books, etc., Garrett, burned.....	13	1966
Schuls—		
Disarmed and robbed.....	8	1065
Wife robbed on train.....	8	1065
Schultz robbed.....	10	1496
Scrivner's store robbed and burned.....	12	1908
Sturgis ranch, Chiapas, total loss.....	7	935
Sugar plantation, Rathbone, robbed.....	2	548
Theft—		
From auditor Tabasco Plantation Co.....	9	1383
Watch and surgical case, Dr. Horton.....	11	1721
Veater house burned.....	10	1490
Vista Hermosa Sugar Co., total loss.....	15	2206
Property confiscated.....	15	2208
Ward, J. G., robbed.....	8	1166
Whatley, Miss, robbed by Maderistas.....	8	1084
Wright, Mrs. Mary, losses.....	8	1026
Damages and outrages:		
Abduction of Mexican girl.....	8	1115
At Atascador colony.....	8	992
At Chamal colony.....	8	986
Bailey ranch destroyed.....	8	1027
Baird and Neal stabbed.....	8	1151
Blocker ranch—		
Cattle driven off.....	8	1179
Stock taken.....	8	1178
Conrad and Huff wounded.....	8	1257
Depredations.....	8	993
Forbes and Martin wounded.....	8	1257
Frost, A. B., wounded twice.....	10	1615
Gourd, Misses—		
Rape of.....	8	1142
Ravished.....	13	1950
Do.....	8	1041
Harvis, wounded, Texas.....	10	1532
Home of Elias burned, Texas.....	10	1519
McCain and Wallace wounded, Texas.....	8	1270
Medlin and McElroy, arrest of.....	8	1143

Damages and outrages—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Metzenthin's sister assaulted.....	8	1105
Monohan and Huff wounded, Texas.....	8	1266
Montell's store burned, Texas.....	10	1518
Moore, Mrs., wounded, Columbus, N. Mex.....	7	959
Mother of Mrs. Sturgis starved to death.....	7	929
Do.....	7	869
Negro's wife ravished.....	8	1165
Personal.....	2	533
Plantation, La Esmeralda rubber, destroyed.....	15	2241
Ranch near Acapulco destroyed.....	8	1088
Robberies at Tampico.....	2	531
Do.....	8	1006
Soldiers wounded—		
Norias, Tex.....	8	1310
One, Glenn Springs, Tex.....	10	1518
Two American officers wounded, San Benito, Tex.....	8	1182
Two American soldiers burned, Glenn Springs, Tex.....	10	1518
Willis, H. J., wounded, Texas.....	8	1342
Dato, Pablo, German and German agent.....	20	3023
Documentary evidence to prove.....	20	3026
Dean, Edwin G., testimony of.....	10	1612
De Bekker, L. J., testimony of.....	2	331
Telegram quoted by.....	2	345
Decree, Carranza, death on strikers.....	19	2839
Delamain, G. O., testimony of.....	8	1135
Ranch foreman of, ransom.....	8	1179
De Negri:		
Abuses newspapers.....	20	2953
And Bonillas to ruin Fall, Hanson, etc.....	20	2952
Conferences with.....	20	2943
Criticizes Fall.....	20	2952
Feelings of, toward Fall, etc.....	20	2946
Letters—		
In relation to.....	20	2900
To New York Herald "bunk".....	20	2953
Offer to publish derogatory information.....	20	2945
Offer of \$100,000 if above are ruined.....	20	2946
To purchase documents.....	20	2946
Outrages on Mexicans in United States.....	20	2953
Threat to assassinate Fall and Hanson.....	20	2956
Fall warned.....	20	2956
Hanson warned.....	20	2956
Deportations:		
Bisbee.....	12	1882
Causes leading to.....	12	1886
Of Americans.....	15	2240
Depredations. See damages and outrages.		
Desvernine, Raoul E., testimony of.....	7	906
Not adviser of Carranza.....	7	907
No part in bail matter of Jenkins.....	7	908
Devastation, trip of.....	14	2136
Diaz Colony, colonists driven from.....	18	2731
Diaz, Felix:		
And England.....	20	2978
And Japan.....	20	2978
Correspondence and codes.....	20	2978
Shannon letters to.....	20	2978
Diaz, Porfirio:		
Controlled Mexico by threat of intervention.....	18	2701
Country safe under.....	18	2685
Law and order under.....	11	1755
Miztec Indian.....	19	2815
Honest man.....	19	2864
Official family grafters.....	19	2864
Liked Americans.....	18	2722
Dickman, J. H., testimony of.....	9	1372

	Part.	Page.
Dictatorship necessary to Mexico.....	22	3214
Diseases:		
Averages higher than in United States.....	19	2878
Venereal.....	1	71
Documents in appendix to Hanson testimony.....	22	3248
Dodds, S. S., testimony of.....	8	1250
Dodson, Thomas M., letter from, to editor of Regeneracion.....	17	2504
Doheny, Edward L., testimony of.....	1	207
Enemies of, Mexican Governments attempts to make.....	1	272
Research foundation.....	1	271
Donoho, Harry C., testimony of.....	14	2130
Douglas, Charles A.....	6	814
Says United States wishes to discredit Senate subcommittee.....	20	2947
Strong letter to Pablo Gonzales.....	20	2960
Dowe, O. C., testimony of.....	10	1556
Draft explained to Mexicans.....	8	1240
Dublin colony:		
Mormons, exodus of, from.....	18	2730
Raid on, by Salazar.....	18	2729
Dunn, James, letter to, from Melbourne.....	17	2503
E.		
Eck, R. H., testimony of.....	10	1503
Economic control of Mexico.....	19	2873
Edmunds, George L., testimony of.....	2	423
Education:		
By Catholic Church good.....	18	2692
Of Indians described.....	18	2692
Election, 1912, votes in.....	18	2704
Elections:		
Mexico.....	13	1973
Yucatan.....	19	2817
Veracruz.....	19	2818
Five classes disfranchised.....	19	2818
Elias, Mother, testimony of.....	18	2649
Carranza, first trouble under.....	18	2649
Diaz, no trouble under.....	18	2649
Discalced Carmelite, a.....	18	2649
Nuns—		
Four, hiding in Mexico.....	18	2654
Lewd women posed as.....	18	2651
Priests held for ransom.....	18	2655
Returned to Mexico.....	18	2651
Sisters—		
About to become mothers.....	18	2651
And priests, sport of church.....	18	2651
Attempts to rob.....	18	2652
Kept in hills with soldiers.....	18	2651
Ellis, James E., testimony of.....	8	1091
Emery, Sloan W., testimony of.....	15	2203
Enders, C. W., testimony of.....	8	1077
Horses of, taken.....	8	1080
Claims for, filed.....	8	1080
Ranch owner, Santa Rosalia, Chihuahua.....	8	1077
Enemy trading act.....	19	2863
Esteva, Miguel A., testimony of.....	9	1361
Consul of Mexico.....	9	1361
Experts:		
American financial, to Mexico.....	1	10
Citrus, from California.....	22	3225
Exodus of families from Chamal colony, Tampico.....	8	983
Extradition of criminals.....	12	1860
Difficulties of.....	8	1275
Discussion of.....	8	1275
Impossible.....	8	1299
Pedro Baz and Antonio Rocha, granted.....	8	1299

F.

	Part.	Page.
Factions will never get together.....	18	2743
Fall, Senator A. B.:—		
Cabrera, Luis, telegram to.....	8	1019
Criticized in Mexico.....	10	1663
Evidence, documentary.....	8	1226
Interests of, in Mexico.....	19	2793
Statement of.....	8	1130
Letter—		
To President Wilson.....	19	2760
To, from T. V. Rancke.....	20	2972
Mexican secret service investigating.....	8	1159
On purpose of subcommittee.....	12	1867
Resolution of, danger of, if passed.....	20	2967
Scheme to murder.....	20	2952
Senate resolution—		
No. 127, refugees, El Paso.....	17	2640
No. 335, Sixty-second Congress.....	17	2495
Evidence taken under.....	17	2496
Report on.....	17	2634
Subcommittee, proposal to ruin.....	20	2968
Famine in Mexico.....	19	2872
Farms, acreage of, in United States and Mexico.....	18	2689
Faulkner, plantation.....	8	1073
Favela, Juan:		
Burn oil fields.....	20	2974
Dangerous.....	20	2974
German spy and linguist.....	20	2975
Plan to assassinate Fall, etc.....	20	2970
Report on, Villa, Columbus, N. Mex.....	10	1589
Secret service agent, Carranza.....	20	2960
Figueroa, Anselmo M., letter:		
And money order from—		
P. Chierago to.....	17	2505
G. C. Kraal to.....	17	2505
From H. A. Crecelius to.....	17	2499
Two, to, from Ida Cross.....	17	2498
Figueroa, Emiliano Lopez, testimony of.....	7	895
Not in Mexican secret service.....	7	905
Protests against testifying.....	7	895
Finances of Mexico.....	5	727
T. R. Lill.....	3	611
Flag, American:		
In Tampico incident.....	6	778
Mexicans tore up, at Tampico.....	11	1712
Torn and burned at Guadalajara.....	8	1154
German captured, from raiders in Texas.....	8	1291
Fletcher, Ambassador:		
Cartridges, release of, for Carranza.....	19	2867
Hissed in Mexico.....	20	2967
Nieto, to negotiate with.....	19	2867
Opinion of.....	19	2867
Would not act.....	20	2895
Flores, Chino, confession.....	8	1297
Fly, Col. B. F., aided in kidnaping near Yuma.....	14	2063
Food question.....	22	3208
Foodstuffs:		
Bought by American colony, sold by Obregon.....	9	1391
Embargo on, in 1915.....	9	1391
Exportation of.....	6	804
While the people starve.....	9	1391
Ford, Dr. C. Oscar, testimony of.....	11	1677
Foreigners:		
Pernicious, expelled as.....	14	2038
Treatment accorded.....	13	1974
Forres, Henry, testimony of.....	8	1186
As to E. E. Dickason.....	22	3234
Disagrees with preachers as to peace in Mexico.....	8	1194

	Part.	Page.
Forres, Henry—Continued.		
Not allowed to denounce own land.....	8	1189
Recalled.....	8	1241
To denounce own land, bribery necessary.....	8	1189
Forrest, Wilbur, testimony of.....	14	2046
Left Mexico to escape capture.....	14	2051
Foundation, Doheny Research.....	1	271
Frazier, W. E., testimony of.....	8	1141
General business, Blalock colony.....	8	1141
Jailed by Mexicans.....	8	1145
Freedom, religious, in Mexico.....	18	2670
Frezieres, F., account, expenses, from Julio Mancillas.....	17	2500
Frias, Gen. Nicaragua, conspiring with Mexico and Germany.....	22	3216
Frost, Archibald B., testimony of.....	10	1614
Fruits:		
Citrus—		
Acreage of.....	22	3224
Destroyed.....	22	3228
Other, in same section.....	22	3226
Production, Tampico.....	22	3226
Fuller, Paul.....	6	814
Funston, Gen. Fred., attitude at Veracruz.....	9	1440

G.

Gale, Lynn:		
Close to Carranza.....	8	1237
Investigated.....	8	1236
Galiendo, Miss, the Carranza doctrine.....	7	904
Gamboa, great statesman.....	18	2722
Gandara, Prof., Mexico City.....	22	3225
Garbanzo crop, handling of.....	12	1854
Garcia, Andres G.:		
Letters of.....	20	3000
Obregonista.....	20	2926
Garcia colony, invasion of.....	18	2733
Gardner, C. L., testimony of.....	8	1111
Conductor, railroad.....	8	1111
Garrett, William C., testimony of.....	13	1961
Planter of henequen, Tamaulipas.....	13	1962
Gates, William.....	2	335
Testimony of.....	1	305
Do.....	19	2806
Archæology—		
Interested in.....	19	2811
Wrote articles on.....	19	2811
Article of, David Lawrence quotes.....	1	306
Article by.....		
Not at request of interests.....	1	328
Why he wrote.....	1	329
Baker-Gates correspondence.....	1	310
Secretary, correspondence with.....	1	307
Correspondence, mission published.....	1	308
Intervention—		
Against.....	19	2845
No conspiracy for.....	1	329
Not influenced by.....	1	329
Letter—		
Pelaez to Secretary Bacon.....	19	2816
Secretary Baker to.....	19	2807
And exhibits.....	19	2808
Mexico, student of.....	19	2808
Professor, honorary, museum.....	19	2809
Propagandist—		
Is not a.....	19	2813
No agreement for.....	1	330
Ruins, Mexican—		
Expenses paid.....	19	2813
Visited by.....	19	2812

	Part.	Page.
Gavito, Vicente Sanchez, testimony of.....	9	1439
Approves—		
Bulnes's book.....	9	1442
Calero's book.....	9	1441
House in Mexico City looted.....	9	1442
Intervention against.....	9	1448
Member Mexican Senate, 1912.....	9	1439
Germans:		
And Alvarado.....	19	2824
Back of plan to take Texas.....	8	1311
Coffee plantations, well treated on.....	13	1990
Families—		
At Atascador.....	8	993
Well treated by Carrancistas.....	13	1956
Flag as protection in Texas.....	8	1311
Mexican activity.....	22	3241
Mexicans gathered information for.....	8	1239
Officers trained Mexicans.....	8	1322
Orders not to kill, in Texas raids.....	8	1264
Propaganda.....	8	1240
Mexican consuls in false.....	8	1249
Tampico.....	8	994
Treatment of.....	9	1424
Were to furnish arms, etc., for Texas raids.....	8	1264
Gilkey, Herbert S., testimony of.....	11	1667
Carranza not recognized by Oaxaca.....	11	1669
Depredations by bandits in 1911.....	11	1669
Labor, no trouble with.....	11	1668
Rio Verde Agricultural Co., Oaxaca.....	11	1667
Glover, Col. Francis W., testimony of.....	10	1573
Angeles, Gen. F., note to.....	10	1574
Plans of, for crossing river at El Paso.....	10	1576
Godchaux, ammunition case.....	20	3029
Gold, export of, to Mexico.....	12	1855
Gompers, Samuel:		
A. F. of L., position of.....	17	2641
Alliance, Labor, Mexicans initiated.....	17	2643
Appeal to Mexican labor.....	19	2833
Carranza notified of recognition.....	17	2642
Declaration of, and E. C. of A. F. L.....	17	2645
Defends radical Magon brothers.....	17	2641
Letter of—		
To Secretary Casa del Obrero Mundial.....	17	2643
How distributed.....	17	2644
To President Wilson recommending Carranza.....	17	2642
Mexican labor, relations, etc.....	17	2641
Telegram of, to Carranza—		
To release American soldiers.....	17	2646
With thanks.....	17	2647
Telegram to, from Carranza.....	17	2647
War, labor's efforts to avoid.....	17	2646
Gourd, Miss, ravishment of.....	22	3230
Government, American:		
Flouted with impunity.....	19	2868
In Mexico, majority can establish.....	18	2701
Mexican, activities of, by Carranza.....	20	2898
Improper practices of.....	19	2868
Policy of, directed by rebel junta.....	6	797
Governors:		
Carranza displaces.....	20	2914
Military, imposition of.....	6	816
Graft and maladministration cause of trouble.....	19	2864
By Carranza officials.....	20	2916
Carranza—		
Cabinet officers received.....	19	2864
Knew of, by officials.....	19	2865
Not personally charged with.....	19	2865

	Part.	Page.
Graft and maladministration—Continued.		
Cause of all revolutions.....	19	2364
Information of, sent to Washington.....	19	2365
Mexican consular officers received.....	13	1924
Graham, Arthur, testimony of.....	8	1194
Identifies telegram.....	8	1194
Telegram identified.....	8	1195
Greuling, Marcus C., letter and express money order.....	17	2505
Grewell, R. O., outrages on, by Gen. Blanco.....	18	2745
Guatemala and Germany.....	22	3213
Guerra, Jacobo, testimony of.....	8	1318
Guiliani, Antonio, subscription to revolution.....	17	2500
Guns, German, captured from raiders, Texas.....	8	1290
Gutierrez, Eulalio.....	19	2782
Hale, William Bayard.....	6	814
Hall, Guillermo F., testimony of.....	8	1117
Director Mexican trade bureau.....	8	1117
Excursion, San Antonio to Mexico.....	19	2798
Telegram to.....	19	2798
Hall, H. L.....	6	814
Handshy, H. M., testimony of.....	8	1094
Hanson, Capt. W. M., testimony of.....	8	1225
Do.....	22	3223
Appendix to testimony of.....	22	3250
Arrested, tried, sentenced to be shot.....	22	3229
Brought out of Mexico by United States.....	22	3230
Bryan, Secretary, rendered assistance.....	22	3234
Committee to Washington.....	22	3234
Confers with department heads.....	22	3234
Insulted by Secretary Daniels.....	22	3234
Called to Tampico for protection.....	22	3229
Conditions good under Diaz.....	22	3225
Expelled from Mexico 1914.....	22	3229
Identifies—		
Photostat letters.....	22	3241
Statement of L. Witzke.....	8	1226
Informed of plot to assassinate him.....	20	2974
Kept informed.....	20	2977
Land, division of, unsuccessful.....	22	3227
Occupation after leaving Mexico.....	22	3240
Other official positions.....	22	3223
Property—		
Confiscated, returned.....	22	3236
Hacienda El Conejo.....	22	3224
In Mexico, titles to.....	22	3224
Stock and improvements.....	22	3224
Ranchman in Mexico.....	22	3223
Reimbursement for losses, none.....	22	3238
Report to adjutant general, Texas.....	22	3303
Returned to—		
Ranch, 1914.....	22	3229
Tampico, 1914.....	22	3230
Scheme to murder.....	20	2950
Senior captain Texas Rangers.....	22	3223
Stock, live, taken.....	22	3228
Summoned to Washington.....	20	2971
Harney, Edward F., testimony of.....	9	1345
Laguna Corporation of Delaware.....	9	1345
Hart, Thomas, testimony of.....	14	2151
Harris, H. O., testimony of.....	17	2609
Bridge burned.....	17	2610
Cumbre Tunnel, train burned in.....	17	2609
Federals hid guns.....	17	2611
Yaqui Indians—		
Do not carry women.....	17	2612
Fought rebels.....	17	2612
Harrison, kidnapped.....	8	1156

	Part.	Page.
Harvey, J. D., murder of.....	18	2747
Hazelton, Stanley White, murder of, Anderson.....	12	1827
Henequen in Yucatan.....	7	873
Figures on, as to United States.....	7	890
Plantations back to owners.....	7	882
Plants described.....	7	880
Hennessey, murder of, Anderson.....	12	1830
Herman, Capt. Frederick J., testimony of.....	12	1811
Hernandez, Braulio.....	17	2518
Ammunition.....	17	2519
Assistance, foreign.....	17	2520
Funds, source of.....	17	2519
Madero, received \$100 from.....	17	2518
Orozco and Didapp, pays respects to.....	17	2520
Revolution—		
Cost of.....	17	2520
Financed by Madero.....	17	2518
Fought with "abnegation and hunger".....	17	2520
In Chihuahua.....	17	2518
Herrera, kidnaping and execution of.....	14	2065
Hidalgo:		
Career of.....	18	2700
Misunderstood people.....	18	2700
Ordered citizens murdered.....	18	2700
Hides, embargo on, lifted.....	9	1391
Hill, Lon C., testimony of.....	8	1253
Hines, Marcus, testimony of.....	8	1309
Relates Norias, Tex., fight.....	8	1310
Hinkley, W. B., testimony of.....	8	1181
Residence near Brownsville, Tex.....	8	1181
Hinojosa:		
Mission of, to weaken Obregon.....	20	2925
Obregonista.....	20	2925
Honduras:		
Ammunition for, Carranza.....	20	3078
Code.....	20	3073
Expedition into.....	20	3072
Plot to loot.....	20	2071
Hopkins, Sherburne G., testimony of.....	16	2411
Advice, legal, given.....	17	2528
Aguila Oil Co.....	17	2526
Shareholders of.....	17	2533
Attorney for V. Carranza.....	6	2411
Azcona, Washington junta, arrested.....	17	2529
Capacity, dual, did not act in.....	17	2528
Carranza—		
Attitude toward foreigners.....	16	2418
Government a failure.....	16	2417
Cartridges shipped on Sunshine.....	16	2412
Concessions—		
So-called Pearson.....	17	2532
To, Diario Oficial shows none.....	17	2525
Conference, Niagara, attended.....	16	2411
Cowdray, Lord, one partner of Diaz.....	17	2560
Dawson, State Department, conversation with.....	17	2522
Diaz, advice to get rid of.....	17	2535
Didapp—		
Against Madero.....	17	2538
Knows.....	17	2537
No connection with, as quoted.....	17	2537
Embargo—		
On arms and ammunition.....	16	2411
Violated by shipment on Antilla.....	16	2411
Fee—		
Approved by Mexican Government.....	17	2540
Disposal of.....	17	2536
Services for which and how paid.....	17	2546

Hopkins, Sherburne G.—Continued.	Part.	Page.
Lent Madero no money.....	17	2541
Letter from, to Carranza.....	16	2413
Denied by John Lind.....	16	2413
Influence of John Lind on Bryan.....	16	2415
Not to trust Bryan.....	16	2414
Wilson on Carranza.....	16	2414
Limantour—		
And Madero, sr.....	17	2545
Reported to Diaz.....	17	2544
Threats to.....	17	2545
Lind, John, go-between, Carranza junta and department.....	16	2412
Loan—		
Conference about.....	17	2541
Discusses, with C. R. Flint.....	17	2542
Loans—		
None from Americans.....	17	2527
Placed for Madero.....	17	2522
Maderos—		
Advance to, Continental Rubber Co.....	17	2565
Borrowed no money.....	17	2531
Financial condition of.....	17	2564
Gustavo—		
Fee received by.....	17	2527
Reimbursed.....	17	2527
Kept money in United States.....	17	2540
No drafts drawn on.....	17	2542
No loan to, in United States.....	17	2551
Patriotic.....	17	2558
Revolution cost.....	17	2543
Senior and Limantour conference.....	17	2562
Suit against to harass.....	17	2531
Mexican petroleum stock controlled by.....	17	2568
Money, received none to pay off loan.....	17	2526
National railways of Mexico—		
Americans removed from.....	17	2556
And "Cientificos".....	17	2553
Consolidation of.....	17	2559
Directors favorable to Madero.....	17	2561
Familiar with.....	17	2521
Who owns stock of.....	17	2553
Neutral and suffered in revolution.....	17	2525
Oil interest, has in Mexico.....	17	2525
Pay for services.....	17	2534
Pierce, Henry—		
Consulted by.....	17	2531
Employed by.....	17	2531
To expose.....	17	2532
Reason for exposure.....	17	2534
Pipe-line concessions under Madero.....	17	2566
Relations with Carranza, why severed.....	16	2416
Resolution, Root—		
Effect of.....	17	2548
Telegram about.....	17	2547
Revolution—		
Does not know cost.....	17	2537
Funds for wholly from Mexico.....	17	2537
Negotiation for cessation of.....	17	2563
New, in Sonora.....	16	2418
Total cost of.....	17	2543
Secret Service, etc.....	17	2524
Sommerfeld, Madero agent in El Paso.....	17	2524
Speyer & Co., did not represent.....	17	2526
Standard Oil Co.—		
And Waters Pierce Oil Co., fighting.....	17	2569
Relations between.....	17	2569
Never in service of.....	17	2524
Owns Cowdray & Pearson interests.....	17	2549
Reenters Mexico.....	17	2570

	Part.	Page.
Hopkins, Sherburne G.—Continued.		
Stock, oil, given Diaz people.....	17	2549
Tehuantepec Railway.....	17	2555
Villarreal, Felicitas, Carranza agent.....	16	2415
War material—		
Firms, does not know.....	17	2536
From United States.....	17	2535
Waters Pierce Oil Co.—		
Employment by, reasons for.....	17	2533
In employ of.....	17	2525
No part in events 1910-11.....	17	2526
Not with, when Limantour.....	17	2531
Operating under disadvantages.....	17	2532
Secured no concession for.....	17	2525
Status of, after revolution.....	17	2533
Zelaya, Nicaragua, removal of.....	17	2565
Horton, William A., testimony of.....	11	1707
Arms demanded by Carranza officer.....	11	1719
Farm near Tampico.....	11	1709
Intervention favored by.....	11	1726
Opinion as to what to do to Mexico.....	11	1726
Prevented from returning to Mexico.....	11	1707
Propaganda to go to Mexico.....	11	1708
Walked across line at Laredo.....	11	1725
Why went to Mexico.....	11	1708
House, Col., in bad with Wilson.....	20	2959
Howze, Gen. Robert L., testimony of.....	10	1568
Carrizal fight.....	10	1569
Details shooting across line, El Paso.....	10	1572
List of casualties in his district.....	10	1570
Military experience.....	10	1568
Huasteca Petroleum Co.:		
Check of, indorsed by Henry Allen Tupper.....	1	292
Huerta, Victoriano:		
Attitude, Mexican, toward.....	6	770
Bond of.....	18	2659
Cost to widow.....	18	2660
Bryan instructs requests be made of.....	18	2707
Conditions under.....	15	2231
Confidence in.....	9	1348
Did not kill Madero.....	18	2659
Elimination of.....	6	778
Failure of, due to interference by United States.....	9	1348
Favored.....	15	2244
Gamboa-Lind conference, attended.....	18	2711
Government, American.....	6	773
Law and order, for.....	18	2712
Liked and protected Americans.....	18	2708
Lind, John.....	6	775
Against.....	13	2007
Wanted to bribe.....	18	2708
Mission to force out.....	18	2708
Mistake not to recognize.....	18	2659
Not bad man.....	18	2659
Operation on, wrong.....	18	2660
Ordered to eliminate himself.....	6	821
People of Oaxaca favored.....	15	2217
Policy—		
Of United States with, wrong.....	18	2660
To eliminate.....	11	1727
Praised by P. W. Warner.....	8	1049
Recognition of.....	19	2793
Removed to prison.....	18	2659
Saved Americans.....	18	2708
Strong character.....	18	2708
Huerta-Leyva hanging.....	12	1893
Hunt, Gov., letter of Sheriff Wheeler to.....	12	1897

	Part.	Page.
Hunter, John, testimony of.....	8	1147
House dynamited.....	8	1149
Hyde, Capt. George E., testimony of.....	8	1195
Verifies translation.....	8	1195

I.

Ibarra, Rudolfo, kidnapping and execution of.....	14	2054
Imports, tariff on, changed day to day.....	19	2864
Indians:		
And Spanish, basic stock of Mexico.....	22	3220
Dialects of.....	19	2812
Early history of.....	19	2810
May, ethnographic.....	19	2810
Mexican, describrd.....	19	2884
Number of.....	19	2812
Races of.....	19	2812
Southern, differ from northern.....	22	2812
Tractable if not molested.....	19	2874
Industries:		
Ninety per cent wiped out.....	19	2880
None that can not pay tribute.....	19	2866
Inman, Dr. Samuel Guy, testimony of.....	1	4
Book.....	1	35
Carranza, favored recognizing.....	1	113
Farming, knows nothing about Mexican.....	1	110
Mexican cooperation committee, with.....	1	80
Not with league of free nations.....	1	80
"Official Mexican side of petroleum controversy," had not read.....	1	114
Paid by committee on cooperation Latin America.....	1	80
Report of, repudiated.....	2	417
Williams, Ira J., criticizes.....	2	605
Insecurity among Carrancistas.....	14	2141
Insults or attacks:		
Redress of.....	22	3218
To United States for two years.....	19	2866
Intelligence Department:		
Altendorf, Dr. P. B.....	8	1229
Barnes, Maj. R. L.....	8	1232
Interests:		
Landed, large holdings of.....	1	8
Private, members of subcommittee.....	8	1116
Intervention:		
Armed.....	6	842
Do.....	9	1425
All want it.....	13	1990
Americans in Mexico City opposed to.....	7	870
A mistake.....	1	144
And Republican publicity committee.....	1	53
Anti, propaganda.....	2	544
Attitude, National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico.....	2	605
Bad.....	9	1368
Better class would welcome.....	18	2744
Churches against.....	1	7
Efforts oil, mining, and ranch interests to bring about.....	2	333
Gates in no conspiracy to bring about.....	1	329
Gavito against.....	9	1448
Horton for.....	11	1726
Last resort.....	9	1372
McGavock favors.....	7	870
Mexican people not opposed to.....	15	2246
Mexican upper classes favor.....	7	870
Oil and mine interests foment.....	1	202
Oil interests, propaganda for.....	1	55
Only resort.....	18	2714
Over Jenkins.....	7	916

Intervention—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Peons oppose.....	13	1975
Plot against Mexico for.....	2	338
Strube favors.....	15	2169
Investments:		
Associated Tropical Plantation Co.....	9	1373
In Mexico not armed.....	19	2863
Land near Acapulco.....	8	1088
Mining in Mexico.....	9	1427
Plantation, La Esmeralda Rubber.....	15	2229
Vista Hermosa Sugar & Mercantile Co., Oaxaca.....	15	2204
Safe under Diaz.....	15	2196
Investors:		
Obey laws in Mexico.....	8	1000
War on Mexico to protect.....	1	63
I. W. W. agitation in Monterrey, 1915, de Lara.....	13	1920
Aims of.....	17	2507
And Carrancistas, agreement between.....	19	2882
And Communists both sides of border.....	22	3242
Have branches in Mexico.....	19	2820
Manifesto of R. Flores Magon et al.....	17	2506
People of superior intelligence.....	17	2505
Report of investigation of, by Senate Committee.....	19	2958

J.

Jacks, Br. Odia M., testimony of.....	8	1166
Arrested and robbed.....	8	1168
Physician, Blalock colony.....	8	1167
Jahnke, Kurt.....	8	1235
Japanese:		
Cached ammunition.....	11	1778
Described, Mercedes, Tex.....	8	1293
Made bombs for Mexicans.....	8	1290
Officer—		
And Villa.....	11	1777
Killed Ojo de Agua, Texas, raid.....	8	1304
Jefes Politicos, abuses of.....	1	8
Jenkins, W. O., consular agent:		
Arrest and investigation of.....	14	2047
Attitude toward.....	9	1456
Badly treated.....	10	1663
Bail bond of.....	7	912
Bail for.....	7	897
Mexican law as to.....	7	898
Case of.....	7	896
Cordoba—		
Intervention over.....	7	916
Interview with.....	14	2048
Letter of, to.....	14	2047
Not afraid of capture.....	14	2050
Kidnaping of, purpose of.....	14	2049
Johnson, Jack, incident in restaurant.....	8	1113
Jones, C. E., testimony of.....	20	2889
Activities at Laredo.....	20	2948
Bonillas—		
Friend of, to defeat Fall resolution.....	20	2959
Interview with.....	20	2958
Offers to make, Chief of Secret Service.....	20	2965
Scared over Fall resolution.....	20	2959
Called to Washington by Bonillas.....	20	2957
Check for expenses, copy filed.....	20	2970
Commissioned by secretary foreign relations, Mexico.....	20	2897
Department of Justice—		
Connection and work with.....	20	2890
Ex-assistant.....	20	2890
Reported to.....	20	2896

	Part.	Page.
Jones, C. E.—Continued.		
De Negri offers position and salary to.....	20	2946
Douglas, C. A., letter introducing.....	20	2971
Enemies of Mexico, Senators, etc., cooperating with.....	20	2947
Lansing—		
In bad with President Wilson.....	20	2959
Letter recognizing de facto government.....	20	2915
Leckie, Adam, source of information.....	20	2895
Letter, Alvarado to Cosme Hinojosa introducing.....	20	2921
Letters—		
Andres Garcia.....	20	3000
And documents.....	20	2977
Extracts from, re remittance.....	20	2897
From—		
Bielaski to Keep.....	20	2995
Bielaski to Winslow.....	20	2893
Brenniman.....	20	2994
Conaty to Beck.....	20	2995
Garcia to Gonzalez.....	20	2996
Garcia to Jones.....	20	2996
Leckie to Bonillas.....	20	2994
Muzzgriz to Bonillas.....	20	2994
Pendleton, F. C., recommending.....	20	2894
Liberal cause—		
Agents Carranza and Von Eckhardt.....	20	2907
Arms and ammunition for.....	20	2906
Establishment of.....	20	2905
Obregon thanked for.....	20	2905
Mexican Government, reference to.....	20	2890
Mexican leaders in power, unfriendly to United States.....	20	2910
Montoraso, Mendez, Carranza proposals to.....	20	2907
Murray, Robert, knows.....	20	2961
Obregon—		
Agent, publicity, appoints.....	20	2932
American hater.....	20	2932
Biography of.....	20	2932
Book, anti-American.....	20	2911
Contracted with I. W. W's.....	20	2932
Friendship for United States recent.....	20	2910
In plot with Carranza against United States.....	20	2931
Pro-German.....	20	2932
Record, one of blood.....	20	2911
Red flag of, in Mexico City.....	20	2932
Troops of, robbed, ravished, etc.....	20	2932
Wrote book favoring Prussian cause.....	20	2932
Pay, none, for information.....	20	2973
Peralta—		
And Rosales leave the United States.....	20	2909
Confession of.....	20	3100
Letter in relation to.....	20	2901
Pelaez, files as to.....	20	2980
Plots, Central American, in Mexico.....	20	3102
Plotters, Central American, arrest of.....	20	3100
Plotters, deportation of.....	20	3100
Police, Carranza, secret.....	20	2926
Reports—		
To Department of Justice.....	20	2938
On Seguin.....	20	2945
Of, Mexico offers to buy.....	20	2898
Rosales and, arms and ammunition.....	20	3009
Seguin, secret agent, introduced to.....	20	2944
Services, value of.....	20	2890
Work of, at Laredo.....	20	2951
Jones, Gus T., testimony of.....	10	1622
Soldiers, list of, killed at Columbus, N. Mex.....	10	1622
Joyce, Father Francis P., chaplain United States Army, testimony of....	18	2656

	Part.	Page.
Jaurez, Benito:		
Despoiled churches.....	18	2661
"Liberator of Mexico".....	19	2880
Prestige of.....	19	2883
Zapotec Indian.....	19	2815
K.		
Kapplin, Otto, letter from, to R. Flores Magon.....	17	2499
Karns, H. J., testimony of.....	12	1899
Business with Mexico occasionally suspended.....	12	1900
Merchant, export trade with Mexico.....	12	1899
Relations—		
Commercial, no difficulty in.....	12	1899
With local authorities pleasant.....	12	1900
Kelley, Monsignor Francis C., testimony of.....	18	2665
Constitution of 1857, criticizes.....	18	2669
Elias, Mother, corroborates.....	18	2668
Jesuit, not a.....	18	2682
Lind, John, disagrees with.....	18	2682
Kellogg, Frederic R., testimony of.....	16	2380
Cabrera, Luis, avoidance of taxes by foreigners.....	16	2393
Coal, private ownership of.....	16	2383
Code, mining, 1884.....	16	2384
Constitution 1857—		
Amendment to.....	16	2384
Not retroactive.....	16	2390
Laws—		
Brief on.....	16	2381
John Lind contradicts as American and Mexican.....	16	2380
Spanish, discussed.....	16	2381
Decrees, etc., 1387 to 1783.....	16	2384
Mexico after revolution.....	16	2384
Mexico and Spain, treaty.....	16	2384
Mineral—		
How acquired.....	16	2382
Ownership restricted.....	16	2381
Reserved to Crown.....	16	2381
Mines, acquisition of, by foreigners.....	16	2385
Mining—		
John Lind contradicted.....	16	2385
Further refutation.....	16	2387
Oil companies—		
Damage to.....	16	2392
Records in Mexico clean.....	16	2394
Oil lands—		
Of Americans confiscated.....	16	2389
Private ownership of.....	16	2389
Protection pledge of Arredondo.....	16	2391
Rights, subsoil—		
Eliminated.....	16	2390
In existing laws.....	16	2390
Taxation of foreigners unjust.....	16	2393
Kennedy, J. D., affidavit of.....	17	2630
Kile, Capt. S. C., testimony of.....	8	1242
History, brief, of lower Rio Grande.....	8	1242
Intelligence officer.....	8	1242
King, A. J., testimony of.....	10	1535
Sergeant Texas Ranger force.....	10	1535
King, Wiley, testimony of.....	13	1949
Farming in Atascador Colony.....	13	1950
Kleberg, C., testimony of.....	8	1282
Norias ranch—		
Attack on.....	8	1283
Statement of M. Rincones.....	8	1284
Kleiber, J. I., testimony of.....	8	1269
Knox, Henry Hobart, testimony of.....	9	1417
Citizenship, never denied American.....	9	1423
Consulting mining engineer.....	9	1417

	Part.	Page.
Kolody, John, receipt for money	17	2501
Kraal, G. C., letter and money order to A. L. Figueroa.....	17	2505
Krakauer, Adolph, testimony of.....	17	2590
Diaz, protection under.....	17	2591
Madero—		
Criticizes United States for aiding.....	17	2591
Surprised he won	17	2591
Orozco—		
Against Creel and Terrazás.....	17	2591
Madero joined.....	17	2591
Kritzberger, Peter, testimony of.....	13	1977
Colony, San Pedro de las Papas.....	13	1977
Robbed many times.....	13	1986

L.

Labor, Mexican:

Armenta, Eloy, statement of, as to.....	19	2833
Barron, radical, address of.....	19	2826
Commissary.....	22	3227
Conference, Pan-American.....	19	2826
Gompers wired sympathy.....	19	2829
Gov. Hunt attends.....	19	2829
Proposal to free workers in United States jails.....	19	2837
Wilson, Secretary of Labor, at.....	19	2829
Contract, Oaxaca Indian.....	15	2218
Convict, same as in Texas.....	18	2687
Gompers, appeal to.....	19	2833
Medical service free.....	22	3227
Organized in Mexico, history of.....	19	2831
Wages of.....	22	3227

Laborers, Mexican:

Americans benefited.....	18	2685
American enterprise, good effect on.....	13	1956
Attitude as to who governs them.....	9	1425
Children and women of, naked.....	14	2155
Exodus of.....	14	2136
From Mexico.....	14	2162
Favorable to Americans.....	7	867
Fear of another revolution.....	14	2153
Foreign enterprise promotes improvement of.....	9	1356
Glad to escape with lives.....	14	2155
Good and honest.....	22	3225
Do.....	18	2684
Homes, schools, hospitals for.....	18	2685
Improvement in, wonderful.....	7	867
In oil regions—		
Relations to.....	1	224
Wages of.....	1	220
Do.....	1	228
Wages of, to native.....	1	225
Migration of, to United States.....	14	2148
Do.....	14	2157
Do.....	14	2169
Causes.....	14	2143
Do.....	14	2151
Causes and number.....	14	2153
List of.....	14	2153
Number shipped in war time.....	14	2154
Not induced, for exploitation.....	14	2151
Prefer to work for Americans.....	7	867
Relations with, good, Garrett.....	13	1963
Robbed on Mexican side.....	14	2156
Scale of wages formerly and afterwards.....	9	1378
Seventy-five thousand, approximate number.....	14	2155
Want Americans in Mexico.....	22	3239

Land:

	Part.	Page.
Division of—		
In Yucatan, Indians refuse.....	7	890
Means for extorting blackmail.....	19	2877
Mexicans do not want.....	18	2691
Not consummated.....	18	2706
How Mexicans acquire.....	18	2691
Large holdings of.....	7	8
Situation exaggerated.....	19	2877
System of working.....	18	2691
Lane, Franklin K., testimony of.....	16	2369
Attitude of Mexico toward American interests wrong.....	16	2373
Citation from Congressional Record.....	16	2377
Concession in Mexico, explains.....	16	2371
Oil—		
Necessity for, on this continent.....	16	2373
Rights, Mexico, refutes John Lind.....	16	2370
Statement from England.....	16	2374
Langhorne, Col. George T., testimony of.....	10	1629
Commander Big Bend district, Texas.....	10	1629
Lansing, Robert, note to Carranza.....	8	1215
Lara, Lazaro Guiterrez de.....	14	2099
Do.....	19	2829
Radical.....	18	2687
Larsen, Neils:		
Affidavit of.....	17	2594
Conditions on Mexico and outrages.....	17	2595
Losses of.....	17	2596
Latin America:		
Effect of Mexican policy on.....	6	817
Relations with.....	1	5
Secretary Root's trip to.....	13	1972
Laut, Miss Agnes C.:		
Activities of.....	2	333
Testimony of.....	2	370
Law:		
Agrarian, Sonora.....	12	1843
Antireligious, Diaz, encouraged violation of.....	18	2701
League, business keeps Mexico out of.....	1	69
League of free nations:		
Articles without—		
Approval of committee.....	1	193
Proof as to truth.....	1	194
Committee to study conditions in Mexico.....	1	191
Data from—		
George W. Weeks.....	1	192
Other persons.....	1	192
De Bekker.....	1	193
"Excelsior," newspaper article.....	1	193
Interview with chief of petroleum bureau.....	1	192
Letter to President Wilson.....	1	202
List of members, partial.....	1	191
Literature.....	2	337
Method pursued with articles.....	1	193
Oil and mine interests foment intervention.....	1	202
Operations of.....	1	196
Organization, world, to remove causes for war.....	1	200
Pelaez, payments to.....	1	202
Receipts and disbursements of.....	1	190
Legion, American, in Tampico.....	8	995
Do.....	8	1002
Legislation, oil.....	6	835
Leiffert, P. H., receipt for money from John Kolody.....	7	2501
Lester, S. D., report of.....	16	2446
Mr. D., statement of, robberies, etc.....	16	2453
Mr. E., statement of, destruction of house.....	16	2453
Mr. F., statement of, robbery of, beating of, etc.....	16	2454
Mr. G., statement of, graft.....	16	2454

Lester, S. D.—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Mr. H.—		
Statement of, demand for money.....	16	2455
Correll, Mr., murder of.....	16	2456
Correll, Mrs., raping of.....	16	2456
Mr. I.—		
Statement of, Carranza domineered by generals.....	16	2456
Defeat of Obregon.....	16	2457
Graft and thefts by Carranza generals.....	16	2458
Henequen plantation destroyed.....	16	2456
Mines, titles cancelled.....	16	2456
Murtula, Gen., purchased properties.....	16	2457
People starving and naked.....	16	2458
Robbed on fiber deal.....	16	2456
Barnes, R. E., Atascador colony, statement.....	16	2459
Catron, Hiram, Las Palmas ranch, statement.....	16	2461
Villasana, Virginia, murder of Peter Catron, statement.....	16	2462
Sanchez, Francisca, murder of Peter Catron, statement.....	16	2463
Mr. L., statement of, murder of L. L. Wieder.....	16	2463
Mr. H., statement of.....	16	2464
Mr. O., statement of.....	16	2470
Mr. Q., statement of.....	16	2470
Morehead, Don D., statement of.....	16	2471
Mr. R., statement of.....	16	2472
Mr. S., statement of.....	16	2473
Oil companies, list of outrages on.....	16	2479
Petition of a committee for 3,000 Americans from Tampico.....	16	2446
Granting of part of.....	16	2448
Report of member of committee.....	16	2448
Report, supplemental of.....	16	2485
Lewis, W. J., labor agent, testimony of.....	14	2162
Leyva-Huerta hanging.....	12	1893
Liberal Party, Mexican.....	17	2497
Circular from, to fellow workers.....	17	2501
Liga, La Gran.....	8	1112
Lill, Thomas Russell, testimony of.....	3	611
Certified public accountant.....	3	611
Lind, John, testimony of.....	16	2317
Advised support of Carranza.....	9	1394
Tribute to be paid to Candido Aguilar.....	1	276
Against Catholic Church.....	18	2661
English oil interests.....	18	2711
Huerta.....	9	1363
Religious situation.....	18	2711
Americans in Mexico, duties of.....	16	2337
Arms and ammunition, export of.....	16	2358
Book of—		
Quotations from.....	16	2335
Hostility of Mexico.....	16	2342
Not circulated.....	16	2350
Buckley, quotes testimony of.....	16	2358
Calero's book, quotes from.....	16	2347
Carranza—		
Reason for meeting on border.....	16	2365
Régime, a success.....	16	2345
Church, Catholic.....	16	2332
Denies Buckley's statement.....	16	2360
Code, Shanklin, secret, extract from.....	16	2352
Commoner, the, extract from.....	16	2327
Concessions, discusses.....	16	2339
Conversation with, about Huerta.....	8	1057
Copied from Encyclopedia Britannica.....	18	2696
Elections in Veracruz.....	16	2321
Expenses, personal, paid.....	16	2366
Emery plantation, Veracruz, visited.....	16	2325
Favored Carranza.....	18	2708

	Part.	Page.
Lind, John—Continued.		
Garrett, met.	13	1967
In error as to plantation story.	18	2696
Intervention, threatened by.	18	2708
Invasion, American, denies welcome to.	16	2325
Mission to force Huerta out.	18	2708
Negroes and Mexicans compared.	16	2331
Proposition, President Wilson to Huerta.	16	2320
Recruits for Huerta army.	16	2343
Residences, defends seizures of.	16	2349
Robberies in United States and Mexico compared.	16	2367
Sent to Mexico on special mission.	16	2318
Son of—		
Connected with monopoly.	9	1386
Employed with "Reguladora," Yucatan.	16	2365
Threat to Gamboa and Huerta.	18	2711
Treatment accorded in Mexico.	16	2341
Villa, no faith in.	16	2343
Wanted to bribe Huerta.	13	2007
Wilson, Henry Lane, Murray charges.	16	2356
Wrong, concerning Indians.	18	2744
Wrong as to conditions.	18	2687
Loans:		
Conference about.	17	2541
None from Americans.	17	2527
Lopez killed Americans at Santa Isabel.	9	1423
Losses:		
Dolley, Charles S., and wife.	22	3290
Ewing, Thomas.	22	3250
Glaze, C. L.	22	3250
Gunter, L.	22	3250
Individual Americans.	22	3248
Kolklosch, L. J.	22	3252
Lyon, W. A.	22	3292
Simons, Charles F.	22	3293
Loucks, W. B., testimony of.	9	1375
Bandits, paid tribute to.	9	1382
Carranza troops fed and housed.	9	1382
Company boat seized by bandits.	9	1382
Harassed by labor agents sent to plantation.	9	1379
Ordered out of Mexico.	9	1380
President Tabasco Plantation Co.	9	1375
Purchased from original owners.	9	1375
Lugden, kidnapping and execution of.	14	2065
Lumholtz, unknown Mexico correct.	19	2811

M.

Machinery, ammunition from Japanese.	22	3212
Madero, Gustavo:		
Attempt to control sugar in Mexico.	15	2209
Fees received by.	17	2527
Real head of government.	17	2707
Reimbursed \$300,000 gold.	17	2527
Madero, Francisco:		
A joke.	11	1761
Borrowed no money.	17	2531
Complete failure.	9	1349
Conditions under.	15	2231
Drafts, none drawn on.	17	2542
Financial condition of.	17	2564
Government similar to Diaz.	18	2707
Henry Lane Wilson and murder of.	1	133
Did not connive at.	18	2713
Kept money in United States.	17	2540
Loan none to, in United States.	17	2551
Nominated by Catholic party.	18	2704
Patriotic.	17	2558

	Part.	Page.
Madero, Francisco—Continued.		
Pipe-line concession under	17	2566
Revolution cost	17	2543
Senior and Limantour, conference	17	2562
Suits against, to harass	17	2531
Magazine de la Raza	7	898
Magonistas, driven from Chihuahua	17	2507
And insurrectos	17	2508
Magon, Ricardo Flores:		
Advised by best attorneys	17	2508
Agitation for money and publicity	17	2510
Army in Mexico, how maintained	17	2512
Bros. et al., convicted	17	2516
Denounced revolution	17	2508
Diaz first, then Roosevelt to go	17	2514
Forces, Tirzo de la Toba, commander	17	2516
Captured with impedimenta	17	2517
Letters of instructions to	17	2516
Funds collected monthly	17	2511
John Kenneth Turner to A. G. Rogers for guns	17	2511
I. W. W. manifesto to, signed by	17	2506
Whites and negroes from United States assisted	17	2515
Mosby, Gen. Jack, in command	17	2515
Letter to, from—		
Alex T. Wilson	17	2502
Wm. Fawcett Smith, Dr.	17	2510
Literature of, circulated in Mexico	17	2512
Madero, against, for President	17	2511
Refused to recognize or fight for	17	2507
Officers of organization	17	2514
Organization in many States of Mexico	17	2514
Trail of, demonstration of I. W. W.'s in court	17	2518
Salazar, aid from socialists in United States	17	2514
United States Government against	17	2514
Villarreal propaganda	17	2513
Laws violation of neutrality	17	2497
Letter to, from—		
J. Menke	17	2498
Otto Kapplin	17	2499
Letter from, organizing Junta Mexican Liberal Party	17	2499
To Joe Moon	17	2504
Sadie L. Bernstein	17	2500
Mancillas, Julio, expense money	17	2500
Manifesto, to I. W. W. by R. Flores Magon	17	2506
Manley, Dr. Paul, testimony of	15	2194
Bought land in Oaxaca	15	2195
Claim filed in State Department	15	2200
Lost everything, houses burnt, etc.	15	2199
No trouble under Diaz	15	2196
Overseer ordered out in 1914	15	2199
Marines, Annapolis, fired on at Mazatlan	6	780
At Mazatlan	22	3207
Incident misunderstood by Mexican officials	22	3206
Oregon version untrue	22	3218
One killed, several injured	22	3218
Tampico, incident not allowed demand apology	22	3217
Martens, soviet ambassador	8	1237
Massacre, Santa Isabel, described	18	2757
Matlack, Capt. Leonard, testimony of	10	1647
Aviators, rescue of, by	10	1658
Rescues	10	1629
His troop ambushed Big Bend, Tex.	10	1643
Crossed into Mexico	10	1649
Mayfield, Tom, testimony of	8	1287
Present when visé of passport refused	8	1295
Maya race:		
Languages among	19	2811
Map of	19	2811

	Part.	Page.
Mayo, Admiral, statement of.....	6	784
Mazatlan incident.....	22	3207
Marines assaulted.....	22	3216
One killed, several wounded.....	22	3216
McBee, F. M., testimony of.....	8	1012
Ranchman in Mexico.....	8	1012
McCain, A. H., testimony of.....	8	1098
In Y. M. C. A. canteen service.....	8	1098
McCaleb, Walter Flavius, testimony of.....	5	727
Banker and writer.....	5	727
Finances of Mexico.....	5	727
McCormick, A. J., testimony of.....	17	2497
McCormick, D. R., testimony of.....	8	1100
Ranchman in Mexico.....	8	1100
Son held for ransom.....	8	1103
McCranie, J. S.....	17	2630
Brakeman wounded.....	17	2630
Kane, conductor, shot in mouth.....	17	2630
Maderistas attack train.....	17	2630
Woman, American, beat on feet.....	17	2630
McCullough, S. H., testimony of.....	10	1584
Raid on Columbus, N. Mex.....	10	1584
McDonald, James G., testimony of.....	1	189
Chairman League of Free Nations.....	1	189
De Bekker, accepted opinion of.....	1	205
No personal knowledge of Mexico.....	1	203
Wrote State Department.....	1	203
President and published letter.....	1	203
McDonnell, Maj., and intervention.....	2	412
McGaveck, William J., testimony of.....	7	866
Contractor in Mexico.....	7	866
Denies statements of League of Free Nations.....	7	868
Experiences in Chiapas.....	7	868
McGuire, American soldier killed at Los Tuilitos, Tex.....	8	1266
Medler, Judge E. L., testimony of.....	10	1624
Tried Columbus raiders.....	10	1624
Melbourne, letter from, to James Dunn.....	17	2503
Men, best in Mexico, exiled.....	18	2714
Mendez, Mario, director telegraphs.....	18	1204
Menke, J., letter from, to R. Flores Magon.....	17	2498
Messages to Americans to leave Mexico.....	15	2176
Metzenthin, Paul, testimony of.....	8	1105
Ranchman in Sonora.....	8	1105
Mexican petroleum stock.....	17	2567
Controlled by Standard Oil Co.....	17	2569
Mexican nation, slander of whole.....	2	343
People capable of ruling themselves.....	15	2225
Difficulties in educating.....	9	1457
Feeling of, toward United States.....	6	822
Kindly and lovable.....	14	2140
Want United States to help them.....	14	2140
Mexicans:		
Attitude of, change in.....	9	1347
Colonists, American, not exploiting.....	13	1970
Condition of, in Mexico.....	22	3244
Cultured.....	19	2815
Do not know how to work or live.....	11	1683
Educated in exile.....	9	1445
Eighty per cent naturally pacific.....	19	2874
Enterprises, American, beneficial to.....	9	1346
Exploitation of, nonsense.....	9	1346
Exploited by raising wages.....	11	1710
Priests, etc.....	1	22
Forbidden testify before subcommittee.....	8	1194
Friendly, Salazar murdered.....	18	2756
Gompers and American Federation of Labor do not understand.....	19	2838

Mexicans—Continued.	Part.	Page.
Have no confidence in United States Government.....	22	3239
Hostility of, to friendly Mexicans.....	18	2753
Killed along border, raiders.....	22	3243
Lower classes not quarrelsome.....	11	1719
Peonage of.....	9	1347
Raiding indistinguishable.....	10	1573
Spirit and intellectual welfare of.....	11	1683
Suffered more than foreigners.....	15	2226
Texas border, law-abiding.....	22	3243
Treatment of, by oil companies.....	22	3244
Wanted Huerta.....	13	2007
Would accept if United States meant business.....	19	2874
Mexico:		
Americans advised to leave.....	13	1967
Did not exploit.....	9	1443
Beneficial to.....	9	1444
Annexation of.....	9	1355
Aspect of, bad.....	11	1727
Attitude toward foreigners.....	9	1346
Changed by invasion Veracruz.....	11	1719
And Mexicans, ideas on.....	8	1278
Banking in.....	11	1676
Beggars in.....	11	1679
Benefited by foreign investments.....	13	1969
Better class of Mexicans out of.....	9	1369
Business keeps out of league.....	1	69
Business, etc., on west coast.....	12	1904
Catholic candidate counted out.....	18	2669
Cause of trouble in.....	15	2243
Do.....	15	2222
Policy American Government.....	9	1398
Committee to study, organized.....	1	271
Conditions in—		
Improved.....	1	18
Not safe.....	11	1680
Cubanize.....	13	1974
Democracy in name only.....	18	2669
Education in, among Indians.....	18	2676
Excursion, trade to.....	14	2135
Farmers, small, new to.....	15	2194
Finances of, T. R. Lill.....	3	611
Force required to pacify.....	9	1352
For Mexicans—		
Carranza slogan.....	11	1726
Policy of.....	1	9
Graft and anti-Americanism.....	14	2079
Help for, from outside.....	11	1682
History, ancient, of.....	18	2678
Hope of, in expatriated Mexicans.....	9	1447
How United States can help.....	9	1368
Improvement in, not expected.....	11	1675
Income of, allotment of.....	1	20
Indebtedness of, and failure to arrest.....	9	1448
Intrinsically wealthy.....	19	2876
Jenkins, consular agent, case of.....	14	2081
Left to Mexicans, hopeless.....	10	1572
Life and property insecure till Veracruz.....	9	1349
Mandate over, practically exists.....	19	2876
Accumulating shame.....	19	2876
Newspapers, American, do not publish facts.....	6	800
Opinions as to what should be done.....	13	1974
Orders to Americans to leave.....	15	2231
Outlook in, bad.....	14	2075
Plot against—		
For intervention.....	2	338
Quotations as to.....	2	343

Mexico—Continued.	Part.	Page.
Production, farm, better than in United States.....	11	1728
Propaganda, German, in Puebla.....	14	2078
Prosperous under Diaz.....	9	1346
Protected by United States.....	14	2076
Religious, freedom of, in.....	18	2670
Revolution, normal condition of.....	7	871
Salvation of.....	9	1424
Should not take and keep, United States.....	9	1354
Statements about, distorted.....	1	291
Suffer, if foreign enterprise excluded.....	11	1684
Troubles in, antireligious.....	18	2700
United States responsible for conditions in.....	9	1370
What ought to be done.....	15	2189
What to do to pacify.....	15	2245
What United States should do.....	15	2224
Why Mexicans fled from.....	9	1440
Mexico City:		
Anarchy in.....	6	799
Carranza's entry into.....	6	798
Crowded with refugees.....	19	2878
Peons flocked to, for protection.....	7	869
Poverty in.....	9	1411
Zapata and Villa twice occupied.....	19	2817
Military telegraph tapped by Carranza officials.....	10	1651
Millen, Prof., Mexico City.....	22	3225
Miller, W. W., testimony of.....	8	1069
Mine interests foment intervention.....	1	202
Miners, Western Federation of, aid of, to workingmen in Mexico.....	17	2512
Mines bought and paid for.....	9	1463
In Mexico, ignorance of.....	1	125
Americans put on flourishing basis.....	9	1463
Fallen 90 per cent since revolution.....	9	1464
Properties in Chihuahua closed.....	9	1418
Troops recalled from.....	9	1418
Minister:		
Brazilian.....	6	815
German.....	8	1225
Missionaries:		
Attitude of.....	9	1457
Carranza's assurances to.....	11	1742
Missionary activities.....	1	6
Conditions, map explaining.....	1	104
Mission boards:		
Resolutions of.....	1	26
Riot call letter.....	1	41
Missions, Protestant, in Mexico.....	14	2071
Mitchell, William Bain, testimony of.....	5	685
Banker in Mexico.....	5	685
Money:		
Carranza paper, value of.....	22	3208
Conditions for lending.....	19	2873
Paper, infalsificables.....	12	1856
Monohan, Kike, testimony of.....	8	1265
Wounded at Los Tuleitos, Tex.....	8	1265
Monroe doctrine and book of Prof. Powers.....	1	122
Moon, Joe, letter to, from R. Flores Magon.....	17	2504
Moore, Joseph, letter from, to John Kenneth Turner.....	17	2502
Moore, Mrs. Susan, testimony of.....	7	956
Columbus, N. Mex., raid, wounded in.....	7	959
Morrison, N. S., testimony of.....	8	1116
Interests, private, of member of subcommittee.....	8	1116
Morelos colony:		
Americans mistreated by Salazar.....	18	2736
Col. Rivera of.....	18	2746
Invaded by Salazar.....	18	2735
Morelos, State of, wiped out.....	19	2878
Mormons cared for by United States.....	18	2730

	Part.	Page.
Mortenson, Mrs. James, treatment of.....	18	2747
Mosby, Gen. Jack, commander I. W. W.'s invading Lower California.....	17	2515
Murders:		
American hung by Gen. Blanco.....	8	1308
One at Palm Garden, Tex.....	8	1257
Woman with child ravished and died.....	13	1988
Americans and Mexicans.....	11	1750
At Santa Isabel.....	11	1780
Eighteen killed at El Paso, Tex.....	12	1821
Four killed Alamo mining camp, Lower California.....	14	2126
In oil district.....	8	1011
At Columbus, N. Mex., list of.....	10	1598
Austin and son, Sebastian, Tex., 1915.....	8	1313
Austin and son.....	8	1256
Do.....	8	1310
Bailey, disappearance of.....	8	1029
Benton, William.....	11	1784
Bird, at Atascador colony.....	13	1954
Bishop, Tom Kinsbury & McKinney.....	8	1103
Boley, Bernard, Texas, 1915.....	8	1254
Bowles at Tampico.....	10	1663
Boy and three American soldiers, Glenn Spring, Tex.....	8	1060
Breckinridge at Ayutla.....	8	1159
Brooks—		
Billie, at Chermal colony.....	8	1144
Johnnie, at Chuichupa, Chihuahua.....	10	1486
Carney, disappearance of.....	10	1507
Casualties at Naco battle, 1913.....	12	1878
Catron.....	8	1033
Peter.....	16	2462
Chinese, 303 killed at Torreon.....	11	1761
Conklin boy, Glenn Springs, Tex.....	10	1518
Connally and Waterhouse, aviators, Lower California.....	7	967
Correll.....	11	1717
Dunn and other Americans.....	13	1958
Eck, Bishop, and a Negro.....	10	1505
Elton, Howard L., mining engineer.....	9	1468
Engineer of train and several American soldiers near Brownsville, Tex.....	8	1270
Father of E. G. Dean, Columbus, N. Mex.....	10	1614
Five persons at Atascador colony.....	8	988
Foreman, Tigner ranch.....	10	1539
Fountain, Thomas.....	17	2627
Garcia, Maximiano, American citizen in Texas.....	8	1320
German-American hung.....	8	1162
Gonzalez, American citizen, in Texas.....	8	1321
Gorow, Boris.....	9	1469
Griffith, Ben.....	10	1486
Hazelton, Stanley White.....	12	1827
Hennessy.....	12	1830
Hillcount, wife, son, and daughter, British.....	8	1135
Hoadly and Williams.....	8	1160
House, paymaster, Tampico.....	2	530
Jones, American soldier, Agua Prieta.....	12	1876
Johnson, American soldier.....	8	1288
Kingsbury, Akard, Peterson, and Jensen.....	10	1598
McBee, Brasher, Kendall, Juan Garcia.....	8	1260
McCain, Dr., killed; Wallace wounded.....	8	1259
McCain, Dr. E. S., Texas health officer.....	8	1098
McGuire killed, two wounded, Texas.....	8	1255
McGill and Morgan, Oaxaca.....	13	1984
McGuire, private, Los Tultitos, Tex.....	8	1266
Moore, in Columbus, N. Mex., raid.....	7	959
Morgan, E. E., Santa Lucrecia.....	8	1053
Moye, Leroy.....	2	598
Murguia, Gen., humble origin to millionaire.....	9	1419
Jose, stole horses American side.....	10	1649

Murders—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Murphy, W. S., testimony of.....	10	1577
Myers, Jake, colony in Oaxaca.....	13	1984
Nevill, E. W., son.....	10	1511
Number of, by raiders in Texas.....	8	1277
Passengers on train, Brownsville, Tex.....	8	1259
Parmelee, F. M., near Brownsville, Tex.....	8	1175
Paymaster, attempt to rob, Tampico.....	2	529
Peterson, Akard, Jensen.....	10	1665
Pilgrim at Chemal Colony.....	13	1958
And Gorwan.....	8	1167
Randall and Brooks, Chemal Colony.....	8	1170
Randle at Chemal Colony.....	8	1144
Ritchie in Columbus, N. Mex., raid.....	10	1599
Rooney and Bowles, Tampico.....	8	996
Do.....	8	1199
Scrivener and Frasier Bros.....	12	1906
Seggerson, Juarez.....	10	1509
Sharp and Sellars.....	8	1016
Sitter and Hulen.....	10	1629
And Howard.....	10	1532
Sitter, Joe, Howard, Jack.....	10	1557
Smith and Donaldson in Texas.....	8	1253
Executed.....	8	1258
Do.....	8	1311
Smith hung by Villistas at El Oro.....	8	1095
Soldiers, American—		
At Ojo de Agua, Tex.....	8	1304
At San Ignacio, Tex.....	8	1202
One burned at Columbus, N. Mex.....	10	1603
Three, Glenn Springs, Tex.....	10	1518
At Galveston ranch.....	8	1259
Stevens, Redd, McCain, Cramer, John, Harry, and Hays.....	10	1488
Stevenson, near Tampico.....	2	530
Stovall, A. J., Chemal Colony.....	11	1714
Wallace, Tampico.....	8	998
Waterfield, soldier, Palm Garden, Tex.....	8	1257
Weder.....	13	1954
Wells, E. F., Tabasco Plantation Co.....	9	1383
Welsh, Big Bend, Tex.....	10	1529
Wieder, Byrd.....	8	1039
Wieder, L. L.....	16	2463
Willis, Mrs., husband.....	8	1030
Murray, R. H., letter refusing testimony of Buckley.....	22	3304
Statement of subcommittee concerning.....	22	3305

N.

Naco, battle at.....	12	1878
Casualties at.....	12	1817
No interference by American troops.....	12	1817
Shells, explosive, used at.....	12	1819
Nafarrate, Gen.:		
Carranza commander at Matamoros.....	8	1286
Killed to prevent divulging Carranza ordered raids into Texas.....	8	1215
Organized raids.....	8	1270
Planned raids.....	8	1294
Responsible for raids into Texas.....	8	1315
Navy, orders official.....	22	3205
To avoid trouble.....	22	3205
Neill, Sam H., testimony of.....	10	1540
Ranch, Brite, Tex., robbery of.....	10	1543
Nevill, E. W., testimony of.....	10	1511
Robbery of ranch, Big Bend, Tex.....	10	1511
Newman, Lieut., crossed into Mexico from Texas.....	8	1261
Newspapers, American, paid by Carranza.....	8	1193
Niagara conference.....	6	787
Do.....	9	1364

	Part.	Page.
Nieto, Rafael:		
And German colony in Mexico.....	7	899
Fletcher—		
Called to negotiate with.....	19	2867
Returned to Mexico with.....	19	2867
Repudiated by Carranza.....	19	2867
Sent to Washington without credentials.....	19	2867
Without power to negotiate.....	19	2867
Nogales, Arizona:		
Battle, August 27, 1918.....	12	1819
Do.....	12	1811
Described.....	12	1812
Belligerents, no discipline for.....	12	1819
Border conflicts at.....	12	1900
Casualties in—		
American.....	12	1816
Mexican.....	12	1816
Cattle, theft of.....	12	1819
Combatants, Mexican, soldiers not in uniform.....	12	1816
Conference with Mexican authorities.....	12	1814
Consuls at—		
Not always friendly.....	12	1902
Removal of one of.....	12	1902
Cooperation some, by Mexican authorities.....	12	1820
Horses stolen, American, with Mexican troops.....	12	1819
Mayor Mexican town killed.....	12	1819
No order to roll up trousers.....	12	1820
No shrapnel fell in.....	12	1819
Railroad running south of.....	12	1900
Reenforcements and machine gun.....	12	1815
Soldiers de facto government wore no uniform.....	12	1820
Traffic south of, interrupted.....	12	1900
Troops—		
American, not allowed to cross.....	12	1816
Not in barracks, as claimed.....	12	1814
Warning of attack on.....	12	1815
Women and children moved out of.....	12	1814
Norias ranch:		
Attack on.....	8	1283
Statement of Manuel Rincones.....	8	1284
Nuns, exiled, at Veracruz.....	18	2665
O		
Oaxaca:		
Citizens forbidden counsel by State government.....	19	2819
Election law of.....	19	2819
Three classes can not vote.....	19	2819
Obligations must be discharged.....	9	1354
Obregon, Gen. Alvaro:		
A Bolshevik.....	19	2825
And people of Mexico City.....	11	1739
Red Cross.....	11	1741
Friendly to Americans.....	12	1904
Looted Mexico City.....	6	801
Worst of Mexican leaders.....	6	800
Ochs, Capt. William V., testimony of.....	10	1643
Big Bend, Tex., conditions in.....	10	1643
Oil, companies, American, rights of.....	22	3270
Oil in Mexico:		
Adverse locator.....	2	540
Commission, fuel, letter to.....	1	250
Companies—		
Association of.....	2	542
Facts as to tribute, memorandum of.....	1	283
Have not advocated intervention.....	2	543
Not engaged in propaganda.....	2	543
Pelaez demands on.....	1	279

Oil in Mexico—Continued.

Companies—Continued.	Part.	Page.
Petition of, to President Wilson.....	6	833
Policy of.....	6	836
Sympathy of, for Carranza.....	1	279
Vicissitudes of.....	6	829
Confiscation, other than legislation.....	1	259
Crude, imports of.....	1	23
Decrees, reason for refusing to comply with.....	2	540
Carranza, August 8, 1918.....	1	259
Fletcher, Ambassador, letter from, on.....	1	265
Doheny found.....	1	209
Drilling for—		
Permits for.....	2	539
Do.....	8	1009
Prohibited.....	2	536
Fields—		
Forces controlling.....	1	279
Moving pictures of.....	1	293
Fuel on railroads.....	1	215
Fuel.....	1	258
Gonzalez-Satil-Ryan Co.....	8	1193
Industry, 100 per cent efficient.....	1	249
Interests—		
And Association for Protection.....	1	52
In Mexico, Hopkins has.....	17	2525
And usez of money, etc., for intervention.....	1	55
Mexico first obtained money from.....	1	65
Promote intervention.....	1	202
Kinds of, produced in Mexico.....	1	269
Land, mining claim rights for title.....	1	268
Legislation, confiscatory, against interests.....	1	258
Nationalization of, attempts at.....	1	217
People, attitude of, to Mexican people.....	1	274
Possession of, British in Persia.....	1	254
Producers—		
Position explained.....	2	427
Trying to get facts before people.....	2	597
Production of, for importation supplies for.....	1	213
Question, Carranza attitude on.....	1	10
Region, permits to drill in.....	1	267
Taxes on.....	1	244
Paid.....	1	248
Value of.....	1	244
Trust, London, and Cecil Rhodes.....	1	242
Oliver, H. T., testimony of.....	4	679
Arms and ammunition contracts.....	4	679
President of Oliver Trading Co.....	4	679
Senator Fall, telegram to.....	19	2802
Oro, El, Battle of, 1918.....	8	—
Orozco drove Magonistas from Chihuahua.....	17	2507
Ortiz, Melquiades, testimony of.....	14	2143
Osborn, M. L., testimony of.....	14	2153
Labor agent, San Antonio, Tex.....	14	2153
O'Shaughnessy, Nelson, testimony of.....	18	2705
Buckley, corroborates.....	18	2716
Church, Catholic, discusses.....	18	2714
Diplomat.....	18	2705
Huerta, got results from.....	18	2707
Lind, John, conversation with, about Carranza.....	18	2711
Madero, analyzes.....	18	2705
Outrages (<i>see also</i> Damages and outrages):		
By socialists.....	18	2687
On little girls.....	1	68
Owen, W. C., letter to, from John Kenneth Turner.....	17	2503

P.	Part.	Page.
Paiz, Juan, testimony of.....	10	1616
Raid on Columbus, N. Mex., in.....	10	1616
Palavicini, proally, expelled.....	8	1235
Pan American Conference.....	9	1369
Inman.....	1	5
"United Latin race" versus United States.....	20	2910
Panuco River, dredging of.....	6	836
Parks, S., letter from, to John Kenneth Turner.....	17	2500
Parmelee, Mrs. F. M., testimony of.....	8	1175
Passports.....	1	154
Curtis to Senator Fall on viséing his.....	12	1869
Emergency, refused at Tampico.....	11	1724
Order on viséing.....	12	1858
Refusal to visé.....	12	1837
Forres refused visé.....	12	1838
Viséing of.....	8	1192
Visé of, refused.....	8	1241
Waivers—		
Form of, for visé.....	2	544
Required for visé.....	2	532
Paz, Pedro, confession of.....	8	1298
Pelaez, Gen.:		
Activities of, radiogram of.....	1	280
And oil fields.....	8	996
Demands on oil companies.....	1	279
Inability of Carranza to drive out.....	1	289
Tribute to—		
Arrendondo agrees to.....	1	282
Paying.....	1	289
State Department approves.....	1	283
Who he is.....	6	840
Peonage:		
Ignorance as to.....	1	128
None.....	18	2687
Peon can not establish government.....	9	1449
Pershing:		
Expedition.....	9	1435
Do.....	6	810
In Mexico.....	19	2796
Warning from Gen. Trevino.....	9	1435
Pesqueira, telegram from Creese to.....	20	2996
Peterson, Mrs. Ethel, testimony of.....	10	1665
Petition, people of Puebla to governor.....	19	2856
Petroleum. <i>See</i> Oil in Mexico.		
Philippines, a parallel.....	19	2874
Pino Saurez:		
Plan of San Diego.....	22	3244
Plots, German and Mexican.....	22	3213
Vote for.....	18	2704
Pistols, German, taken from raiders in Texas.....	8	1290
Policy of Washington.....	9	1368
United States with Mexico.....	18	2712
Watchful waiting.....	15	2174
Poorbaugh, P. F., testimony of.....	8	1050
Assault on Americans at ranch.....	8	1054
Confiscation.....	8	1059
Forced to leave by United States Government.....	8	1052
Santa Lucrecia colony.....	8	1050
Warned by German consul.....	8	1053
Poverty among Mexicans.....	11	1750
Precedents with foreign countries wiped out.....	19	2872
Priests:		
Character of.....	15	2221
Disguised to get out.....	18	2666
Exiled, penniless.....	18	2666
Influence of, on natives, good.....	18	2661

Priests—Continued.	Part.	Page.
Lind, John, in error as to.....	18	2692
Proportion of, to population.....	18	2693
Ransom of.....	18	2667
Serving as waiters.....	18	2657
Problem, Mexican:		
Agrarian.....	15	2193
Assistance of better class Mexicans.....	9	1352
Plan to save.....	9	1351
Requires outside help.....	9	1351
Solution of.....	6	841
Proclamation to the nation:		
Bolshevist, of Salvador Alvarado.....	19	2880
Robles and Meixueiro.....	19	2850
Propaganda:		
Anti-intervention.....	2	544
By Carranza.....	9	1355
Weeks, danger in.....	8	1193
German.....	8	1240
Do.....	1	60
Correspondence not passed on.....	1	115
From Mexico on Texas side.....	8	1278
German, along border.....	8	1225
Interventionist, no agreement for.....	1	330
German—		
Meeting, Puebla.....	14	2078
None.....	11	1683
Tampico.....	8	994
Mexican consuls in false.....	8	1240
Questionable, Chicago Church Federation on.....	1	68
Protection of United States expected, Garrett.....	13	1975
Protectorate over Mexico.....	14	2075
Protestants secure attendance with coin.....	18	2694
Pryce, Gen. Rhys:		
Extradition of, failed.....	17	2509
Took Tia Juana.....	17	2509
Do.....	17	2515
R.		
Rabb, collector of customs, and Villa.....	11	1779
Racca, Ernest, M. D., Carranza-Obregon letters.....	20	2908
Radicalism in Mexico.....	22	3201
Radio outfit donated to Salvador by Carranza.....	22	3212
Raiders:		
Columbus, M. Mex.—		
Protest against trial of.....	10	1626
Tried and sentenced.....	10	1624
Cuellar, Guadalupe, statement of.....	8	1288
In Carranza uniforms.....	8	1297
Organized by Nafarrate.....	8	1274
Return to Mexico.....	8	1288
Tulitos, Los, Tex., came from Mexico.....	8	1265
Raids:		
Big Bend, Tex.....	8	1232
Boquillas, Tex.....	8	1063
Brite ranch, Texas.....	10	1540
Brownsville, Tex.....	8	1232
Chemal colony, Tamaulipas.....	8	984
Cleveland ranch, Texas.....	10	1525
Horse stolen.....	10	1525
Columbus, N. Mex.—		
How made.....	6	810
Do.....	10	1584
Do.....	10	1605
Do.....	10	1609
Do.....	10	1612

Raids—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Columbus, N. Mex.—Continued.		
How made.....	10	1614
Do.....	11	1781
Do.....	9	1435
Soldiers killed in.....	10	1622
Conspiracy to, on Texas side.....	8	1277
Continuous, on Texas side.....	8	1287
Fresno pump plant, Brownsville, Tex.....	8	1251
Generals, Carranza, directed.....	8	1232
Granger Bros. ranch, Texas.....	10	1524
Glenn Springs, Tex.....	8	1060
Do.....	10	1517
Account of.....	10	1518
Mexican, one, colonel's commission.....	10	1520
Two killed.....	10	1519
Lower Rio Grande.....	8	1296
Novelle ranch, Mexican aid refused.....	10	1650
Norias, Tex.....	8	1315
Ojo de Agua, Tex.....	8	1305
Petit ranch.....	10	1523
Cattle stolen.....	10	1523
Planned by de la Rosa and Nafarrate.....	8	1294
Rio Verde Agricultural Co.....	11	1670
Russell Ranch.....	10	1526
Texas under de la Rosa.....	6	780
Tigner ranch, Texas.....	10	1647
Do.....	10	1538
Villa financed in United States.....	1	58
Webb Station, Tex.....	8	1204
Participants in, named.....	8	1212
Yaqui, on Guaymas.....	1	34
Raids in Texas:		
Cause of.....	8	1263
Drive families out.....	8	1183
Organized on Mexican side.....	8	1183
Prevent farming.....	8	1183
Reign of terror during.....	8	1183
To kill Americans.....	8	1184
Railroad men:		
American, run out of Mexico.....	19	2840
A. F. L. showed no interest in.....	19	2844
Railroads:		
Condition of.....	9	1421
In Mexico.....	7	886
Mexican.....	22	3209
Taken over by Government.....	9	1354
Railways, National:		
Americans removed from.....	17	2556
And científicos.....	17	2553
Consolidation of.....	17	2559
Directors favorable to Madero.....	17	2561
Inception, present condition, etc.....	11	1789
Stock of.....	17	2553
Tehuantepec.....	17	2555
Ramos, Basilio:		
Had pass through Carranza lines.....	8	1295
Plan of San Diego, signed.....	8	1295
Rangers, Texas:		
Arrest robbers at Ruidosa.....	10	1536
Cooperation by Carranza authorities, none.....	10	1536
Do not cross border.....	22	3242
Not allowed to cross to Mexico.....	10	1536
Ransom:		
Bunk, negro, held for.....	8	1103
Delamain, ranch foreman.....	8	1179
Held for, and paid.....	8	1135

	Part.	Page.
Ransom—Continued.		
Maline, held for, and paid	8	1135
Summers	13	1990
Son of D. R. McCormick, three times	8	1103
Stevenson, held for	8	1103
Rathbone, C. H., testimony of	2	545
Amparo and papers	2	580
Letter of, to Department of Commerce, etc.	2	580
Wilson to	2	580
Pardo-Scottish Mexican Oil Co.	2	580
Mexicans got permits to drill on land of	2	545
Oil operator Tampico	2	545
Opinion of Rodriguez as to S. M. Oil Co.	2	580
Translations	2	585
Red Cross:		
And Dr. Inman	11	1742
And Obregon	11	1741
In Mexico City	11	1740
Ordered out of Mexico, by Carranza	1	40
Personnel of, for Honduras and Guatemala	20	2905
Report	6	804
Report on conditions in Mexico	2	522
Work in Cpahulla and Mexico City	1	39
Redding, M. A., letter from, to John Kenneth Turner	17	2501
Refugees:		
Marietta, from Tampico	6	779
Mormon colonies fed by United States	10	1482
Regeneracion, La.:		
Letter to, from Thomas M. Dodson	17	2504
Letter with check from Jerome Miners' Union	17	2505
Plant seized	17	2497
Reguladora Fiber Co., controlled by Gen. S. Alvarado	7	875
Efforts of United States to have returned to owners	7	888
Renard, P. C., testimony of	8	1080
Chinese massacre at Torreón	8	1080
Representatives of Mexican foreign office to meet at Laredo	20	2947
Republic, new, Salvador and Honduras	20	2981
Resolution, Root	17	2547
Revenue spent in maintaining army	1	25
Sixty per cent to military	19	2865
Revista, Mexicana, La.:		
Purpose of	2	424
Weeks, G. F., editor; paid by Carranza	2	424
Through Arredondo	4	424
Revolution:		
Aims of, interview with Carranza	6	796
Carranza—		
Inception of	6	795
Based on robbery	11	1719
Fear of another, drive laborers from Mexico	14	2153
Funds for, wholly from Mexico	17	2537
In Mexico, without aid from United States	9	1367
Negotiation for cessation of	17	2563
Normal condition of Mexico	7	871
Orozco, beginning of difficulties	9	1417
Per cent of population engaged in	9	1425
Sonora and Alvarado	20	2913
Alvarado, head of	20	2916
Sporadic, useless	9	1352
Total cost of	17	2543
Revolutionists:		
Central American agreement	20	3100
Promises of	9	1371
Richards, Joseph Allen, testimony of	7	967
Aviators Connolly and Waterhouse found	7	969
Bodies, etc., recovered	7	972

	Part.	Page.
Richardson Construction Co., of Sonora.....	2	429
Appeal to United States Government.....	2	434
Concession, extract from.....	2	430
Confiscated by Carranza government.....	2	432
Defense of, against nullification.....	2	477
Irrigation plant and extent.....	2	430
Letters of, to Secretary of State.....	2	491
Oil rights on lands of.....	2	435
Protest of Yaqui Delta Land & Water Co.....	2	489
Tariff.....	2	475
Taxation troubles.....	2	432
Taxes, State, concession as to.....	2	477
Title to land and water.....	2	430
Water—		
Concession.....	2	469
Regulations.....	2	472
Riggs, Lee, testimony of.....	10	1588
Bunk, a negro, statement of.....	10	1594
Columbus, N. Mex., beginning of raid on.....	10	1592
Deputy collector of customs, Columbus, N. Mex.....	10	1588
Prisoners confessed to him, five hung.....	10	1597
Moody ranch, raid on.....	10	1598
Rincones, Manuel, statement of.....	8	1284
Riot call, letter to mission board.....	1	41
Ritchie, Mrs. Laura, testimony of.....	10	1599
Columbus, N. Mex., describes raid on.....	10	1599
Favela, Juan, saved by.....	10	1602
R. L. ———, Mrs., ravished, statement of.....	22	3284
Robberies of Americans, Chemal colony.....	8	1171
Robbery, bank, unheard of.....	22	3240
Robertson, W. O., murder of.....	22	3297
Brown, B. H., affidavit as to.....	22	3298
Stempfle, Joe, affidavit as to.....	22	3299
Robinson, Dudley W., testimony of.....	17	2497
Attorney, United States, southern district of California.....	17	2497
Magon, Ricardo Flores, et al., trial of.....	17	2497
Revolution in Lower California.....	17	2508
Enlistments for, method of.....	17	2508
Of different nationalities.....	17	2509
Socialists and I. W. W's—		
Aims of.....	17	2507
Action, direct.....	17	2507
Rodel, George A., offers services to Mexican insurgents.....	17	2499
Rogers, A. G., money from J. K. Turner to buy guns.....	17	2511
Rogers, Congressman, speeches of.....	6	823
Rojas, Gen. Antonio, speech at Chuichupa.....	18	2728
Romney, Junius, testimony of.....	17	2574
Colonies, Mormon:		
Atrocities begun when.....	17	2580
Ecclesiastical representative of.....	17	2574
Exodus from.....	17	2575
Industries in.....	17	2575
Inhabitants in each.....	17	2578
Madero, Standard Oil Co.....	17	2588
Money, demands for.....	17	2587
Neutrality of, ordered by head of church.....	17	2579
Orozco's wishes.....	17	2581
Penniless.....	17	2577
Permanent, intended to be.....	17	2575
Polygamy not practiced.....	17	2575
Salazar at Chuichupa.....	17	2585
Demanded guns, etc.....	17	2585
Looted homes.....	17	2585
Threatened Mormons.....	17	2586
Schools.....	17	2575
Treatment and outrages.....	17	2581
United States requested remain neutral.....	17	2590
Why they came out without a fight.....	17	2589

	Part.	Page.
Root, Secretary of State, trip to Latin America.....	13	1972
Roosevelt telegram to Diaz.....	11	1726
Rosa, de la:		
Identified.....	8	1274
Commissioned by Carranza.....	8	1275
Rowe, kidnaping of.....	22	3256
Rubber enterprise.....	18	2698
S.		
Safety among rebels.....	14	2141
Salazar, Ines:		
Affidavit of.....	17	2591
Americans, depredations on, by orders.....	17	2592
Amount of.....	17	2592
Robberies of.....	19	2793
Dublan raided by.....	18	2729
Colonia Juarez.....	18	2729
Speech of, at Pearson.....	18	2727
Salvador, pro-German.....	20	2899
San Antonio plantation.....	8	1075
San Diego, plan of.....	8	1303
Do.....	8	1232
Do.....	8	1201
Do.....	22	3241
Read into decision.....	8	1205
B. Ramos signed.....	8	1295
Raid Fresno pumping plant.....	8	1251
In furtherance of.....	8	1210
San Ignacio:		
Attack on.....	8	1202
Commission of Carranza officer.....	8	1215
Flag found at.....	8	1207
Full account of.....	8	1205
Purpose of.....	8	1205
San Jose Colony:		
Invaded by Salazar.....	18	2736
Salazar's speech at.....	18	2736
San Luis Potosi, plan of.....	17	2631
Santa Isabel, Lopez killed Americans at.....	9	1423
Santos, Toribio de los, governor of Yucatan.....	7	874
Outrages committed, many.....	7	874
Sartwell, Edward R., testimony of.....	7	845
List of Americans killed in Mexico.....	7	848
Schnalls, Daniel, mistreatment of, by Salazar.....	18	2748
Schools in Mexico.....	1	151
Do.....	1	29
Do.....	22	3228
Agricultural, church to establish.....	1	105
During Diaz regime.....	18	2723
No teachers for.....	9	1357
Schuls, J. G., testimony of.....	8	1065
Disarmed and robbed.....	8	1065
Wife robbed on train.....	8	1065
Schultz, W. A., testimony of.....	10	1494
Comanche Land Co., Tamaulipas.....	10	1495
Left after Veracruz incident.....	10	1496
Saw de la Rosa drilling recruits.....	10	1499
Scott, Capt.....	6	799
Scott, Gen., and Villa.....	11	1776
Scrivener, Mrs. Julia A., testimony of.....	12	1906
Answer of Carranza.....	19	2887
Secretary of State:		
Note of—		
June 20, 1916.....	2	347
August 12, 1918.....	19	2886

	Part.	Page.
Seggerson, Christopher, testimony of.....	10	1509
Seguin:		
Confidential information, ruin of—		
Fall and Hanson.....	20	2951
Hanson informed.....	20	2951
Threats of, against United States officers.....	20	2948
Fall and Hanson.....	20	2948
Words with.....	20	2970
Service, secret, Mexican, investigating Senator Fall.....	8	1120
Sheahan, James, D., testimony of.....	16	2395
Bryan, appeal to—		
Fruitless.....	12	2406
Former and present attitude of.....	16	2408
On committee to see, insulted.....	16	2407
Cattle, stolen by Carrancistas.....	16	2404
Conditions under Diaz good.....	16	2399
Crops and stock stolen.....	16	2401
Investment in land, stock, and water.....	16	2396
Lind, John—		
Disagrees with, as to natives.....	16	2403
Refutes as to benefits of Americans.....	16	2397
Mexicans starving.....	16	2409
Natives honest.....	16	2399
Natives prefer to work for Americans.....	16	2398
Property total wreck.....	16	2402
Rancher, Jimenez, Chihuahua.....	16	2395
Shipping.....	22	3209
Ships, American shadow Mexican ship.....	22	3213
Silliman:		
Ineptitude of.....	6	813
Remarks of, on Catholic Church.....	18	2657
Silver, shipment of, to United States for coinage.....	9	1366
Simons, W. R., testimony of.....	10	1662
Government and bandits cooperating.....	10	1663
Member American Legion.....	10	1662
Ordered from hotel to make room for foreign officer.....	10	1662
Sisters:		
American, taken from train by soldiers.....	18	2662
Became mothers.....	18	2658
Canada, consul, tried to help.....	18	2658
Disguised and in want in Veracruz.....	18	2656
Funston failed to get boat for.....	18	2658
Left in Veracruz at evacuation.....	18	2661
Many diseased.....	18	2658
Slackers, American, protected by Carranza.....	8	1236
Slattery, Michael J., testimony of.....	13	1995
Address before Catholic societies.....	13	2028
Americans—		
Bryan strong against.....	13	2004
Ordered out by.....	13	2006
Dead or insane.....	13	2026
Good class in Mexico.....	13	2004
Losses of, in mining.....	13	2008
Lost all when they came out.....	13	2011
Neutral.....	13	2004
Sixteen held as hostages.....	13	2020
Two hundred and thirty-nine in party.....	13	2017
Anti-American riots, purpose of.....	13	2002
Attitude of laborers good.....	13	2001
Big mines due to American development.....	13	1997
Bryan—		
Criticizes attitude of.....	13	2010
Full report to, and his reply.....	13	2020
Refused to allow return to Mexico.....	13	2028
Churches, destruction of, by Carranza.....	13	2027

Slattery, Michael J.—Continued.

Part. Page.

Committee—		
Insulted by Bryan.....	13	2023
Visit of, to Washington.....	13	2023
Consul, American, begged to get out to save country trouble.....	13	2010
Could have remained in Mexico under British flag.....	13	2009
Critizes press.....	13	2024
Diaz defeated by propaganda.....	13	2002
Disarmed and mistreated en route.....	13	2017
Flag, American, burned and ashes thrown in faces.....	13	2020
Flight through Manzanillo with women and children.....	13	2013
Germans and Mexicans celebrate sinking of Louisiana.....	13	2014
Good treatment of Mexicans.....	13	2001
Governor of Colima ordered Americans to become citizens or get out..	13	2016
His companies, investments of.....	13	1996
His head miner killed.....	13	2030
Huerta		
Lind wanted to bribe.....	13	2007
Mexicans wanted.....	13	2007
Received protection from.....	13	2011
Intervention, Mexicans want.....	13	2034
Left funds for laborers.....	13	2014
Letter of 150 women in party.....	13	2027
Mexican governor offered to protect.....	13	2010
Mexicans honest under Diaz, not now.....	13	2001
Miner in Mexico.....	13	1995
Mob at station when leaving.....	13	2014
Violence en route.....	13	2017
Newspapers, Mexican laud German successes.....	13	2014
No special privileges.....	13	1999
Offered second-class transportation home, refused.....	13	2022
Outrages on nuns.....	13	2028
Paid \$1,000 permission to put party on Chinese ship.....	13	2019
Press reports and magazines.....	13	2025
Proceeded to San Diego, Calif.....	13	2021
Railroads and big enterprises due to Americans.....	13	1998
Returned to Mexico without passport.....	13	2030
Robbed by all factions.....	13	2003
School system not good.....	13	2001
Signaled Albany, Pacific Fleet, for supplies, refused.....	13	2021
Tampico incident.....	13	2013
Treated as tramps at San Diego.....	13	2022
Wages raised.....	13	1999
Water supply low, children suffered.....	13	2020
Wife invalid on account of treatment.....	13	2026
Smith, Burnett, affidavit of, on depredations, etc.....	17	2596
Smith, Charles, testimony of.....	17	2616
Americans—		
Not respected.....	17	2623
Will not fight.....	17	2623
Conditions, disturbed.....	17	2616
Depredations by rebels.....	17	2618
English not molested.....	17	2623
Families, Mexican—		
Fled from rebels.....	17	2619
Robbed of clothing.....	17	2619
Law and order, none.....	17	2622
Life and property safe under Diaz.....	17	2623
Miner in Sonora.....	17	2616
Peace, Mexicans can not restore.....	17	2622
Recruits, Federal, from prisons.....	17	2621
Robbery of cattle, stores, etc., at Nuri.....	17	2620
Schools, none since Diaz went out.....	17	2623
S. P. Railroad property in Sonora destroyed.....	17	2621
Women, American, saved from assault.....	17	2618
Smith, Levi, testimony of.....	1	295
Americans ordered out of Tampico.....	1	300
Arredondo advised paying tribute.....	1	297

	Part.	Page.
Smith, Levi—Continued.		
Oil producer, Tampico.....	1	295
Paid tribute to Pelaez.....	1	296
Safer under Pelaez than Carranza.....	1	303
Tampico, conditions bad in and around.....	1	301
Smith, Michael J., testimony of.....	7	873
Hemp merchant, New York.....	7	873
Smith, Miss Genevieve, testimony of.....	8	1124
And Hall on Mexican investigation.....	8	1124
Contradicts Hall.....	8	1125
Identifies book by Arthur Thomson.....	8	1126
Reporter San Antonio, Tex., paper.....	8	1124
Smith, Dr. William Fawcett:		
Letter to R. Flores Magon, pay for services.....	17	2510
Smith, Senator M. A., S. J. Res. 133, subsistence of refugees.....	17	2641
Socialism, the theory.....	18	2700
Socialists, aims of.....	17	2507
Soldiers—		
American, old indorse Mexican revolution.....	17	2499
Few under Diaz.....	22	3240
Mexican, cross boundary at will.....	14	2069
Solis, Antonio, conquest of Mexico.....	18	2694
Solution, Mexican troubles.....	19	2803
Sommerfeld, Madero agent in El Paso, Tex.....	17	2524
Soto y Gama, what is thought of United States policy.....	6	824
South America, attitude of, toward United States.....	1	145
Spellacy, Michael A., testimony of.....	7	939
Driller and oil producer, Tampico.....	7	939
Speyer & Co.....	17	2526
Standard Oil Co.:		
And Waters Pierce Oil Co.—		
Fighting.....	17	2569
Relations between.....	17	2569
Hopkins never in service of.....	17	2524
Owens Cowdray and Pearson interests.....	17	2549
Reenters Mexico.....	17	2570
Starvation and exportation of foodstuffs.....	6	804
State Department, note of, of October 1, 1919.....	19	2887
Exhibits:		
Acting Secretary of State to embassy, Mexico City, October 1, 1919; further protest that Mexico respect vested rights of Americans concerning petroleum decrees.....	21	3171
Agrarian law, State of Sonora.....	21	3180
American consul, Nogales, to Secretary of State, July 29, 1919, advising that agrarian law was passed, effective July 27, 1919..	21	3180
Bryan, to Carothers, June 29, 1914, concerning Carranza non-acceptance Constitutionallists currency payment oil tax.....	21	3120
Bryan to consul general, July 10, 1914; further protest re non-acceptance Carrancista currency.....	21	3120
Canada to State Department, July 9, 1914, concerning oil tax....	21	3120
Canada to State Department, July 17, 1914, quoting wireless from Consul Miller, Tampico, re oil tax.....	21	3120
Canada, Veracruz, to State Department, Washington, June 28, 1914, concerning oil-production tax.....	21	3119
Canova, Saltillo to Secretary of State, July 11, 1914, re nonacceptance.....	21	3120
Carranza petroleum tax decree.....	21	3155
Fletcher to Mexican foreign office, April 2, 1918, protesting against petroleum decree.....	21	3157
Fletcher to Secretary of Industry and Commerce, July 22, 1917, re refusal to allow oil companies to drill.....	21	3153
Fletcher to Secretary of State, February 20, 1917, concerning decree affecting property rights of Americans.....	21	3152
Fletcher to Secretary of State, August 2, 1917, advising that Carranza promised there would be no confiscation of property..	21	3154
Fletcher to Secretary of State, March 1, 1918, transmitting Carranza decree fixing tax on petroleum lands.....	21	3155

State Department—Continued.

Exhibits—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Fletcher to Secretary of State, August 13, 1918, advising that Carranza refused to postpone decree.....	21	3153
Fletcher to Secretary of State, August 14, 1918, advising that new petroleum decree had been issued.....	21	3160
Further decree requiring foreigners renounce their national protection when acquiring real estate in Mexico.....	21	3173
Governor of Sonora answer to Lansing protest.....	21	3187
Hanna to Secretary of State, July 18, 1914, quoting Vice Consul Silliman re export oil tax.....	21	3121
Hanna to State Department, July 15, 1914, concerning oil tax.....	21	3120
Lansing to American consul, Nogales, August 14, 1919, protesting to Sonora State authorities against enforcement agrarian law.....	21	3185
Lansing to Charles Parker, American representative Queretaro, protesting against sections of Mexican constitution of 1917.....	21	3121
Lansing to embassy, Mexico City, August 12, 1918, requesting that petroleum tax decree be postponed.....	21	3158
Lansing to embassy, Mexico City, August 14, 1919, protesting against putting into effect agrarian law.....	21	3184
Lansing to Rodgers, Mexico City, August 16, 1916, advising that renunciation of national rights as to company affairs by American individuals will not annul relations between individual and American Governments.....	21	3172
Lansing to Silliman January 19, 1916, protest against nationalization of petroleum.....	21	3121
Lansing to Thurston, Mexico City, January 19, 1917, protesting against decree requiring Americans to renounce right of protection.....	21	3174
Lawton, American consul Nogales, to Secretary of State, December 5, 1918, transmitting draft of proposed agrarian law of State of Sonora.....	21	3174
Letter Acting Secretary of State to Fall, transmitting 37 copies of communications State Department and diplomatic officers, Mexico.....	21	3119
Letter Brazilian minister, Mexico City, to State Department, May 7, 1915, re suffering in Mexico City.....	21	3200
Letter, Lansing to Fall, November 14, 1919, transmitting additional documents concerning Mexico.....	21	3171
Mexican constitution of 1917.....	21	3123
Mexican decree requiring foreigners renounce their national protection when acquiring property in Mexico.....	21	3172
Mexican foreign affairs department to Fletcher, August 17, 1918, stating Mexico's position in full regarding petroleum tax and decrees.....	21	3162
Mexican foreign office to Summerlin, July 28, 1919, willing to give protection to Americans.....	21	3189
Mexico orders to notaries that in charters new corporations for exploitation oil lands stockholders should renounce their national rights.....	21	3171
Mexican Petroleum Division Circular No. 9 setting out that petroleum companies may obtain permission chief executive to drill provided they obligate themselves to respect petroleum law which congress may enact.....	21	3170
Mexican secretary of state to Summerlin, May 29, 1919, advising that oil companies are to blame for their situation.....	21	3168
Phillips, acting secretary to embassy, Mexico City, June 16, 1919, protesting that oil companies were within their rights.....	21	3169
Polk to American consul, Nogales, December 24, 1918; further protest against enactment agrarian law.....	21	3179
Polk to American consul, Nogales, March 20, 1919; renewed protest against enactment agrarian law.....	21	3179
Polk to American consul, Nogales, July 17, 1919, requesting to be advised if agrarian law was passed.....	21	3180
Polk to embassy, Mexico City, January 23, 1918, further protest against article 27, constitution of 1917.....	21	3154

State Department—Continued.

Exhibits—Continued.	Part.	Page.
Polk to embassy, Mexico City, March 18, 1919, protesting against attempt collect royalties from American petroleum companies . . .	21	3167
Polk to embassy, Mexico City, April 16, 1919, protesting against denouncement American property by third parties	21	3167
Polk to embassy, Mexico City, April 16, 1919; further protests against confiscatory decree	21	3167
Polk to embassy, Mexico City, January 31, 1917; further protesting against decree requiring Americans renounce rights protection . .	21	3174
Polk to embassy, Mexico City, December 24, 1918, protesting against enactment of Agrarian law	21	3178
Polk to embassy, Mexico City, July 16, 1919, instruction to protest anew against enactment agrarian law	21	3180
Polk to Fletcher, December 13, 1918, acknowledging receipt of Mexican foreign office note and reiterating protests on behalf Americans	21	3163
Press statements by Lansing, November 12, 1919, re Jenkins case .	21	3190
Prohibition oil companies drilling is part of measure taken for purpose making constitutional text effective	21	3153
Proposed agrarian law	21	3174
Silliman to Secretary of State, January 21, 1916, advising that Mexicans do not intend nationalize petroleum	21	3121
State Department to embassy Mexican City, April 4, 1918; further protest against article 27 of constitution	21	3155
State Department to embassy, June 18, 1919; further protesting against drilling decree	21	3169
State Department reply to Mexican Government letter of November 26, 1919, re Jenkins case	21	3198
Statement of William O. Jenkins made to State Department concerning his kidnaping	21	3191
Summerlin to Mexican foreign affairs department, July 22, 1919, relative to murder of Peter Catron and advising if such murders continued radical change in policy would be adopted	21	3189
Summerlin to Secretary of State, July 9, 1917, re refusal to allow oil companies to drill	21	3153
Summerlin to Secretary of State, June 2, 1919, quoting Mexican Government that "protests from a foreign nation can not suspend effects of laws of another nation"	21	3168
Summerlin to Secretary of State, August 6, 1919, transmitting copy Mexican Petroleum Division Circular No. 9	21	3170
Summerlin to State Department, January 27, 1918, re article 27 Mexican Constitution	21	3154
Text of note from Mexican Government to State Department, November 26, 1919, regarding Jenkins case	21	3196
Vice consul, Nogales, to Secretary of State, March 13, 1919, advising that agrarian law not be enacted	21	3179
State Department, recommendations of	11	1745
Stations, telegraph and radio	22	3209
Stephens, Joshua, murder of	18	2748
Stephenson, H. S., testimony of	17	2633
Ransom for Arthur McCormick, paid	17	2633
Salazar, letter of, to managers of ranches	17	2634
Stevens, Ella, testimony of	17	2602
Murder of her father, details	17	2602
Stevens, Emma, testimony of	17	2607
Murder of father, corroborates sister	17	2607
Stevens, Walter J., testimony of	17	2607
Murder of father, corroborates sisters	17	2607
Stiles, Prof., teaching natives to bud trees	22	3226
Stock, oil, given Diaz officials	17	2549
Store, Peterson's, Lyford, Tex., attack on	8	1253
Straube, William, testimony of	15	2165
Conditions in Mexico	15	2168
Intervention, favors	15	2169
Ranches in Veracruz and Oaxaca	15	2165

	Part.	Page.
Sturgis, Cora Lee, testimony of.....	7	919
Mother starved to death.....	7	929
Prisoner eight months with husband and mother.....	7	920
Protection and prosperity under Diaz.....	7	920
Ranch in Chiapas.....	7	919
Mr. and Mrs., ill-treated by Cal y Mayor.....	7	869
Subcommittee of Senate.....	12	1861
Fall, Senator A. B., statement of.....	12	1862
Subscription, Italian to Mexican revolution.....	17	2500
List, for Magon movement.....	17	2502
Sugar:		
Attempt of Gustavo Madero to control.....	15	2209
Polariscope test of.....	15	2208
T.		
Tampico incident.....	22	3230
Americans delivered to United States boats.....	22	3232
Commander English ships neutral.....	22	3231
Flag incident, 1914.....	22	3235
General conditions in.....	7	939
Gunboats at.....	6	783
Kroehler and German boat.....	22	3231
Rescue by English, German, etc., boats.....	22	3232
Riot and Southern Hotel incident.....	22	3231
Ships, American, left Americans at mercy of mob.....	22	3231
Miller, Consul, protested.....	22	3233
Tax system, American experts on.....	1	10
Taylor, Creed, testimony of.....	10	1521
Assistance, none from Mexican authorities.....	10	1526
Customs inspector Big Bend district, Texas.....	10	1521
Taylor, Dr. James M., testimony of.....	9	1404
Arrested and fined for taking kodak pictures.....	9	1413
Secretary board foreign relations, Methodist Episcopal Church.....	9	1404
Taylor, Joe, testimony of.....	8	1315
Relates Norias, Tex., raid.....	8	1357
Teachers in Yucatan:		
Ignorant propagandists.....	9	1357
None for schools.....	9	1357
Teitlebaum, William, testimony of.....	19	2761
Chairman subcommittee, statement of.....	19	2766
Dominguez, Alfredo Robles, quotes.....	19	2801
Madero, knew.....	19	2764
Memory fails.....	19	2765
Mexico, knew only what Madero told him.....	19	2767
Not American citizen.....	19	2761
Song, only one to sing.....	19	2780
Subcommittee refuses to hear further.....	19	2788
What he received from Mexico.....	19	2800
Telegrams:		
Creese to Pesqueira.....	20	2996
Fall-Cabrera.....	8	1019
Texas Oil Co.:		
Locations, adverse on leases of.....	2	536
Organization, etc.....	2	536
Thomas, Kirby, testimony of.....	9	1461
Mining engineer, authority on mining.....	9	1461
Thompson, Wallace, testimony of.....	13	1909
Anti-American parade, Monterrey, 1918.....	13	1918
Agrees with Bryan article in the Commoner.....	13	1914
Currency conditions in Monterrey, 1918.....	13	1921
Grafting, Mexican consular officers.....	13	1924
I. W. W. agitation in Monterrey, 1915, de Lara.....	13	1020
News editor, Mexican Herald.....	13	1909

Thomson, Arthur:	Part.	Page.
Testimony of.....	14	2093
Approves Constitution of 1917.....	14	2104
Australian, never been in Mexico.....	14	2098
Data for book, source of.....	14	2099
Draft, exemption obtained.....	14	2122
Intervention ideas from De Bekker.....	14	2095
Knows nothing of constitution of 1957.....	14	2101
Propaganda for Carranza.....	22	3245
Sold 5,000 booklets to Mexican consulate.....	14	2094
Wrote "Crime against Mexico".....	14	2093
Yellow booklet of.....	7	900
Do.....	8	1126
Thurber, Tom E., offers services to Mexican insurgents.....	17	2499
Tigner, J. T., testimony of.....	10	1538
Rancher, Big Bend, Tex.....	10	1538
Ranch, compelled by raids to sell.....	10	1540
Titles, property in Mexico.....	8	1007
Toba, Tirzo de la:		
Commander Magon, etc., forces.....	17	2516
Letter of instructions to, from R. F. Magon.....	17	2516
Tolen, Harry L., testimony of.....	14	2051
Immigration inspector, Yuma, Ariz.....	14	2051
Trains:		
Dynamited.....	19	2878
Held-up, only one.....	22	3240
Travel near Capital:		
Danger in.....	9	1411
Under military escort.....	11	1678
Treaty:		
Gadsden.....	19	2883
Guadalupe.....	19	2883
Juarez and United States 1859.....	19	1881
With Mexico, 1859.....	22	3257
Trevino, Gen. Jacinto B., warning to Pershing.....	9	1435
Tribute to:		
Candido Aguilar.....	8	996
Gen. M. Pelaez.....	2	535
Do.....	8	996
Troops, Mexican.....	22	3208
Trowbridge, Ed:		
Book of, Mexico To-day.....	1	18
Friendly to Carranza.....	1	18
Unable to form committee of cooperation.....	1	17
Tulitos, Los, Tex., details of fight at.....	8	1266
Tupper, Henry Allen.....	6	814
Accepted check from Carranza.....	2	502
Accepted presents from Carranza.....	2	500
Carranza, part in securing recognition of.....	2	512
Disappointed in result of efforts.....	2	520
Does not know David Starr Jordan.....	2	502
International Peace Forum, representative of.....	2	498
Interviewed—		
Carranza.....	2	499
Orozco.....	2	498
Letters from Sheppard, Bryan, etc.....	2	551
Never heard of article 130 re ministers.....	2	520
Pastor First Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.....	2	498
Red Cross report on conditions in Mexico.....	2	522
Refused pay for peace efforts.....	2	499
Testimony of.....	2	497
Turner, Edith L., letter to, from S. Parks.....	17	2500
Turner, George, testimony of.....	10	1561
Ate beans off ground.....	10	1567
Boyd, Capt., speech of.....	10	1563

Turner, George—Continued.

	Part.	Page.
Carrizal—		
Took part in fight at.....	10	1563
Gives account of.....	10	1564
Ex-soldier with United States Cavalry.....	10	1562
Jail, nine days in, beaten and kicked.....	10	1564
Turner, John Kenneth.....	14	2099
Book of information from.....	1	123
Funds given to A. G. Rogers to buy guns.....	17	2511
Letter—		
To, from Jose Moore.....	17	2502
From, to W. C. Owen.....	17	2503
To, from—		
S. Parks.....	17	2500
M. A. Redding.....	17	2501
Radical socialist.....	18	2687
Wrong.....	18	2687

U.

Universal, El:

Friendly to Americans.....	1	96
Telegrams exchanged.....	2	527

V.

Valls, J. A., testimony of.....	8	1199
Arce v. State of Texas reversed.....	8	1203
Diaz, relations with.....	8	1200
District attorney, forty-ninth judicial district of Texas.....	8	1199
San Diego, plan of, first heard of.....	8	1201
San Ignacio, attack on.....	8	1202
Progreso, El, editors escorted to river.....	8	1209
Vandalism in Mexico, photos of.....	22	3246
Vann, W. E., testimony of.....	8	1296
Raiders—		
Confession of—		
Chino Flores.....	8	1297
Pedro Baz.....	8	1298
In Carranza uniform.....	8	1297
Raids, conferred with Carranza officials on.....	8	1297
On lower Rio Grande.....	8	1296
Veater, Capt. S. H., testimony of.....	10	1478
Brought out some of his cattle.....	10	1488
Chuichupa colony—		
Chihuahua.....	10	1478
Prosperous.....	10	1489
Robbed by revolutionists.....	10	1479
Colonies, Mormon, list of.....	10	1489
Milch cows killed for beef.....	10	1493
Veracruz:		
Occupation of.....	6	781
Troops, American, land at.....	15	2178
Why occupied.....	6	782
Vessels:		
American, location of in 1916.....	22	3205
German, interned Tampico, refuge for Americans.....	22	3204
Villa and Aguascalientes conference.....	11	1774
General Scott.....	11	1776
Japanese officer.....	11	1777
Rabb, collector of customs at Brownsville.....	11	1779
Zapata.....	11	1775
Forces in Mexico City.....	11	1738
Carranza's principal general.....	11	1727
Conditions better than under Carranza.....	8	1097
Establishes order and does not rob poor.....	9	1421
Forces a loan.....	8	1004
Life, moving picture of.....	9	1363
Proclamation criticizing President Wilson.....	20	2981
Raids financed in United States.....	1	58
Revolt against Carranza.....	6	799

	Part.	Page.
Villarreal, Antonio I.....	19	2829
Organized Mexican Labor Revolutionary Junta.....	19	2829
Villistas:		
How distinguished from Carrancistas.....	10	1576
Fired on United States boat.....	22	3204
Tampico, 1915.....	22	3213
Vista Hermosa Sugar & Mercantile Co.....	15	2203
Concession or special privileges, none.....	15	2217
Condition of property.....	15	2226
Investigated by shareholders.....	15	2228
Investment, amount of.....	15	2204
Labor, Oaxaca Indians.....	15	2218
Profits.....	15	2227
Troubles of, began with occupation of Veracruz.....	15	2210
Von Eckhardt cheered in Mexico.....	20	2967
Wadsworth, R. M., testimony of.....	10	1532
Wages in Mexico.....	7	866
Oil region.....	1	220
Raise of, by Americans.....	11	1731
Waiver:		
Damages, of claims for.....	1	151
Form of.....	2	544
Required for visé of passports.....	2	532
Right to file claims in order to enter Mexico.....	1	289
Walker, James D., murder of.....	18	2746
Walker, Norman, testimony of.....	12	1821
Battle of Juarez, May, 1911.....	12	1821
Wallis, H. J., testimony of.....	8	1342
Wounded in train wreck, Brownsville, Tex.....	8	1342
War on Mexico to protect investors.....	1	63
World, convinced Mexicans.....	1	15
Witzke, L., statement of.....	22	3255
Ward, J. G., testimony of.....	8	1162
After being robbed came to United States.....	8	1166
Colonia colony near Tampico.....	8	1162
Fought Mexicans to defend his home.....	8	1163
Warner, P. W., testimony of.....	8	1034
Atascador colony—		
General agent of.....	8	1034
List of colonists.....	8	1045
One German remains in.....	8	1045
Raided by revolutionists.....	8	1035
Praises Huerta.....	8	1049
Quotes President Wilson on intervention.....	8	1045
Washington, George, statue of, pulled down.....	18	2708
Waters Pierce Oil Co.:		
Check from, to Madero.....	15	2222
Had no part in events, 1910-11.....	17	2526
Hopkins's employment, reasons for.....	17	2533
In employ of.....	17	2525
Not in, when Limantour.....	17	2531
Secured no concession for.....	17	2525
Operating under disadvantages.....	17	2532
Status of, after revolution.....	17	2533
Watriss, Frederick N., testimony of.....	2	426
Attorney, New York.....	2	426
Oil producers' position, explains.....	2	427
Richardson Construction Co.....	2	429
Webb, Grover, testimony of.....	10	1526
Carrancistas do not preserve law and order.....	10	1527
Customs inspector, Big Bend, Tex.....	10	1526
Followed Brite ranch raiders into Mexico.....	10	1529
Hancock ranch, loss of stock.....	10	1527
Webb station, Tex., attack on.....	8	1208
Flag found at.....	8	1207
Raiders in penitentiary.....	8	1208

	Part.	Page.
Weeks, George F.:		
Connected with Mexican foreign office.....	2	425
Editor of <i>La Revista Mexicana</i>	2	424
Paid by Carranza.....	2	424
Through Arredondo.....	2	425
Propaganda by, dangerous.....	8	1193
Weller, J. S., and Fall resolution.....	20	2961
Welsh, F., testimony of.....	8	1139
Farmer, Hidalgo, Tex.....	8	1139
Stock stolen and taken to Mexico.....	8	1139
West, Duval.....	6	814
Resolution of.....	19	2787
Wetherell, Miss Lucille, testimony of.....	11	1685
Conditions in Oaxaca, Mexico.....	11	1686
Lecture by Lincoln Steffens on Mexico.....	11	1701
Lost everything.....	11	1687
Madero and his régime.....	11	1700
Part owner of Vista Hermosa plantation.....	11	1685
Thrilling account of escape.....	11	1688
Whatley, Miss A., testimony of.....	8	1083
Educational work in Mexico.....	8	1083
Maderistas at Parral cut her.....	8	1084
Robbed by Maderistas at Parral.....	8	1084
Wheeler, Capt. Harry, testimony of.....	12	1873
Agua Prieta, attack on, by Gen. Blanco.....	12	1875
Bisbee, trouble at, 1917.....	12	1882
Causes leading to.....	12	1886
Huerta-Leyva, hanging of.....	12	1893
Letter to Gov. Hunt.....	12	1897
Naco battles.....	12	1888
Williams held for ransom by Rojas.....	18	2749
Williams, Ira Jewell, testimony of.....	2	589
Amparo, extract from.....	2	604
Applications to drill denied.....	2	591
Confiscation, protest against.....	2	590
Inman—		
Criticizes.....	2	605
Letter on.....	2	606
Intervention, letter on.....	2	605
Letter, Frank L. Polk.....	2	596
Of, to Times.....	2	596
Liars, American, speech of President Wilson.....	2	606
Panuco-Boston Co., stopped and fined.....	2	592
President Panuco-Boston Oil Co.....	2	589
Properties, amparo filed.....	2	591
Of company, denounced.....	2	591
Rebellion, accused of.....	2	605
Refused to acquiesce in article 27, constitution 1917.....	2	590
Review, Mexican, quoted.....	2	600
Telegram to, from Acting Secretary of State.....	2	602
Willis, Mrs. F. B., testimony of.....	8	1030
Child, death of, for lack of attention.....	8	1032
Husband, loss of.....	8	1032
Invalid, because of mistreatment.....	8	1034
Winton, Dr. George B., testimony of.....	1	159
A. B. C. quotes from, on intervention.....	1	184
Advice to church on constitution 1917.....	1	188
Books, wrote two on Mexico.....	1	160
"Boss," American, well thought of.....	1	163
Christian Advocate, quotations from.....	1	178
Committees, served on several.....	1	180
Education, documents on.....	1	159
Indians, discusses.....	1	166
Inman, subsidy by Carranza to.....	1	187
Intervention—		
Against.....	1	161
As seen by Mexicans.....	1	184

Winton, Dr. George B.—Continued.	Part.	Page.
Labor organizations, knows nothing of.....	1	170
Leaders, Mexicans, knows many.....	1	160
League of Free Nations—		
Member of.....	1	159
Fund to, mentioned by Inman.....	1	176
Mexicans, in New Mexico, all good Americans.....	1	162
Mexico—		
Knowledge of.....	1	160
Knows little of.....	1	180
Mining laws of Mexico, information given.....	1	172
Wilson, Alex. T., letter from, to R. Flores Magon.....	17	2502
Wilson, Henry Lane, testimony of.....	15	2249
Agrarian problem.....	15	2298
Americans did not exploit country or people.....	15	2250
Had no special favors.....	15	2250
In Mexico approved actions of.....	18	2713
Why they left.....	15	2303
No low type.....	15	2250
Without, Mexico still uncivilized.....	15	2250
Attitude of, sworn statement as to.....	15	2286
Bryan and British diplomacy as to Huerta.....	15	2300
Asked Huerta to recognize China.....	15	2289
Commoner, quotes on Diaz.....	15	2310
Uncoded messages from.....	15	2289
Business in hands of foreigners.....	15	2255
Calero's book, quotations.....	15	2298
Quotes.....	15	2294
On motives of revolution.....	15	2308
Quotes.....	15	2306
Capital, American, invested in Mexico.....	15	2252
Carranza's downfall, effect of.....	15	2296
Why against Huerta.....	15	2305
Chamberlain, George A., resignation of.....	15	2302
Churches, desecration of.....	15	2296
Committee—		
American colony, to Washington.....	15	2266
Argument for retention of.....	15	2268
Concession explained.....	15	2252
Conditions on Mexico and of Taft administration, bad.....	15	2304
Conditions of people, bad.....	15	2263
Confidence in.....	9	1348
Consultation, called to Washington for.....	15	2291
Consuls, telegrams of.....	15	2295
Diaz—		
Cause of fall of.....	15	2254
Government of, pro-American.....	15	2256
Invitation of, to Americans.....	15	2254
Diplomatic corps behind.....	9	1348
Diplomats telegraphed their Governments.....	15	2282
Fletcher, statement of, discussed.....	15	2302
Hale, William Bayard, contradicts.....	15	2283
Huerta and Carranza, relations with.....	15	2296
Interview with, memorandum.....	15	2312
Like Diaz.....	15	2310
No aid from Wilson government.....	15	2284
People with.....	15	2284
Pro-American.....	15	2283
Protected Americans.....	15	2283
Illiteracy in Mexico, percentage of.....	15	2254
Indians in Mexico, differences in.....	15	2309
Inman, a liar.....	15	2284
Story, refutes.....	15	2284
Judgments and apologies secured.....	15	2286
Lansing's note of June, 1916.....	15	2308
Lind, John, discusses.....	15	2296

Wilson, Henry Lane—Continued.

Madero and Villa—

	Part.	Page.
Relations between.....	15	2274
Atrocities in time of.....	15	2258
Accused, of controlling diplomatic corps.....	15	2263
Arrested by Blanquet.....	15	2263
Blanquet overthrew.....	15	2262
Burnside report.....	15	2262
Calero on murder of.....	15	2278
Conditions bad to worse.....	15	2258
Corps, diplomatic, advice of, to.....	15	2263
Despotic.....	15	2258
Did not overthrow Diaz.....	15	2256
Did not connive at murder of.....	18	2713
Evidence of unsound mind.....	15	2258
Huerta took advantage of situation.....	15	2262
Urged to protect.....	15	2271
Instruction, public, not a dollar for.....	15	2258
Insulted diplomatic representative.....	15	2263
Justifies action with.....	15	2276
Killed two colonels and privates.....	15	2263
Land, none divided.....	15	2258
Murder of.....	15	2271
Press, freedom of, suppressed.....	15	2258
"Porra, La," hired assassins.....	15	2262
Organized by Gustavo.....	15	2258
Remonstrance about jailing Americans.....	15	2276
Resignation of—		
Deposited with.....	15	2264
Celebrated by people.....	15	2264
Revolution of, and Huerta, outline of.....	15	2262
Supreme Court, advice of, to.....	15	2263
Visionary.....	15	2256
Matters, five to have been settled.....	15	2278
Moore, John Bassett, resignation of.....	15	2302
Murray, Robert H., statement of, untrue.....	15	2286
Peaceful government, suggestions on.....	15	2314
Pino Suarez, Huerta urged to protect.....	15	2271
Population—		
American, in Mexico.....	15	2252
Other.....	15	2252
Praise for.....	11	1732
Procedure as to seating President.....	15	2271
Recommendations to President Wilson.....	15	2293
Sent to Foreign Relations Committee.....	15	2294
Resignation of, reasons for.....	15	2299
Resolutions—		
American colony.....	15	2266
Brotherhood men.....	15	2276
Congratulating.....	19	2789
Sent to Veracruz July 4 to avoid Huerta speech.....	15	2283
Sonora, State of, information on.....	15	2306
Summoned Diaz, Huerta, and Blanquet.....	15	2263
Taft's administration.....	15	2280
Tampico incident.....	15	2296
Telegram, American colony, to President Wilson.....	15	2266
Testimony of, before Foreign Relations Committee stopped by President.....	15	2294
Thanks of British subjects.....	15	2271
Ministers of strong nations.....	15	2264
Troops on border.....	15	2296
Von Heintz, letter of, to.....	15	2274
Wilson's administration.....	15	2281
Conversation with.....	15	2304
Misconception of Mexico.....	15	2306
Policies of, and league.....	15	2306
Representatives—		
Private.....	15	2289
Protest against.....	15	2290

	Part.	Page.
Wilson, President:		
Letter to, from Magana et al	19	2850
Mexicans ignore	11	1727
Mistake and failure of	9	1447
Personal representatives	6	811
Picture of—		
Removed from consulate	8	1155
Horns painted on, and burned	8	1155
Speech on "big interests" in Mexico	19	2871
Harmful to Americans in Mexico	19	2871
To Mexican newspaper men	19	2868
Witzke, arrest and conviction of	8	1231
Lathar and Kurt Jahnke	8	1225
Woman, nationalization of	1	60
Do	2	377
Raped, 17 crossed into Texas	10	1648
Women:		
One for every four soldiers	18	2661
Treatment accorded	9	1455
Wood, C. D., testimony of	10	1517
Wright, Mrs. Mary, testimony of	8	1020
Board, German lumber, brought out	8	1024
Depredations on property	8	1020
Losses of	8	1026
Mexican girl abducted by rebels	8	1025
Wright, Miss Mary:		
Orchards and fences burned	8	1026
Ordered out of Mexico by United States	8	1023
Protection—		
Government, San Luis Potosi could give none	8	1023
United States Government refused	8	1023
Raided several times	8	1022
Ranch in San Luis Potosi	8	1020
Robbed of everything	8	1026
Women lived in cane fields	8	1020
Y.		
Yaqui Delta Land & Water Co.:		
Protest of	2	489
Raid on Guaymas	1	34
Yaquis:		
Assaulted Metzenthin's 14-year old sister	8	1105
And Mayo's principal soldiers	12	1901
Burned principal house	8	1105
Carranza authorizes grafting on	9	1388
Cause Metzenthin a loss of \$20,000	8	1105
Raided Metzenthin ranch, Sonora	8	1105
Took Metzenthin stock, clothing, etc	8	1105
Trying to make treaty	12	1900
Yucatan:		
Did not revolt against Diaz	7	874
Financial system in	7	880
Land, Indians refuse	7	890
Life safe in, under Diaz	7	874
Population, etc	7	873
Seized by Gov. S. Alvarado	7	875
Z.		
Zapata and Villa	11	1775
Betrayed and killed	19	2814
Wants land for people	19	2814
Zelaya, Nicaragua, removal of	17	2565
Zavala family, among founders of Texas liberty	22	3244

2946



